IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN AND FOR THE THIRD APPELLATE DISTRICT

DAVID GENTRY; JAMES PARKER; MARK MIDLAM; JAMES BASS; AND CALGUNS SHOOTING SPORTS ASSOCIATION,

PLAINTIFFS AND APPELLANTS,

V.

XAVIER BECERRA, IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA; STEPHEN LINDLEY, IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS ACTING CHIEF OF THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE; BETTY T. YEE, IN HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS STATE CONTROLLER; AND DOES 1-10,

DEFENDANTS AND RESPONDENTS.

Case No. C089655

APPELLANTS' APPENDIX VOLUME VIII OF XVI (Pages 1868 to 2162 of 4059)

Superior Court of California, County of Sacramento Case No. 34-2013-80001667 Honorable Judge Richard K. Sueyoshi

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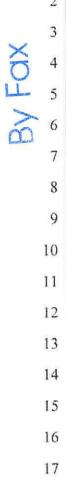
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5	04/25/2016	Plaintiffs' Request for Judicial Notice in Support of Motion to Compel Further Responses to Special Interrogatories, Set Three, Propounded on Defendants Kamala Harris and Stephen Lindley	1224
2	06/02/2015	Plaintiffs' Request for Judicial Notice in Support of Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings	523
9	06/30/2017	Plaintiffs' Separate Statement in Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Summary Adjudication	2210
8	06/14/2017	Plaintiffs' Separate Statement in Support of Motion for Adjudication of Plaintiffs' Fifth and Ninth Causes of Action Pursuant to Bifurcation Order of November 4, 2016	2148
2	08/07/2015	Plaintiffs' Supplemental Brief in Response to Order of July 20, 2015	533
5	10/21/2016	Reply in Response to Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motions to Compel	1308

VOL	DATE	DOCUMENT	PAGE
10	07/21/2017	Reply in Support of Defendants' Motion for Summary Adjudication as to the Fifth and Ninth Causes of Action	2492
1	04/14/2015	Reply in Support of Motions to Compel Further Responses to (1) Request for Admissions, Set One, and (2) Form Interrogatories, Set One, Both Propounded on Defendants Kamala Harris and Stephen Lindley	255
9	07/21/2017	Reply in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Adjudication of Fifth and Ninth Causes of Action	2417
12	03/01/2018	Reply in Support of Plaintiffs' Opening Trial Brief	3251
15	01/03/2019	Reply in Support of Plaintiffs' Opening Trial Brief	3955
9	07/21/2017	Request for Judicial Notice in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Adjudication of Fifth and Ninth Causes of Action	2432
1	03/06/2015	Respondents' Answer to Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief and Petition for Writ of Mandamus	230
4	01/29/2016	Respondents' Answer to First Amended Complaint and Petition for Writ of Mandamus	1084
2	08/31/2015	Ruling After Additional Briefs; Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings, Motion to Compel Additional Responses to Form Interrogatories, and Motion to Compel Further Responses to Request for Admissions	547
10	11/03/2017	Ruling on Motions to Compel Additional Responses to Request for Admission (Set Three), Special Interrogatories (Set Four), and for Sanctions	2677

VOL	DATE	DOCUMENT	PAGE
2	06/01/2015	Ruling on Request for Production of Withheld Documents via Expedited Dispute Resolution Procedure	518
15	03/04/2019	Ruling on Submitted Matter Re: Petition for Writ of Mandate and Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief— Remaining Causes of Action	3981
10	08/09/2017	Ruling on Submitted Matter: Motions for Adjudication of Plaintiffs' Fifth and Ninth Causes of Action	2516
5	05/31/2016	Ruling on Submitted Matter: Renewed Motion to Compel Additional Responses to Form Interrogatories, and Motion to Compel Further Responses to Request for Admissions	1273
5	05/24/2017	Second Amended Stipulation Re: Bifurcation and Setting Partial Merits Hearing; Order	1353
13	06/21/2018	Second Supplemental Declaration of Scott M. Franklin in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief and Second Amended Petition for Writ of Mandamus	3414
6	06/13/2017	Separate Statement of Undisputed Facts in Support of Defendants' Motion for Summary Adjudication as to the Fifth and Ninth Causes of Action	1446
1	04/20/2015	Stipulation and Joint Application Re: Expedited Dispute Resolution Procedure Re: Documents Withheld Under Privilege Claims in Response to Plaintiffs' Requests for Production of Documents (Set One), Propounded on Defendants Kamala Harris and Stephen Lindley; Order	274
5	06/08/2017	Stipulation and Order Re: Bifurcation	1357
5	11/04/2016	Stipulation Re: Bifurcation and Setting Partial Merits Hearing; Order	1342

VOL	DATE	DOCUMENT	PAGE
2	01/22/2016	Stipulation Re: Expedited Dispute Resolution Procedure Regarding Disputed Discovery Responses Previously Deemed Moot and Renewed Motions Currently Scheduled for Hearing on February 19, 2016	579
10	07/21/2017	Supplemental Declaration of Scott M. Franklin in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Adjudication of Fifth and Ninth Causes of Action	2461
10	10/27/2017	Supplemental Declaration of Scott M. Franklin in Support of Plaintiffs' Reply in Support of Motions to Compel Additional Responses to: [1] Requests for Admissions (Set Three) and [2] Special Interrogatories (Set Four)	2655
13	06/15/2018	Supplemental Declaration of Scott M. Franklin in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief and Second Amended Petition for Writ of Mandamus	3402
10	08/03/2017	Tentative Ruling on Motions for Adjudication of Plaintiffs' Fifth and Ninth Causes of Action	2508
10	11/03/2017	Tentative Ruling on Motions to Compel Additional Responses to Request for Admission (Set Three), Special Interrogatories (Set Four), and for Sanctions	2672



FILED

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GDSSC COURTHOUSE SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA SACRAMENTO COUNTY

C. D. Michel - S.B.N. 144258 Scott M. Franklin - S.B.N. 240254 MICHEL & ASSOCIATES, P.C. 180 E. Ocean Boulevard, Suite 200 Long Beach, CA 90802 Telephone: (562) 216-4444 Facsimile: (562) 216-4445 Email: emichel@michellawyers.com

Attorney for Plaintiffs/Petitioners

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

CALGUNS SHOOTING SPORTS
ASSOCIATION,

Plaintiffs and Petitioners,

vs.

XAVIER BECCERA, in his Official
Capacity as Attorney General for the State
of California; STEPHEN LINDLEY, in His
Official Capacity as Acting Chief for the
California Department of Justice, BETTY
YEE, in her official capacity as State
Controller for the State of California, and

Defendants and Respondents.

DAVID GENTRY, JAMES PARKER,

MARK MIDLAM, JAMES BASS, and

CASE NO. 34-2013-80001667

DECLARATION OF SCOTT M.
FRANKLIN IN SUPPORT OF MOTION
FOR ADJUDICATION OF PLAINTIFFS'
FIFTH AND NINTH CAUSES OF ACTION
PURSUANT TO THE BIFURCATION
ORDER OF NOVEMBER 4, 2016

Date:

August 4, 2017

Time: Dept.:

9:00 a.m. 31

Dept.: 3 Judge: H

Hon. Michael P. Kenny

189B

Action filed: 10/16/13

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DOES 1-10.

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DECL. OF SCOTT M. FRANKLIN ISO MOT. FOR ADJ. OF BIFUR. CLAIMS

DECLARATION OF SCOTT M. FRANKLIN

2 I, Scott M. Franklin, declare:

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- 1. I am an attorney at law admitted to practice before all courts of the state of California. I have personal knowledge of each matter and the facts stated herein as a result of my employment with Michel & Associates, P.C., attorneys for Plaintiffs/Petitioners ("Plaintiffs"), and if called upon and sworn as a witness, I could and would testify competently thereto.
- 2. Exhibit 1 (GENT001-GENT005) is a true and correct copy of excerpts of the response to the plaintiff's separate statement in the action Bauer v. Harris. 1:11-cv-01440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.)
- Exhibit 2 (GENT006-GENT027) is a true and correct copy of excerpts of Defendants Attorney General Kamala Harris and Bureau of Firearms Chief Stephen Lindley's Amended Responses to Requests for Admissions (Set One).
- 4. Exhibit 3 (GENT028-GENT036) is a true and correct copy of excerpts of Defendants Attorney General Kamala Harris and Bureau of Firearms Chief Stephen Lindley's Amended Responses to Requests for Admissions (Set Two).
- 5. Exhibit 4 (GENT037-GENT047) is a true and correct copy of excerpts of Defendants Attorney General Kamala Harris and Bureau of Firearms Chief Stephen Lindley's Third Amended Responses to Form Interrogatories (Set One).
- 6. Exhibit 5 (GENT048-GENT052) is a true and correct copy of excerpts of Defendant Kamala Harris and Stephen Lindley's Amended Responses to Form Interrogatories (Set Three).
- Exhibit 6 (GENT053-GENT057) is a true and correct copy of excerpts of 7. Defendants Attorney General Kamala Harris and Bureau of Firearms Chief Stephen Lindley's Second Amended Responses to Special Interrogatories (Set Two).
- Exhibit 7 (GENT058-GENT062) is a true and correct copy of excerpts of 8. Defendants Attorney General Kamala Harris and Bureau of Firearms Chief Stephen Lindley's Third Amended Responses to Special Interrogatories (Set Three).

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1	Governor's 2011-2012 budget, available at		
2	http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/2011-12-EN/pdf/GovernorsBudget/0010/0820.pdf.		
3	21. Exhibit 20 (GENT137-GENT138) is a true and correct copy of an excerpt of the		
4	Governor's 2011-2012 budget summary, available at		
5	http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/2011-12-EN/pdf/Enacted/BudgetSummary/LegislativeJudicialandExe		
6	cutive.pdf.		
7	22. Exhibit 21 (GENT139-GENT143) is a true and correct copy of an excerpt of the		
8	Governor's 2017-2018 budget, available at		
9	http://www.ebudget.ca.gov/budget/2017-18/#/ProgramDescriptions/0820/0.		
10	23. Exhibit 22 (GENT144-GENT146) is a true and correct copy of the version of		
11	Senate Bill 819 that was published March 21, 2011.		
12	24. Exhibit 23 (GENT147-GENT150) is a true and correct copy of the version of		
13	Senate Bill 819 that was published April 14, 2011.		
14	25. Exhibit 24 (GENT151-GENT153) is a true and correct copy of the version of		
15	Senate Bill 819 that was adopted on October 9, 2011.		
16	26. Exhibit 25 (GENT154) is a true and correct copy of an excerpt of the Salaries and		
17	Wages Supplement in the Governor's 2017-2018 budget.		
18	27. Exhibit 26 (GENT154A) is a true and correct transcription of a portion of the		
19	Senate Public Safety Commission meeting held on April 26, 2011; a video of the relevant portion		
20	of the hearing is available at		
21	http://senate.ca.gov/media-archive?title=&startdate=04%2F26%2F2011&enddate=04%2F26%2F		
22	2011. (Plaintiffs believe the content is undisputed.)		
23	28. Exhibit 27 (GENT155-GENT156) is a true and correct copy of an excerpt of		
24	Senate Budget and Fiscal Review, Subcommittee No. 5's, report of March 10, 2016.		
25	29. Exhibit 28 (AGIC: 007-019, 022-36, 48, 50; AGRFP: 000048-49, 000166-172,		
26	0000174, 0000175-182, 000391-396, 000399-401 000419-422; and AGROG000016)		
27	is a true and correct copy of a set of documents produced by Defendants in this action.		
28	1//		

30. On October 28, 2016, I participated in an informal discovery conference with the Court and opposing counsel, Anthony Hakl. During this conference, I expressed that Defendants had responded to Special Interrogatory No. 2, more than a year prior to the conference, with a promise to produce a supplemental response stating the "per transaction cost" of the so-called "DROS Process." In response, Mr. Hakl confirmed that Defendants were not going to provide the promised information.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of California that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this Declaration was executed on June 13, 2017, at Long Beach, California.

Scott M. Franklin, Declarant

EXHIBIT 1

Case 1:11-cv-01440-LJO-MJS Document 54-6 Filed 02/12/15 Page 1 of 19 1 KAMALA D. HARRIS Attorney General of California 2 STEPAN A. HAYTAYAN Supervising Deputy Attorney General ANTHONY R. HAKL, State Bar No. 197335 3 Deputy Attorney General 4 1300 I Street, Suite 125 P.O. Box 944255 Sacramento, CA 94244-2550 5 Telephone: (916) 322-9041 Fax: (916) 324-8835 6 E-mail: Anthony.Hakl@doj.ca.gov 7 Attorneys for Defendants 8 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 11 12 1:11-cv-01440-LJO-MJS 13 BARRY BAUER, STEPHEN WARKENTIN, NICOLE FERRY, 14 LELAND ADLEY, JEFFREY HACKER, **DEFENDANTS' RESPONSE TO** NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF PLAINTIFFS' STATEMENT OF 15 UNDISPUTED FACTS AMERICA, INC., CALIFORNIA RIFLE AND PISTOL ASSOCIATION FOUNDATION, HERB BAUER 16 Date: February 26, 2015 Time: 8:30 a.m. SPORTING GOODS, INC., Dept.: 4, 7th Floor 17 Judge: Hon. Lawrence J. O'Neill Plaintiffs. Trial Date: March 24, 2015 18 Action Filed: August 25, 2011 v. 19 20 KAMALA HARRIS, in Her Official Capacity as Attorney General of the State of 21 California; STEPHEN LINDLEY, in His Official Capacity as Acting Chief for the 22 California Department of Justice, and **DOES 1-10,** 23 Defendants. 24 Defendants' Kamala D. Harris and Stephen Lindley responds as follows to Plaintiffs' 25 Statement of Undisputed Facts: 26 27 28 1 Defendants' Response to Plaintiffs' Statement of Undisputed Facts (1:11-cv-01440-LJO-MJS200

Case 1:11-cv-01440-LJO-MJS Document 54-6 Filed 02/12/15 Page 2 of 19

No.	Undisputed Fact	Supporting Evidence
1	To purchase a firearm in California,	TT. 1'4. 1
1	qualified individuals must pay a	Undisputed.
	transaction fee known as a Dealer Record of Sale	
	("DROS") fee.	
2	A completed DROS includes	Undisputed.
2	information about the would-be	Chaispatea.
	purchaser ("applicant"), including	
	name, date of birth, and driver's	
	license number, as well as information	
	about the firearm to be transferred, and the FFL	·
	handling the transaction.	
3	Once completed, the FFL must forward the DROS to the California	Undisputed.
	I	1
	Department of Justice's Bureau of Firearms via a secure internet site.	
	Upon receipt of the DROS, the	
4	Bureau of Firearms reviews it to	Undisputed.
	confirm that: (1) the DROS is filled	
	out properly; (2) the firearm being	
	transferred is legal to possess under	
	California law; and (3) the firearm	· ·
	being transferred does not belong to	
	someone other than the vendor. The	
	firearm transfer is denied if the DROS	
	does not meet all of these requirements.	
5	The primary purpose of this "DROS	Undianuted
3	Process" is to ensure that people	Undisputed.
	seeking to purchase firearms in	
	California are not legally prohibited from	
	possessing them.	
6	It is a crime punishable by up to a	Undisputed.
-	felony to possess a firearm as a prohibited person.	
7	The Department performs extensive "background	Undisputed.
	checks" of all applicants.	
8	A firearm transfer is denied if the	Undisputed.
	applicant is found to be prohibited by	
	law from firearm possession.	
9	If a DROS is approved, the retailer is informed that the firearm can be	Undisputed.
	released after California's ten-day	
	waiting period has expired, unless an	
	exception applies.	
	Toxocption applies.	<u> </u>

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Case 1:11-cv-01440-LJO-MJS	Document 54-6	Filed 02/12/15	Page 3 of 19
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2	10	Information linking the firearm being transferred to the applicant is also	Undisputed.
3 4	·	entered into the Department's Consolidated Firearms Information System ("CFIS").	
	1 1	Prior to January 1, 2014, only	Disputed, but not material. While
5	11	handguns and "assault weapons" were	DROS information for non- "assault weapon" long guns was
6		registered into CFIS, non-"assault weapon" rifles and shotguns were not.	not retained prior to January 1, 2014, long guns information
7			submitted via voluntary registration forms was entered into
8			CFIS prior to January 1, 2014.
9	12	During 2013, the Department processed approximately 960,179	Disputed, but not material. The evidence cited by plaintiffs states
10		DROS applications.	that during 2013, the Department
			"received" approximately 960,179 DROS applications.
11			DROS applications.
	13	Approximately 7,400-7,500 of the	Disputed, but not material. The
13		960,179 DROS applications that occurred in 2013 were denials.	evidence cited by plaintiffs states that there were "7,371" denials.
14		occurred in 2013 were definals.	that there were 7,371 demais.
15			
16	14	The exact number of DROS	Disputed, but not material. The
17		applicants in 2013 (or any previous year) is unknown and likely	number of DROS transactions in 2013 (for both handguns and long
18		unknowable.	guns) was 960,179. (Decl. of
			Stephen Lindley in Opp'n to Pls.' Mot. for Summ. J., Exh. A.)
19	15	California confers discretion on the	Undisputed.
20		Department of Justice to impose the payment of a fee on firearm	Chaispatea.
21		purchasers to qualify for receiving a	
22		firearm from an FFL. In 1990, the amount of the DROS Fee	
23	16	was \$4.25.	Undisputed.
24	17	In 1995, the legislature capped the DROS Fee at \$14.00, subject to the	Undisputed.
		Consumer Price Index adjustment	_
25	18	In 2004, the Department increased the	Undisputed.
26		cap on the DROS fee from \$14 to \$19 for the first handgun or any number of	
27		rifles or shotguns in a single	
28	<u> </u>	transaction.	
- 1	l		

19	The Penal Code provides that "[t]he [DROS] fee shall be no more than is necessary to fund" the activities listed in § 28225(b)(1)-(11).	Undisputed.
20	The Department has not determined the actual or estimated costs of the activities listed in § 28225(b)(1)-(11) in establishing the current amount of the DROS Fee.	Disputed, but not material. The evidence cited by plaintiffs do not support this statement.
21	The Department has charged the DROS Fee at \$19 since 2004.	Undisputed.
22	The Department deposits DROS Fee monies in the "Dealers' Record of Sale Special Account of the General Fund" ("DROS Special Account").	Undisputed.
23	DROS Fee revenues make up the vast majority of the money in the DROS Special Account.	Disputed, but not material. The evidence cited by plaintiffs do not support this statement. At page 9 of the cited document, is a statement by a member of Legislature that "background check fees make up more 80 % of the DROS account."
24	The DROS Special Account reserves were estimated at \$12.7 million for fiscal year 2013-2014.	Undisputed.
25	An \$11.5 loan from the DROS Special Account was made to the General Fund in March 2013.	Undisputed.
26	The \$11.5 loan made from the DROS Special Account to the General Fund in March 2013 has not been paid back in full.	Undisputed, although defenda are informed and believe that million of the loan is schedule be repaid this fiscal year, and remaining \$6.5 million is prop by the Governor for repaymen the 2015-16 fiscal year.
27	The DROS surplus grows about \$3 million annually.	Undisputed as of the date the document was published, which appears to be 2011.
28	The Legislature has committed at least \$35.5 million from the DROS Special Account to fund activities other than the processing of DROS applications since March 2013.	Disputed, but not material. The evidence cited by plaintiffs stathat the Legislature appropriate \$24 million.
29	The surplus in the DROS Special Account primarily consists of DROS Fee revenues.	Disputed, but not material. The evidence cited by plaintiffs do not support this statement.

	Case 1:11-cv-01440-LJO-MJS Document 54-6 Filed 02/12/15 Page 5 of 19		
1 2 3 4	30	In 2010, then Attorney General Edmund Brown (now Governor) proposed a regulation to lower the DROS Fee cap back to \$14 to "commensurate with the actual costs of processing a DROS," but it was not adopted.	Undisputed.
5 6	31	The DROS Fee currently remains capped at \$19.	Undisputed.
7 8	32	The Department of Justice is statutorily authorized to use revenues from the DROS Fee to fund various activities that are not at issue in this litigation.	Undisputed.
9 10 11 12 13	33	The Department of Justice is authorized to and does use DROS Fee revenues to fund "the estimated reasonable costs of [Department] firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale, purchase, possession, loan, or transfer of firearms."	Undisputed.
14151617	34	Prior to January 1, 2012, Penal Code §28225(b)(11) did not provide for expenditure of DROS Fee revenues on regulations or enforcement activities related to the "possession" of firearms.	Undisputed.
17 18 19 20	35	Prior to Fiscal Year 2012-2013, the Department's activities concerning the mere possession of firearms were not paid for from the DROS Special Account.	Disputed, but not material. The cited Request for Admission and testimony state that prior to fiscal year 2012-2013, APPS-related activities were funded primarily with funds from the General Fund.
21 22 23	36	Prior to Fiscal Year 2012-2013, the Department's activities concerning the mere possession of firearms were paid for mostly with money from the General Fund.	Disputed, but not material. The cited Request for Admission and testimony state that prior to fiscal year 2012-2013, APPS-related activities were funded primarily with funds from the General Fund.
24 25 26	37	In 2011, the Legislature passed, Senate Bill 819 ("SB819"), which added the word "possession" to section 28225(b)(11)'s list of activities DROS Fee revenues could fund.	Undisputed.
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EXHIBIT 2

1	Kamala D. Harris	
2	Attorney General of California STEPAN A. HAYTAYAN	
.3	Supervising Deputy Attorney General ANTHONY R. HAKL, State Bar No. 197335	
4	Deputy Attorney General 1300 I Street, Suite 125	
5	P.O. Box 944255 Sacramento, CA 94244-2550	
	Telephone: (916) 322-9041	
6	Fax: (916) 324-8835 E-mail: Anthony.Hakl@doj.ca.gov	
7	Attorneys for Defendants and Respondents	
8		
9	SUPERIOR COURT O	F THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
10	COUNTY	OF SACRAMENTO
11		
12	DAVID GENTRY, JAMES PARKER,	Case No. 34-2013-80001667
13	MARK MID LAM, JAMES BASS, and CALGUNS SHOOTING SPORTS	DEFENDANTS ATTORNEY GENERAL
14	ASSOCIATION,	KAMALA HARRIS AND BUREAU OF FIREARMS CHIEF STEPHEN
15	Plaintiffs and Petition	TO REQUESTS FOR ADMISSIONS
16	V.	(SET ONE)
17	KAMALA HARRIS, in Her Official	
18	Capacity as Attorney General for the Sta of California; STEPHEN LINDLEY, in F	te His
19	Official Capacity as Acting Chief for the California Department of Justice, JOHN	
20	CHIANG, in his official capacity as State Controller, and DOES 1-10,	
21	Defendants and Responde	ents.
22		
23	PROPOUNDING PARTY: PLAI	NTIFFS
24		ENDANTS ATTORNEY GENERAL KAMALA
25	HARI	RIS AND BUREAU OF FIREARMS CHIEF HEN LINDLEY
26	SET NUMBER: ONE	
27		
28		1
	Defendants Attorney General	Kamala Harris and Bureau of Firearms Chief Stephen Lindley's

1	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 3:	
2	Admitted.	
3	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 4:	
4	Admit that prior to Fiscal Year 2012-2013, money from the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT	
5	(as used herein, "DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT" refers to the portion of the state's General Fund	
6	wherein DROS FEE FUNDS are deposited) was used to fund some aspect of APPS.	
7	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 4:	
8	Admitted.	
9	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 5:	
10	Admit that a General Fund special account other than the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT	
11	was the source of some funds used by APPS between 2005 and 2014 (inclusive).	
12	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 5:	
13	Admitted.	
14	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 6:	
15	Admit that APPS has been funded by no source other than: 1) the GENERAL FUND (as	
16	used herein, the term "GENERAL FUND" refers to the General Fund for the state of California,	
17	excluding any special accounts that are normally considered to be within the General Fund) and	
18	2) the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT.	
19	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 6:	
20	Denied.	
21	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 7:	
22	Admit that when deposited into the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT, money collected as	
23	DROS FEES (as used herein, "DROS FEE(S)" refers to the charge collected pursuant to	
24	SECTION 28225) is not segregated in any way from funds obtained from non-DROS FEE	
25	sources.	
26		
27		
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1	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 7:	
2	Defendants object to this request. The phrase "segregated in any way" is vague and	
3	ambiguous. Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:	
4	Admitted.	
5	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 8:	
6	Admit it is impossible to trace a specific DROS FEE payment once it is deposited into the	
7	DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT.	
8	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 8:	
9	Defendants object to this request. The use of the word "trace" is vague and ambiguous.	
10	Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:	
11	Admitted.	
12	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 9:	
13	Admit that, for Fiscal Year 2013-2 014, CAL DOJ spent more than \$6,000,000 on APPS	
14	related law enforcement activities.	
15	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 9:	
16	Admitted.	
17	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 10:	
18	Admit that, for Fiscal Year 2013-2014, no money from the GENERAL FUND was used	
19	to fund CAL DOJ's APPS-related activities.	
20	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 10:	
21	Denied.	
22	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 11:	
23	Admit that it is the position of CAL DOJ that the use of DROS FEE FUNDS to fund	
24	APPS does not in any way operate as a tax under state law.	
25	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 11:	
26	Admitted.	
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RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 26:

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Defendants object to this request. The phrases "costs arising from the implementation of APPS" and "regulatory costs directly arising from performing background investigations as part of the DROS PROCESS" are so ambiguous that the responding party cannot in good faith frame an intelligent reply.

Additionally, the request is irrelevant, defendants having admitted that the use of DROS funds does not operate as a tax. The request is also an improper use of the request for admission procedure. The purpose of that procedure is to expedite trials and to eliminate the need for proof when matters are not legitimately contested. (Cembrook v. Superior Court (1961) 56 Cal.2d 423, 429; see also Stull v. Sparrow (2001) 92 Cal. App. 4th 860, 864.) In the event the legal issue implicated by this request becomes relevant, defendants will contest the issue at trial. The request for admission device is not intended to provide a windfall to litigants in granting a substantive victory in the case by deeming material issues admitted. St. Mary v. Superior Court (2014) 223 Cal.App.4th 762, 783-784. Section 2033 is "calculated to compel admissions as to all things that cannot reasonably be controverted" not to provide "gotcha," after-the-fact penalties for pressing issues that were legitimately contested. (Haseltine v. Haseltine (1962) 203 Cal.App.2d 48, 61; see also Elston v. City of Turlock (1985) 38 Cal.3d 227, 235 ["Although the admissions procedure is designed to expedite matters by avoiding trial on undisputed issues, the request at issue here did not include issues as to which the parties might conceivably agree."], superseded by statute on another basis as described in Tackett v. City of Huntington Beach (1994) 22 Cal. App. 4th 60, 64– 65.)

Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:

Denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 27:

Admit that is the position of CAL DOJ that Section 28225 does not place a duty on CAL DOJ to consider whether the DROS FEE currently being charged is excessive.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 27:

Denied.

1	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 28:	
2	Admit CAL DOJ does not have a protocol for determining when CAL DOJ should	
3	examine whether the DROS FEE being charged is excessive.	
4	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 28:	
5	Defendants object to this request. The use of the word "protocol" here is vague and	
6	ambiguous. Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:	
7	Denied.	
8	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 29:	
9	Admit that, within the last five years, CAL DOJ has publically expressed an opinion that	
10	the DROS FEE of \$19.00, applicable to single gun transfers, was greater than necessary under	
11	SECTION 28225.	
12	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 29:	
13	Denied.	
14	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 30:	
15	Admit that, within the last five years, CAL DOJ has publically expressed an opinion that a	
16	DROS FEE of \$14.00 would cover the PER TRANSACTION COST (as used herein, "PER	
17	TRANSACTION COST" refers to the average cost of performing a given transaction, including a	
18	proportional share of overhead costs) of the DROS PROCESS.	
19	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 30:	
20	Denied.	
21	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 31:	
22	Admit that, within the last five years, CAL DOJ has not published any analysis as to the	
23	propriety of the DROS FEE collected pursuant to SECTION 28225.	
24	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 31:	
25	Defendants object to this request. The use of the word "published" here is vague and	
26	ambiguous. Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:	
27	Denied.	
28	,,	

1	DROS FEE to ensure the DROS FEE FUNDS alone will cover both the costs of the DROS	
2	PROCESS and the costs of APPS.	
3	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 36:	
4	Defendants object to this request as vague. As such, defendant is unable to admit or deny	
5	the request. Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:	
6	Denied.	
7	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 37:	
8	Admit that the current DROS FEE was set, at least in part, to cover costs of APPS.	
9	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 37:	
10	Denied.	
11	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 38:	
12	Admit that the PER TRANSACTION COST of the DROS PROCESS is less than \$19.00.	
13	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 38:	
14	Denied.	
15	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 39:	
16	Admit that it is CAL DOJ's position that the word "possession" as used in SECTION	
17	28225 refers to only illegal possession.	
18	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 39:	
19	Denied.	
20	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 40:	
21	Admit that it is CAL DOJ's position that SECTION 28225 provides a source of funding	
22	for CAL DOJ to perform law enforcement activities related to the illegal possession of a firearm	
23	by a person who has never participated in the DROS PROCESS.	
24	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 40:	
25	Admitted.	
26	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 41:	
27	Admit that it is CAL DOJ's position that SECTION 28225 does not provide a source of	
28	funding for law enforcement activities related to the illegal possession of a firearm by a person	

1	who has never participated in the DROS PROCESS.	
2	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 41:	
3	Defendants object to this request. The request is unduly repetitive in light of Request for	
4	Admission No. 40 and defendants' response to it. Plaintiffs having asked Form Interrogatory No.	
5	17.1 in connection with their requests for admissions, preparing a response to this request would	
6	also impose an unfair burden on defendants.	
7	Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:	
8	Denied.	
9	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 42:	
10	Admit that CAL DOJ is not aware of what the cost was for any given year, calendar,	
11.	fiscal, or otherwise, for "furnishing" information, such cost being that which is referred to in	
12	SECTION 28225(b)(1).	
13	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 42:	
14	Defendants object to this request. It is vague and overbroad in that it requests information	
15	covering an unlimited period of time. Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as	
16	follows:	
17	Denied with respect to the period January 1, 2004, to the date of these responses.	
18	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 43:	
19	Admit that CAL DOJ is not aware of what the cost was for any given year, calendar,	
20	fiscal, or otherwise, to meet CAL DOJ's obligations under paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of	
21	section 8100 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, such cost being that which is referred to in	
22	SECTION 28225(b)(2)).	
23	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 43:	
24	Defendants object to this request. It is vague and overbroad in that it requests information	
25	covering an unlimited period of time. Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as	
26	follows:	
27	Denied with respect to the period January 1, 2004, to the date of these responses.	
28	18	

_

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 44:

Admit CAL DOJ has not been requested to provide funds to local mental health facilities for state-mandated local costs resulting from the reporting requirements imposed by section 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, such costs being those that are referred to in SECTION 28225(b)(3)).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 44:

Defendants object to this request. It is vague and overbroad in that it requests information covering an unlimited period of time. The request is not "separate and complete in and of itself," contains subparts, and is compound. The request also requires referring to other documents in order to respond. It also requires reference to information not in the possession, custody and control of defendants. Finally, this request is based on an improper construction of Penal Code section 28225.

Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:

Denied with respect to the period January 1, 2004, to the date of these responses.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 45:

Admit that CAL DOJ is not aware of what amount it paid in total in any given year, calendar, fiscal, or otherwise, to local mental health facilities for state-mandated local costs resulting from the reporting requirements imposed by section 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, such costs being those that are referred to in SECTION 28225(b)(3)).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 45:

Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:

Denied with respect to the period January 1, 2004, to the date of these responses.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 46:

Admit that CAL DOJ is unaware of a specific estimate having ever been made concerning the "reasonable costs of the local mental health facilities for complying with the reporting requirements imposed by paragraph (3) of subdivision (b)" of SECTION 282225. (Quotation from SECTION 28225(c)).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 46:

Defendants object to this request. It is vague and overbroad in that it requests information covering an unlimited period of time. The request is not "separate and complete in and of itself," contains subparts, and is compound. The request also requires referring to other documents in order to respond. It also requires reference to information not in the possession, custody and control of defendants. Finally, this request is based on an improper construction of Penal Code section 28225.

Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:

Admitted with respect to the period January 1, 2004, to the date of these responses.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 47:

Admit that CAL DOJ has not been requested to provide funds to the California Department of State Hospitals for the costs resulting from the requirements imposed by section 8104 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, such costs being those that are referred to in SECTION 28225(b)(4)).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 47:

Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:

Admitted with respect to the period January 1, 2004, to the date of these responses.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 48:

Admit that CAL DOJ is not aware of what amount it paid in any given year, calendar, fiscal, or otherwise, to the California Department of State Hospitals for the costs resulting from the requirements imposed by section 8104 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, such costs being those that are referred to in SECTION 28225(b)(4)).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 48:

Defendants object to this request. It is vague and overbroad in that it requests information covering an unlimited period of time. The request is not "separate and complete in and of itself," contains subparts, and is compound. The request also requires referring to other documents in order to respond. It also requires reference to information not in the possession, custody and control of defendants. Finally, this request is based on an improper construction of Penal Code section 28225.

Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:

Admitted with respect to the period January 1, 2004, to the date of these responses.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 49:

Admit that CAL DOJ has not been requested to provide funds to a LOCAL MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY (as used herein, "LOCAL MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY" and "LOCAL MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES refer to local mental hospitals, sanitariums, and mental institutions) for state-mandated local costs resulting from the reporting requirements imposed by section 8105 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, such costs being those that are referred to in SECTION 28225(b)(5).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 49:

Defendants object to this request. It is vague and overbroad in that it requests information covering an unlimited period of time. The request is not "separate and complete in and of itself," contains subparts, and is compound. The request also requires referring to other documents in order to respond. It also requires reference to information not in the possession, custody and

control of defendants. Finally, this request is based on an improper construction of Penal Code section 28225.

Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:

Denied with respect to the period January 1, 2004, to the date of these responses.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 50:

Admit that CAL DOJ is not aware of what amount it paid in total for any given year, calendar, fiscal, or otherwise, to LOCAL MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES for state-mandated local costs resulting from the reporting requirements imposed by section 8105 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, such costs being those that are referred to in SECTION 28225(b)(5).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 50:

Defendants object to this request. It is vague and overbroad in that it requests information covering an unlimited period of time. The request is not "separate and complete in and of itself," contains subparts, and is compound. The request also requires referring to other documents in order to respond. It also requires reference to information not in the possession, custody and control of defendants. Finally, this request is based on an improper construction of Penal Code section 28225.

Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:

Denied with respect to the period January 1, 2004, to the date of these responses.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 51:

Admit that CAL DOJ is not aware of a specific estimate having ever been made concerning "reasonable costs of local mental hospitals, sanitariums, and institutions for complying with the reporting requirements imposed by paragraph (5) of subdivision (b)" of SECTION 28225. (Quotation from SECTION 28225(c)).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 51:

Defendants object to this request. It is vague and overbroad in that it requests information covering an unlimited period of time. The request is not "separate and complete in and of itself," contains subparts, and is compound. The request also requires referring to other documents in order to respond. It also requires reference to information not in the possession, custody and

1	control of defendants. Finally, this request is based on an improper construction of Penal Code	
2	section 28225.	
3	Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:	
4	Admitted with respect to the period January 1, 2004, to the date of these responses.	
5	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 52:	
6	Admit that CAL DOJ has not been requested to provide funds to a local law enforcement	
7	agency for state-mandated local costs resulting from the notification requirements set forth in	
8	subdivision (a) of section 6385 of the Family Code, such costs being those that are referred to in	
9	SECTION 28225(b)(6).	
10	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 52:	
11	Defendants object to this request. It is vague and overbroad in that it requests information	
12	covering an unlimited period of time. The request is not "separate and complete in and of itself,"	
13	contains subparts, and is compound. The request also requires referring to other documents in	
14	order to respond. It also requires reference to information not in the possession, custody and	
15	control of defendants. Finally, this request is based on an improper construction of Penal Code	
16	section 28225.	
17	Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:	
18	Admitted with respect to the period January 1, 2004, to the date of these responses.	
19	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 53:	
20	Admit that CAL DOJ is not aware of what amount it paid in total for any given year,	
21	calendar, fiscal, or otherwise, to local law enforcement agencies for state-mandated local costs	
22	resulting from the notification requirements set forth in subdivision (a) of section 6385 of the	
23	Family Code, such costs being those that are referred to in SECTION 28225(b)(6).	
24	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 53:	
25	Defendants object to this request. It is vague and overbroad in that it requests information	
26	covering an unlimited period of time. The request is not "separate and complete in and of itself,"	
27	contains subparts, and is compound. The request also requires referring to other documents in	
28	order to respond. It also requires reference to information not in the possession, custody and 23	
i	Defendants Attermay Canaval Vamala Hamig and Dynasy of Eincomas Chief Stanhan Lindlay's	

control of defendants. Finally, this request is based on an improper construction of Penal Code section 28225.

Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:

Admitted with respect to the period January 1, 2004, to the date of these responses.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 54:

Admit that CAL DOJ is unaware of a specific estimate having ever been made concerning "reasonable costs of local law enforcement agencies for complying with the notification requirements set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 6385 of the Family Code[.]" (Quotation from SECTION 28225(c)).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 54:

Defendants object to this request. It is vague and overbroad in that it requests information covering an unlimited period of time. The request is not "separate and complete in and of itself," contains subparts, and is compound. The request also requires referring to other documents in order to respond. It also requires reference to information not in the possession, custody and control of defendants. Finally, this request is based on an improper construction of Penal Code section 28225.

Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:

Admitted with respect to the period January 1, 2004, to the date of these responses.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 55:

Admit CAL DOJ has not been requested to provide funds to a local law enforcement agency for state-mandated local costs resulting from the notification requirements set forth in subdivision (c) of section 8105 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, such costs being those that are referred to in SECTION 28225(b)(7).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 55:

Defendants object to this request. It is vague and overbroad in that it requests information covering an unlimited period of time. The request is not "separate and complete in and of itself," contains subparts, and is compound. The request also requires referring to other documents in order to respond. It also requires reference to information not in the possession, custody and

contains subparts, and is compound. The request also requires referring to other documents in order to respond. It also requires reference to information not in the possession, custody and control of defendants. Finally, this request is based on an improper construction of Penal Code section 28225.

Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:

Admitted with respect to the period January 1, 2004, to the date of these responses.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 58:

Admit that CAL DOJ is not aware of what amount it paid in any given year, calendar, fiscal, or otherwise, for actual costs associated with the electronic or telephonic transfer of information pursuant to Penal Code section 28215, such costs being those that are referred to in SECTION 28225(b)(8).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 58:

Defendants object to this request. It is vague and overbroad in that it requests information covering an unlimited period of time. Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:

Denied with respect to the period January 1, 2004, to the date of these responses.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 59:

Admit CAL DOJ has not been requested to provide funds to the Department of Food and Agriculture for the costs resulting from the notification provisions set forth in section 5343.5 of the Food and Agricultural Code, such costs being those that are referred to in SECTION 28225(b)(9).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 59:

Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:

Admitted with respect to the period January 1, 2004, to the date of these responses.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 60:

Admit that CAL DOJ is not aware of what amount it paid in any given year, calendar, fiscal, or otherwise, to the Department of Food and Agriculture for the costs resulting from the notification provisions set forth in section 5343.5 of the Food and Agricultural Code, such costs being those that are referred to in SECTION 28225(b)(9).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 60:

Defendants object to this request. It is vague and overbroad in that it requests information covering an unlimited period of time. The request is not "separate and complete in and of itself," contains subparts, and is compound. The request also requires referring to other documents in order to respond. It also requires reference to information not in the possession, custody and control of defendants. Finally, this request is based on an improper construction of Penal Code section 28225.

Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:

Admitted with respect to the period January 1, 2004, to the date of these responses.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 61:

Admit that CAL DOJ is unaware of a specific estimate having ever been made concerning "reasonable costs of the Department of Food and Agriculture for the costs resulting from the notification provisions set forth in Section 5343.5 of the Food and Agricultural Code[.]" (Quoting SECTION 28225(c)).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 61:

1	Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:	
2	Admitted with respect to the period January 1, 2004, to the date of these responses.	
3	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 62:	
4	Admit that CAL DOJ is not aware of what amount it paid in any given year, calendar,	
5	fiscal, or otherwise, for costs associated with compliance with subdivisions (d) and (e) of Penal	
6	Code section 27560, such costs being those that are referred to in SECTION 28225(b)(10).	
7	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 62:	
8	Defendants object to this request. It is vague and overbroad in that it requests information	
9	covering an unlimited period of time. Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as	
10	follows:	
11	Denied with respect to the period January 1, 2004, to the date of these responses	
12	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 63:	
13	Admit that CAL DOJ is unaware of a specific estimate having ever been made concerning	
14	"reasonable costs of [CAL DOJ] for the costs associated with subdivisions (d) and (e) of Section	
15	27560[.]" (Quoting SECTION 28225(c)).	
16	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 63:	
17	Defendants object to this request. It is vague and overbroad in that it requests information	
18	covering an unlimited period of time. Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as	
19	follows:	
20	Denied with respect to the period January 1, 2004, to the date of these responses	
21	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 64:	
22	Admit CAL DOJ is unaware of an amount actually paid in a given year, be it calendar,	
23	fiscal, or otherwise, for any category of expense referred to in the final clause of SECTION	
24	28225(c), i.e., "costs of department firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related	
25	to the sale, purchase, possession, loan, or transfer of firearms pursuant to any provision listed in	
26	Section 16580."	
27		

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 64:

Defendants object to this request. It is vague and overbroad in that it requests information covering an unlimited period of time. Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:

Denied with respect to the period January 1, 2004, to the date of these responses..

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 65:

Admit that CAL DOJ is unaware of a specific estimate having ever been made concerning a costs identified in SECTION 28255(c), i.e., "reasonable costs of department firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale, purchase, possession, loan, or transfer of firearms pursuant to any provision listed in Section 16580." (Quoting SECTION 28225(c)).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 65:

Defendants object to this request. It is vague and overbroad in that it requests information covering an unlimited period of time. Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:

Denied with respect to the period January 1, 2004, to the date of these responses...

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 66:

Admit that CAL DOJ does not have a list stating what activities are within the class of costs mentioned in SECTION 28225(b)(11), i.e., "CAL DOJ firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale, purchase, possession, loan, or transfer of firearms pursuant to any provision listed in Penal Code section 16580."

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 66:

Defendants object to this request. It is vague and overbroad in that it requests information covering an unlimited period of time. Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:

Plaintiffs having clarified during the meet and confer process that this request is intended to ask whether defendants are aware of the existence of a specific list (i.e., a document) of all of the activities that fall within the purview of section 28225(b)(11), defendants admit that they are unaware of any such discrete document. Of course, defendants are aware of their regulatory and 29

enforcement responsibilities as provided throughout the applicable statutes, regulations and case law.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 67:

Admit that CAL DOJ does have not a protocol for determining what activities fall within the class of costs mentioned in Penal Code SECTION 28225(b)(11), i.e., "CAL DOJ firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale, purchase, possession, loan, or transfer of firearms pursuant to any provision listed in Penal Code section 16580."

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 67:

Defendants object to this request. It is vague and overbroad in that it requests information covering an unlimited period of time. The word "protocol" is also vague. Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:

Plaintiffs having clarified during the meet and confer process that this request is intended to ask whether defendants are aware of the existence of a specific protocol for classifying all of the activities that fall within the purview of section 28225(b)(11), defendants admit that they are unaware of any such specific protocol as referenced by plaintiffs. As mentioned above, though, defendants are aware of their regulatory and enforcement responsibilities as provided in the applicable statutes, regulations and case law and defendants have lawfully discharged those responsibilities.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 68:

Admit that CAL DOJ is unaware of a calculation being performed after January 1, 2005, to determine the sum of costs and estimated costs listed in SECTION 28225(c).

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 68:

Defendant objects to this request. It incorporates Penal Code section 28225(c) by reference. Thus, the request is not "separate and complete in and of itself," contains subparts, and is compound. The request also requires referring to other documents in order to respond.

Denied with respect to the period January 1, 2004, to the date of these responses.

1	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 69:	
2	Admit that CAL DOJ initiated a proposal in 2010 to amend California Code of	
3	Regulations title 11, section 4001, to lower the \$19.00 single firearm transfer DROS FEE to	
4	\$14.00.	
5	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 69:	
6	Admitted.	
7	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 70:	
8	Admit that, at the time of the PROPOSAL (as used herein, "PROPOSAL" refers to CAL	
9	DOJ's proposal in 2010 to amend California Code of Regulations title 11, section 4001, which	
10	would have lowered the \$19.00 single firearm transfer DROS FEE to \$14.00 if adopted), CAL	
11	DOJ had made a determination, whether characterized as preliminary or not, that the \$19.00	
12	single firearm transfer DROS FEE was higher than what was needed to cover both the costs of the	
13	DROS PROCESS and maintain an acceptable level of reserve in the DROS SPECIAL	
14	ACCOUNT.	
15	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 70:	
16	Denied.	
17	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 71:	
18	Admit that Defendant Kamala Harris made a request to CAL DOJ at some point between	
19	January 2, 2010, and January 2, 2011 (inclusive), that CAL DOJ not adopt the PROPOSAL.	
20	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 71:	
21	Denied.	
22	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 72:	
23	Admit that at some point after January 3, 2011, Defendant Kamala Harris made a decision	
24	that CAL DOJ would not adopt the PROPOSAL.	
25	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 72:	
26	Denied.	
27	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 73:	
28	Admit that CAL DOJ did not adopt the PROPOSAL because CAL DOJ determined that a	

1	DROS FEE of less than \$19.00 would not cover CAL DOJ's costs arising from the DROS	
2	PROCESS.	
3	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 73:	
4	Denied.	
5	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 74:	
6	Admit that the PROPOSAL was not adopted because CAL DOJ determined that a DROS	
7	FEE of less than \$19.00 would not both cover the costs of the DROS PROCESS and provide for	
8	an acceptable level of reserve funding in the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT.	
9	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 74:	
10	Denied.	
11	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 75:	
12	Admit that the PROPOSAL was not adopted because CAL DOJ determined that a DROS	
13	FEE of less than \$19.00 would not both cover all of the costs referred to in SECTION 28225 and	
14	provide for an acceptable level of reserve funding in the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT.	
15	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 75:	
16	Denied.	
17	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 76:	
18	Admit that the DROS FEE of \$19.00 was set by CAL DOJ in November 2004.	
19	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 76:	
20	Admitted.	
21	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 77:	
22	Admit that the DROS FEE amount of \$19.00 has not changed since November 2004.	
23	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 77:	
24	Admitted.	
25	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 78:	
26	Admit that the current DROS FEE of \$19.00 was set by CAL DOJ based on a comparison	
27	of the historical revenues going into, and expenditures coming out of, the DROS SPECIAL	
28		

1	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 78:	
2	Admitted, although that comparison was not the sole basis for setting the fee at \$19.00.	
3	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 79:	
4	Admit that, in 2004, CAL DOJ created a written document that utilized specific cost data	
5	to provide an explanation as to why a \$19.00 DROS FEE was appropriate.	
6	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 79:	
7	Defendants object to this request. The use of the phrase "specific cost data" here is vague	
8	and ambiguous. Defendants object to this request because it seeks information protected by the	
9	executive privilege, official information privilege, and deliberative process privilege. Without	
10	waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:	
11	Admitted.	
12	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 80:	
13	Admit that, in 2010, CAL DOJ completed a review of the revenues into and expenditures	
14	out of the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT.	
15	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 80:	
16	Defendants object to this request because it seeks information protected by the attorney-	
17	client privilege and work product doctrine. The use of the phrase "review" here is vague and	
18	ambiguous. Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:	
19	Admitted.	
20	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 81:	
21	Admit that CAL DOJ's 2010 review of the revenues into and expenditures out of the	
22	DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT included analysis regarding the costs referred to in SECTION	
23	28225.	
24	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 81:	
25	Defendant objects to this request. It seeks information protected by the attorney-client	
26	privilege and work product doctrine. It also incorporates Penal Code section 28225(c) by	
27	reference. Thus, the request is not "separate and complete in and of itself," contains subparts, and	

EXHIBIT 3

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	KAMALA D. HARRIS Attorney General of California STEPAN A. HAYTAYAN Supervising Deputy Attorney General ANTHONY R. HAKL, State Bar No. 197335 Deputy Attorney General 1300 I Street, Suite 125 P.O. Box 944255 Sacramento, CA 94244-2550 Telephone: (916) 322-9041 Fax: (916) 324-8835 E-mail: Anthony.Hakl@doj.ca.gov Attorneys for Defendants and Respondents	Œ STATE OF CALIFORNIA
10	COUNTY OF S	SACRAMENTO
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12 13	DAVID GENTRY, JAMES PARKER, MARK MID LAM, JAMES BASS, and CALGUNS SHOOTING SPORTS	Case No. 34-2013-80001667 DEFENDANTS ATTORNEY GENERAL
14	ASSOCIATION,	KAMALA HARRIS AND BUREAU OF FIREARMS CHIEF STEPHEN
15 16	Plaintiffs and Petitioners, v.	LINDLEY'S AMENDED RESPONSES TO REQUESTS FOR ADMISSIONS (SET TWO)
17 18 19 20	KAMALA HARRIS, in Her Official Capacity as Attorney General for the State of California; STEPHEN LINDLEY, in His Official Capacity as Acting Chief for the California Department of Justice, JOHN CHIANG, in his official capacity as State Controller, and DOES 1-10,	
21 22	Defendants and Respondents.	
23	PROPOUNDING PARTY: PLAINTIN	Z D C
24 25	HARRIS A	ANTS ATTORNEY GENERAL KAMALA AND BUREAU OF FIREARMS CHIEF I LINDLEY
26	SET NUMBER: TWO	
27		
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- 1		

Defendant objects to this request. It is based on a mischaracterization of Penal Code

section 28225, the provisions of which speak for themselves. The request is also an improper use

of the request for admission procedure. The purpose of that procedure is to expedite trials and to

eliminate the need for proof when matters are not legitimately contested. (Cembrook v. Superior

Court (1961) 56 Cal.2d 423, 429; see also Stull v. Sparrow (2001) 92 Cal.App.4th 860, 864.) The

substantive victory in the case by deeming material issues admitted. (St. Mary v. Superior Court

(2014) 223 Cal. App. 4th 762, 783-784.) Section 2033 is "calculated to compel admissions as to

Cal.App.2d 48, 61; see also *Elston v. City of Turlock* (1985) 38 Cal.3d 227, 235 ["Although the

admissions procedure is designed to expedite matters by avoiding trial on undisputed issues, the

request at issue here did not include issues as to which the parties might conceivably agree."],

all things that cannot reasonably be controverted" not to provide "gotcha," after-the-fact penalties

request for admission device is not intended to provide a windfall to litigants in granting a

for pressing issues that were legitimately contested. (Haseltine v. Haseltine (1962) 203

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superseded by statute on another basis as described in *Tackett v. City of Huntington Beach* (1994)
 22 Cal.App.4th 60, 64–65.)
 Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:
 Denied.

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 124:

Admit that, at the conclusion of the 2010 rulemaking regarding the possible reduction of the DROS FEE from \$19.00 to \$14.00, CAL DOJ was of the opinion that the total amount collected as a result of the \$19.00 DROS FEE was reasonably related to the total amount of costs referred to in SECTION 28225 that were being incurred by CAL DOJ at the time.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 124:

Defendants object to this request. The phrases "at the conclusion of the 2010 rulemaking" and "being incurred by CAL DOJ at the time" are vague and ambiguous. The request is also based on a mischaracterization of Penal Code section 28225, the provisions of which speak for themselves. The request is also an improper use of the request for admission procedure. The

1	purpose of that procedure is to expedite trials and to eliminate the need for proof when matters are			
2	not legitimately contested. (Cembrook v. Superior Court (1961) 56 Cal.2d 423, 429; see also			
3	Stull v. Sparrow (2001) 92 Cal. App. 4th 860, 864.) The request for admission device is not			
4	intended to provide a windfall to litigants in granting a substantive victory in the case by deeming			
5	material issues admitted. (St. Mary v. Superior Court (2014) 223 Cal.App.4th 762, 783-784.)			
6	Section 2033 is "calculated to compel admissions as to all things that cannot reasonably be			
7	controverted" not to provide "gotcha," after-the-fact penalties for pressing issues that were			
8	legitimately contested. (Haseltine v. Haseltine (1962) 203 Cal.App.2d 48, 61; see also Elston v.			
9	City of Turlock (1985) 38 Cal.3d 227, 235 ["Although the admissions procedure is designed to			
10	expedite matters by avoiding trial on undisputed issues, the request at issue here did not include			
11	issues as to which the parties might conceivably agree."], superseded by statute on another basis			
12	as described in Tackett v. City of Huntington Beach (1994) 22 Cal.App.4th 60, 64–65.)			
13	Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:			
14	Admitted.			
15	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 125:			
16	Admit that the 2010 rulemaking to lower the DROS FEE from \$19.00 to \$14.00 included			
17	a proposal that CAL DOJ would consider the propriety of the amount of the DROS FEE on a			
18	yearly basis.			
19	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 125:			
20	Admitted.			
21	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 126:			
22	Admit that the 2010 rulemaking to lower the DROS FEE from \$19.00 to \$14.00 was not			
23	completed, at least in part, because CAL DOJ made a determination that yearly review of the			
24	DROS FEE was not necessary.			
25	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 126:			
26	Defendants object to this request because it seeks information protected by the executive			
27	privilege, official information privilege, and deliberative process privilege, as well as the			

attorney-client privilege and work product doctrine.

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1	Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:			
2	Denied.			
3	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 127:			
4	Admit that, at one point, the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT included \$11,500,000 that			
5	CAL DOJ considered a surplus.			
6	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 127:			
7	Defendants object to this request. The word "surplus" is vague.			
8	Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:			
9	Defendants admit that at one point the DROS special account included approximately \$10			
10	million that was considered a surplus. Defendants otherwise deny this request.			
11	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 128:			
12	Admit the decision to not complete the 2010 rulemaking to lower the DROS FEE from			
13	\$19.00 to \$14.00 was based in part on someone within CAL DOJ wanting to use DROS FEE			
14	FUNDS for costs arising from APPS (as used herein, "APPS" refers to the Armed Prohibited			
15	Persons System program, also known as Armed & Prohibited Persons System program or			
16	California Armed and Prohibited Person Program, and, as appropriate, enforcement activities			
17	based on the use of data derived from APPS, including but not limited to raids and investigations			
18	of persons identified by APPS as potentially possessing one or more firearm illegally).			
19	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 128:			
20	Defendants object to this request because it seeks information protected by the executive			
21	privilege, official information privilege, and deliberative process privilege, as well as the			
22	attorney-client privilege and work product doctrine.			
23	Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:			
24	Admitted.			
25	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 129:			
26	Admit CAL DOJ's decision not to complete the 2010 rulemaking to lower the DROS FEE			
27	from \$19.00 to \$14.00 was made prior to July 1, 2011.			
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1	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 129:		
2	Denied.		
3	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 130:		
4	Admit that during CAL DOJ's rulemaking to raise the DROS FEE from \$14.00 to \$19.00		
5	CAL DOJ never calculated whether the funds collected solely as DROS FEE's were sufficient to		
6	cover the costs referred to in SECTION 28225.		
7	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 130:		
8	Denied.		
9	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 131:		
10	Admit that in or about 2004, CAL DOJ estimated the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT		
11	would run out of cash in Spring 2005.		
12	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 131:		
13	Admitted.		
14	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 132:		
15	Admit that, as to CAL DOJ's estimate that the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT would run		
16	out of cash in Spring 2005, that estimate was not based, even in part, on a calculation applying		
17	only the amount of DROS FEE FUNDS collected in a given time period to only the amount of		
18	money spent during a given time period on costs identified in SECTION 28225.		
19	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 132:		
20	Defendants object to this request. The phrases "that estimate was not based, even in part,		
21	on a calculation applying only the amount of DROS FEE FUNDS collected in a given time period		
22	to only the amount of money spent during a given time period on costs identified in SECTION		
23	28225" is so ambiguous that the responding party cannot in good faith frame an intelligent reply.		
24	Defendants propose that the parties meet and confer regarding the substance of this request.		
25	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 133:		
26	Admit that, as to CAL DOJ's estimate that the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT would run		
27	out of cash in Spring 2005, that estimate was primarily based on an assessment of the anticipated		
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1	revenue for the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT compared to the anticipated expenses to be paid			
2	from the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT.			
3	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 133:			
4	Admitted.			
5	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 134:			
6	Admit that, prior to CAL DOJ's increase of the DROS FEE from \$14.00 to \$19.00, CAL			
7	DOJ never publically released a statement identifying each of the DROS related processing costs			
8	that CAL DOJ alleged to have totaled, per DROS application, \$19.00.			
9	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 134:			
10	Unable to admit or deny.			
11	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 135:			
12	Admit that the increase of the DROS FEE from \$14.00 to \$19.00 was based primarily on			
13	an assessment of the condition of the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT.			
14	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 135:			
15	Defendants object to this request. The word "condition" is vague.			
16	Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:			
17	Admitted.			
18	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 136:			
19	Admit that the increase of the DROS FEE from \$14.00 to \$19.00 was based primarily on			
20	an assessment of the amount of money being obtained from the DROS FEE alone.			
21	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 136:			
22	Defendants object to this request. The phrase "was based primarily on an assessment of			
23	the amount of money being obtained from the DROS FEE alone" is vague. Also, the request is			
24	not "separate and complete in and of itself" because it appears to require reference to other			
25	requests for admission to understand.			
26	Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:			
27	Admitted.			
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1	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 137:			
2	Admit CAL DOJ's 2004 plan to avoid running out of money in DROS SPECIAL			
3	ACCOUNT was to increase multiple fees that, when paid, are deposited into the DROS			
4	SPECIAL ACCOUNT.			
5	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 137:			
6	Denied.			
7	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 138:			
8	Admit CAL DOJ's 2004 plan to avoid running out of money in the DROS SPECIAL			
9	ACCOUNT was to increase a single fee that when paid, was deposited into the DROS SPECIAL			
10	ACCOUNT.			
11	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 138:			
12	Admitted.			
13	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 139:			
14	Admit CAL DOJ's 2004 plan to avoid running out of money in the DROS SPECIAL			
15	ACCOUNT consisted solely of increasing the DROS FEE, which, when paid, was deposited into			
16	the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT.			
17	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 139:			
18	Denied.			
19	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 140:			
20	Admit CAL DOJ cannot legally increase the DROS FEE to an amount the CAL DOJ			
21	believes to be greater than necessary to fund the costs referred to in SECTION 28225.			
22	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 140:			
23	Defendant objects to this request. It is based on a mischaracterization of Penal Code			
24	section 28225, the provisions of which speak for themselves.			
25	Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:			
26	Admitted.			
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1	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 141:			
2	Admit the California Consumer Price Index adjustment provision of SECTION 28225			
3	(i.e., "except that the fee may be increased at a rate not to exceed any increase in the California			
4	Consumer Price Index as compiled and reported by the Department of Industrial Relations") does			
5	not apply unless CAL DOJ believes an amount greater than \$14.00 is necessary to fund the costs			
6	referred to in Section 28225.			
7	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 141:			
8	Defendant objects to this request. It is based on a mischaracterization of Penal Code			
9	section 28225, the provisions of which speak for themselves.			
10	Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows:			
11	Denied.			
12	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 142:			
13	Admit that it is CAL DOJ's opinion that, on average, money collected as DROS FEE			
14	FUNDS constitute more than 75% of the money in the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT.			
15	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 142:			
16	Unable to admit or deny.			
17	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 143:			
18	Admit that money from fees other than the DROS FEE are used to pay for costs identified			
19	in SECTION 28225.			
20	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 143:			
21	Unable to admit or deny.			
22	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 144:			
23	Admit that it is impossible to determine if a fee other than the DROS FEE is used to pay			
24	for a cost identified in SECTION 28225.			
25	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 144:			
26	Admitted.			
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1	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 145:		
2	Admit that it is the position of CAL DOJ that the DROS FEE is the only fee collected by		
3	CAL DOJ that is statutorily authorized to be used to pay for the costs referred to in Penal Code		
4	section 28225(b)(11).		
5	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 145:		
6	Denied.		
7	REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 146:		
8	Admit that it is the position of CAL DOJ that money in the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT		
9	can legally be used to pay for the costs referred to in Penal Code section 28225(b)(11) regardless		
10	of whether the money being used includes non-DROS FEE FUNDS, i.e., funds that were		
11	deposited in the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT that were not collected in the form of a DROS		
12	FEE.		
13	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADMISSION NO. 146:		
14	Admitted.		
15	Dated: September 15, 2015 Respectfully Submitted,		
16	Kamala D. Harris		
17	Attorney General of California STEPAN A. HAYTAYAN		
18	Supervising Deputy Attorney General		
19	A AM		
20	ANTHONY R. HAKL Deputy Attorney General		
21	SA2013113332 Attorneys for Defendants and Respondents		
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EXHIBIT 4

	i .			
1	KAMALA D. HARRIS Attorney General of California STEPAN A. HAYTAYAN Supervising Deputy Attorney General ANTHONY R. HAKL, State Bar No. 197335 Deputy Attorney General		THE WALL .	
2				
3				
4	1300 I Street, Suite 125 P.O. Box 944255			
5	Sacramento, CA 94244-2550 Telephone: (916) 322-9041			
6	Fax: (916) 324-8835 E-mail: Anthony.Hakl@doj.ca.go	.v		
7	Attorneys for Defendants and Respo			
8				
9	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA			
10	COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO			
11	-		1	
12	DAVID GENTRY, JAMES PARI		Case No. 34-2013-80001667	
13	MARK MID LAM, JAMES BASS CALGUNS SHOOTING SPORTS		DEFENDANTS ATTORNEY GENERAL KAMALA HARRIS AND BUREAU OF FIREARMS CHIEF STEPHEN LINDLEY'S THIRD AMENDED RESPONSES TO FORM	
14	ASSOCIATION,			
15				
16	v.		INTERROGATORIES (SET ONE)	
17	KAMALA HARRIS, in Her Offic Capacity as Attorney General for	ial the State		
18	of California; STEPHEN LINDLI Official Capacity as Acting Chief	EY, in His		
19	California Department of Justice,	JOHN		
20	CHIANG, in his official capacity as State Controller, and DOES 1-10,			
21	Defendants and Respondents.			
22			J	
23	PROPOUNDING PARTY:	PLAINTI	FFS	
24	RESPONDING PARTY:		ANTS ATTORNEY GENERAL KAMALA AND BUREAU OF FIREARMS CHIEF	
25			N LINDLEY	
26	SET NUMBER:	ONE		
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executive privileges. Finally, the interrogatory is unfairly burdensome. Plaintiffs have failed to verify their petition for writ of mandate as required by the rules. In the absence of the required verification, it is unfair to expect defendants to respond to Form Interrogatory 15.1.

Without waiving these objections, defendants recognize that plaintiffs have now verified their pleading as required. Accordingly, defendants intend to file an amended answer as authorized by the rules. The amended answer will supersede the general denial and therefore this interrogatory.

INTERROGATORY NO. 17.1:

Is your response to each request for admission served with these interrogatories an unqualified admission? If not, for each response that is not an unqualified admission;

- (a) state the number of the request;
- (b) state all facts upon which you base your response;
- (c) state the names, ADDRESSES, and telephone numbers of all PERSONS who have knowledge of those facts; and
- (d) Identify all DOCUMENTS and other tangible things that support your response and state the name, ADDRESS, and telephone number of the PERSON who has each DOCUMENT or thing.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 17.1:

Defendants object to this interrogatory. It is not full and complete in and of itself, contains subparts, and is compound. The request also requires referring to other documents in order to respond, namely the requests for admissions and responses thereto. Without waiving these objections, defendants respond as follows:

No.

- (a) Request for Admission No. 1.
- (b) Prior to the enactment of SB 819, DOJ's position had been that section 28225 did provide a source of funding to pay for costs related to the confiscation of unlawfully possessed firearms. The enactment of SB 819 reinforced and confirmed DOJ's position in this regard.
 - (c) Stephen Lindley. Mr. Lindley can be contacted through counsel, whose contact

(a) Request for Admission No. 26.

- (b) According to Penal Code section 28225, the DROS fee is designed to cover a number of costs, as specified.
- (c) Stephen Lindley. Mr. Lindley can be contacted through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.
 - (a) Request for Admission No. 27.
 - (b) Section 28225 does not speak in terms of any "duty," ministerial or otherwise.
- (c) Stephen Lindley. Mr. Lindley can be contacted through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.
 - (a) Request for Admission No. 28.
- (b) The Department of Justice periodically reviews the amount of monies in the DROS fund and considers whether that amount will meet the Department's program needs.
- (c) Stephen Lindley. Mr. Lindley can be contacted through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.
 - (a) Request for Admission No. 29.
 - (b) Defendants do not recall any such public expression of opinion.

- (c) Stephen Lindley. Mr. Lindley can be contacted through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.
 - (a) Request for Admission No. 30.
 - (b) Defendants do not recall any such public expression of opinion.
- (c) Stephen Lindley. Mr. Lindley can be contacted through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.
 - (a) Request for Admission No. 31.
- (b) The Department compiled a rulemaking file in connection with the proposal in 2010 to lower the DROS fee.
- (c) Stephen Lindley. Mr. Lindley can be contacted through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.
 - (a) Request for Admission No. 32.
- (b) During the specified period, the Department of Justice has considered the propriety, amount and use of DROS fees. This consideration is reflected in the rulemaking file from 2010, when the Department considered a proposal to lower the DROS fee. That file has been produced. The Department has also considered the propriety, amount and use of DROS fees in consultation

1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.

- (a) Request for Admission No. 37.
- (b) The DROS fee was set at \$19.00 in approximately 2004. The APPS program was funded with General Fund monies until approximately 2011 (i.e., the passage of SB 819.)
- (c) Stephen Lindley. Mr. Lindley can be contacted through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.
 - (a) Request for Admission No. 38.
- (b) Defendants refer to their answer to Special Interrogatories Nos. 1 & 2, where defendants address the issue of "per transaction cost."

In addition, defendants respond that they are unable to admit that the average cost to the Department of a DROS transaction is less than \$19.00 because for fiscal year 2003-04 the average cost was \$21.13, according to defendants' best estimate at this time. Defendants refer to fiscal year 2003-04 in this regard because that was the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year the DROS fee was last increased (from \$14.00 to \$19.00).

The estimated figure of \$21.13 is the quotient of the following calculation: \$6,462,448 / 305,897. The amount of \$6,462,448 was the Department's actual year-end expenditures on the Dealers' Record of Sale program in fiscal year 2003-04. (See AGRFP000359.) The number 305,897 is the approximate number of DROS transactions for all guns (including denials) during fiscal year 2003-04.

Finally, the number of 305,897 is an approximation because DROS transactions are actually tallied by calendar year, as opposed to fiscal year. Defendants calculated the number of 305,897 as follows: ((290,376 + 3,028) + (315,065 + 3,325)/2). The calculation 290,376 + 3,028 is the number of DROS transactions for all guns (including denials) in calendar year 2003

and the calculation 315,065 + 3,325 is the number of transactions (including denials) for calendar year 2004. (See http://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/firearms/forms/ dros_chart.pdf [last visited Sept. 14, 2015).

- (c) Stephen Lindley. Mr. Lindley can be contacted through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.
 - (a) Request for Admission No. 39.
- (b) The text of Penal Code section 28225 refers only to "possession" and makes no distinction between "legal" or "illegal" possession.
- (c) Stephen Lindley. Mr. Lindley can be contacted through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.

(a) Request for Admission No. 41

- (b) By its terms, section 28225 provides that moneys from the DROS special account, including DROS fees, can be used for law enforcement activities related to the illegal possession of firearms. Section 28225 does not pre-condition such use on having "participated in the DROS PROCESS."
- (c) Stephen Lindley. Mr. Lindley can be contacted through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose

contact information is above.

(a) Request for Admission No. 42.

- (b) The Bureau of Firearms is aware of the amount of money necessary to fund its program costs and meet its statutory obligations. The costs needed to fund the Bureau's programs (both regulatory and enforcement) are publicly available and are contained within the Governor's annual budget. At this time, the Bureau is unaware of any calculation of the specific cost as referenced in this request, although such cost may be calculable by reference to the appropriation and expenditure information that has been produced in connection with this litigation and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.)
- (c) Stephen Lindley; Dave Harper. Mr. Lindley and Mr. Harper can be contacted through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.

(a) Request for Admission No. 43.

- (b) The Bureau of Firearms is aware of the amount of money necessary to fund its program costs and meet its statutory obligations. The costs needed to fund the Bureau's programs (both regulatory and enforcement) are publicly available and are contained within the Governor's annual budget. At this time, the Bureau is unaware of any calculation of the specific cost as referenced in this request, although such cost may be calculable by reference to the appropriation and expenditure information that has been produced in connection with this litigation and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.)
- (c) Stephen Lindley; Dave Harper. Mr. Lindley and Mr. Harper can be contacted through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose

contact information is above.

(a) Request for Admission No. 44.

- (b) DOJ has been requested to reimburse local mental health facilities for these reports, but such reimbursements are not paid out of the DROS special account.
- (c) Stephen Lindley; Dave Harper. Mr. Lindley and Mr. Harper can be contacted through counsel, whose contact information is above .
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.

(a) Request for Admission No. 45.

- (b) DOJ has been requested to reimburse local mental health facilities for these reports, but such reimbursements are not paid out of the DROS special account.
- (c) Stephen Lindley; Dave Harper. Mr. Lindley and Mr. Harper can be contacted through counsel, whose contact information is above .
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.

(a) Request for Admission No. 49.

- (b) DOJ has been requested to reimburse local mental health facilities for these reports, but such reimbursements are not paid out of the DROS special account.
- (c) Stephen Lindley; Dave Harper. Mr. Lindley and Mr. Harper can be contacted through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.

(a) Request for Admission No. 50.

- (b) DOJ has been requested to reimburse local mental health facilities for these reports, but such reimbursements are not paid out of the DROS special account.
- (c) Stephen Lindley; Dave Harper. Mr. Lindley and Mr. Harper can be contacted through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.

(a) Request for Admission No. 58.

(b) The Bureau of Firearms is aware of the amount of money necessary to fund its program costs and meet its statutory obligations. The costs needed to fund the Bureau's programs (both regulatory and enforcement) are publicly available and are contained within the Governor's annual budget.

In addition, between approximately 1996 and January 1, 2014, the electronic transfer of data referred to in Request for Admission No. 58 occurred pursuant to a contract between the Department and a contractor (i.e., the Verizon corporation). According to a Budget Change Proposal for fiscal year 2013-14, which defendants have already produced to plaintiffs, "[t]he DOJ-BOF pays Verizon \$3.53 per transaction for their services. . . . Upon conclusion of the contract, the DOJ-BOF will be bringing all DROS associated services in-house at an estimated rate of \$0.83 per transaction." (See ACRFP000195.)

- (c) Stephen Lindley; Dave Harper. Mr. Lindley and Mr. Harper can be contacted through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.

(a) Request for Admission No. 62.

- (b) The Bureau of Firearms is aware of the amount of money necessary to fund its program costs and meet its statutory obligations. The costs needed to fund the Bureau's programs (both regulatory and enforcement) are publicly available and are contained within the Governor's annual budget. At this time, the Bureau is unaware of any calculation of the specific cost as referenced in this request, although such cost may be calculable by reference to the appropriation and expenditure information that has been produced in connection with this litigation and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.)
- (c) Stephen Lindley; Dave Harper. Mr. Lindley and Mr. Harper can be contacted through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.

(a) Request for Admission No. 63.

- (b) The Bureau of Firearms is aware of the amount of money necessary to fund its program costs and meet its statutory obligations. The costs needed to fund the Bureau's programs (both regulatory and enforcement) are publicly available and are contained within the Governor's annual budget. At this time, the Bureau is unaware of any calculation of the specific cost as referenced in this request, although such cost may be calculable by reference to the appropriation and expenditure information that has been produced in connection with this litigation and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) .
- (c) Stephen Lindley; Dave Harper. Mr. Lindley and Mr. Harper can be contacted through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.

(a) Request for Admission No. 64.

- (b) The Bureau of Firearms is aware of the amount of money necessary to fund its program costs and meet its statutory obligations. The costs needed to fund the Bureau's programs (both regulatory and enforcement) are publicly available and are contained within the Governor's annual budget. At this time, the Bureau is unaware of any calculation of the specific cost as referenced in this request, although such cost may be calculable by reference to the appropriation and expenditure information that has been produced in connection with this litigation and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.).
- (c) Stephen Lindley; Dave Harper. Mr. Lindley and Mr. Harper can be contacted through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.

(a) Request for Admission No. 65.

- (b) The Bureau of Firearms is aware of the amount of money necessary to fund its program costs and meet its statutory obligations. The costs needed to fund the Bureau's programs (both regulatory and enforcement) are publicly available and are contained within the Governor's annual budget. At this time, the Bureau is unaware of any calculation of the specific cost as referenced in this request, although such cost may be calculable by reference to the appropriation and expenditure information that has been produced in connection with this litigation and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.).
- (c) Stephen Lindley; Dave Harper. Mr. Lindley and Mr. Harper can be contacted through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.

EXHIBIT 5

1 2	KAMALA D. HARRIS Attorney General of Californ STEPAN A. HAYTAYAN	ia		
	Supervising Deputy Attorney	General		
3	ANTHONY R. HAKL Deputy Attorney General			
4	State Bar No. 197335 1300 I Street, Suite 125			
5	P.O. Box 944255 Sacramento, CA 94244-25:			
6	Telephone: (916) 322-9041 Facsimile: (916) 324-8835			
7	Attorneys for Defendants, Kamala Harris and Stephen Lindley			
8	•			
9	SUPERIO	OR COURT OF TH	E STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
10		COUNTY OF S	SACRAMENTO	
11				
12			Case No. 34-2013-80001667	
13	DAVID GENTRY, JAMES		Case 110. 34-2013-00001007	
14	MARK MID LAM, JAMES CALGUNS SHOOTING SI	PORTS		
15	ASSOCIATION,	CC 1.D	DEFENDANT KAMALA HARRIS AND STEPHEN LINDLEY'S AMENDED	
16	Plainti	ffs and Petitioners,	RESPONSES TO FORM INTERROGATORIES, SET THREE	
17	V.		PROPOUNDED BY PLAINTIFF	
18	KAMALA HARRIS, in He	r Official		
19	Capacity as Attorney Gene of California; STEPHEN L	INDLEY, in His		
20	Official Capacity as Acting California Department of J	ustice, JOHN		
21	CHIANG, in his official cap Controller, and DOES 1-10	oacity as State .,		
22		Defendants and		
23		Respondents.		
24				
25	PROPOUNDING PARTY:	Plaintiff David Ge	ntry	
26	RESPONDING PARTY:	Defendants Kamal	a Harris and Stephen Lindley	
27	SET NO.:	THREE		
28				
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Defendant Kamala Harris and Stephen Lindley's Amended Responses to Form Interrogatories, Set Three Propounded by Plaintiffs (34-2013-80001667)

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FORM INTERROGATORY NO. 1.1:

State the name, **ADDRESS**, telephone number, and relationship to you of each **PERSON** who prepared or assisted in the preparation of the responses to these interrogatories. (*Do not identify anyone who simply typed or reproduced the responses*.)

RESPONSE TO FORM INTERROGATORY NO. 1.1:

- 1. Anthony R. Hakl, Deputy Attorney General.
- 2. Kimberly J. Granger, Deputy Attorney General.
- 3. David Harper, Deputy Director, Division of Administration.
- 4. Stephen Lindley, Chief of the Bureau of Firearms.

Each of these employees of the California Department of Justice may be contacted through counsel.

FORM INTERROGATORY NO. 17.1:

Is your response to each request for admission served with these interrogatories an unqualified admission? If not, for each response that is not an unqualified admission:

- (a) state the number of the request;
- (b) state all facts upon which you base your response;
- (c) state the names, **ADDRESSES**, and telephone numbers of all **PERSONS** who have knowledge of those facts; and
- (d) identify all **DOCUMENTS** and other tangible things that support your response and state the name, **ADDRESS**, and telephone number of the **PERSON** who has each **DOCUMENT** or thing.

RESPONSE TO FORM INTERROGATORY NO. 17.1:

Defendants object to this interrogatory. It is not full and complete in and of itself, contains subparts, and is compound. The request also requires referring to other documents in order to respond, namely the requests for admissions and responses thereto. Without waiving these objections, defendants respond as follows:

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1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.

- (a) Request for Admission No. 126.
- (b) Defendants do not recall such a determination having been made.
- (c) Stephen Lindley. Mr. Lindley can be contact through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.
 - (a) Request for Admission No. 129.
- (b) The decision referred to did not become final until approximately October of 2011, when SB 819 became law.
- (c) Stephen Lindley. Mr. Lindley can be contact through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.
 - (a) Request for Admission No. 130.
- (b) In connection with the referenced rulemaking, defendants considered the amount of revenue generated from the collection of DROS fees and the expenditures required to maintain the relevant firearms programs as authorized by law.
- (c) Stephen Lindley. Mr. Lindley can be contact through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose

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(a) Request for Admission No. 141.

- (b) The plain language of Penal Code section 28225 does not contain such a provision.
- (c) Stephen Lindley. Mr. Lindley can be contact through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.

(a) Request for Admission No. 142.

- (b) It is possible that at any given time DROS fee funds may constitute more than seventy-five percent of the money in the DROS special account, but defendants cannot state as much with certainty because of how the law requires various monies to be deposited and maintained in the DROS special account.
- (c) Stephen Lindley. Mr. Lindley can be contact through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose contact information is above.

(a) Request for Admission No. 143.

- (b) It is possible that such money may have been used for such costs, but defendants cannot state as much with certainty because of how the law requires various monies to be deposited and maintained in the DROS special account.
- (c) Stephen Lindley. Mr. Lindley can be contact through counsel, whose contact information is above.
- (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other than the documents identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, *Bauer v. Harris*, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be directed to counsel, whose

- 1			
1	1 contact information is above.		
2	2 (a) Request for Admission No. 145.		
3		_	
4	4 in the DROS special account, and the Legislature appropriates money o	ut of that account.	
5	5 (c) Stephen Lindley. Mr. Lindley can be contact through counse	el, whose contact	
6	information is above.		
7	7 (d) Defendants have no additional documents to identify other the	han the documents	
8	8 identified in connection with this case and the related federal case, Bauc	er v. Harris, Case No.	
9	9 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS (E.D. Cal.) Any request for documents can be	directed to counsel, whose	
10	contact information is above.		
11	Dated: September 15, 2015 Respectfully Subm	itted,	
12	12 KAMALA D. HARRI Attorney General o		
13 14	13 STEPAN A. HAYTA Supervising Deput	YAN y Attorney General	
15			
16	ANTHONY R. HAKI Deputy Attorney C		
17	Attornous for Defe	ndants Kamala Harris	
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EXHIBIT 6

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	KAMALA D. HARRIS Attorney General of California STEPAN A. HAYTAYAN Supervising Deputy Attorney General ANTHONY R. HAKL, State Bar No. 197335 Deputy Attorney General 1300 I Street, Suite 125 P.O. Box 944255 Sacramento, CA 94244-2550 Telephone: (916) 322-9041 Fax: (916) 324-8835 E-mail: Anthony.Hakl@doj.ca.gov Attorneys for Defendants and Respondents	
9	SUPERIOR COURT OF	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
10	COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO	
11		·
12	DAVID GENTRY, JAMES PARKER, MARK MID LAM, JAMES BASS, and	Case No. 34-2013-80001667
13	CALGUNS SHOOTING SPORTS ASSOCIATION,	DEFENDANTS ATTORNEY GENERAL KAMALA HARRIS AND BUREAU OF
14	Plaintiffs and Petitione	FIREARMS CHIEF STEPHEN
15 16	v.	RESPONSES TO SPECIAL INTERROGATORIES (SET TWO)
17 18 19 20	KAMALA HARRIS, in Her Official Capacity as Attorney General for the State of California; STEPHEN LINDLEY, in Hi Official Capacity as Acting Chief for the California Department of Justice, JOHN CHIANG, in his official capacity as State Controller, and DOES 1-10,	es S
21	Defendants and Responden	ts.
22		
23	PROPOUNDING PARTY: PLAIN	TIFFS
24		DANTS ATTORNEY GENERAL KAMALA
25		IS AND BUREAU OF FIREARMS CHIEF IEN LINDLEY
26	SET NUMBER: TWO	
27		
28	·	GEN VITO 52

RESPONSES TO SPECIAL INTERROGATORIES

INTERROGATORY NO. 6:

List every fee, by name (or code section if no name exists), that is deposited into the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT (as used herein, "DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT" refers to the portion of the state's General Fund wherein DROS FEE FUNDS [as used herein, 'DROS FEE FUNDS" refers to funds collected pursuant to SECTION 28225 {as used herein, SECTION 28225 refers to Penal Code section 28225, including the previous version of that section, which was located at Penal Code section 12706(e)}] are deposited).

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 6:

Defendants object to this interrogatory. Defendants are informed and believe that a number of fees are deposited into the DROS Special Account as specified by various statutes, which are a matter of public record and equally accessible to plaintiffs. Thus, this "information is equally available to the propounding party." (See Code Civ. Proc., § CCP § 2030.220, subd. (c); Regency Health Services, Inc. v. Superior Court (1998) 64 Cal. App. 4th 1496, 1504; see also Bunnell v. Superior Court (1967) 254 Cal. App. 2d 720, 723–724, [no duty to search out matters of public record].) This interrogatory is also objectionable because it requires referring to other documents in order to respond (i.e., it calls for defendants to conduct legal research for plaintiffs).

Without waiving this objection, defendants refer plaintiffs to Exhibit A attached hereto, which is a "Bureau of Firearms Fee Schedule/Authorizations" chart listing at least some of the fees deposited into the DROS Special Account. Defendants also represent that, as far as defendants are aware, the various fees that are supposed to be deposited into the DROS Special Account as specified by the statutes are in fact deposited into the DROS Special Account, and only those fees are deposited there.

INTERROGATORY NO. 7:

State the name of the person or persons who made the decision that CAL DOJ (as used herein, "CAL DOJ" refers to the California Department of Justice, including any subsidiary entities therein) would not complete 2010 rulemaking to lower the DROS FEE (as used herein,

\$14.00.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 7:

Defendants object to this interrogatory to the extent it seeks information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work product doctrine and the official information, law enforcement and executive privileges.

"DROS FEE(S)" refers to the charge collected pursuant to SECTION 28225) from \$19.00 to

Without waiving these objections, defendants respond as follows: Stephen Lindley, Chief of the Bureau of Firearms.

INTERROGATORY NO. 8:

If no Government Code section 11347 notice concerning the 2010 rulemaking to lower the DROS FEE from \$19.00 to \$14.00 was ever issued by CAL DOJ, please state the reason no such notice was issued.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 8:

Defendants object to this interrogatory. It is not full and complete in and of itself, contains subparts, and is compound.

Without waiving these objections, defendants respond as follows: The referenced notice of decision not to proceed with the proposed action was not required under the circumstances. (See Gov. Code, §§ 11347 & 11346.4, subd. (b).) More specifically, the notice of proposed action became ineffective pursuant to subdivision (b) of Government Code section 11346.4 (i.e., the adoption, amendment, or repeal of the regulation proposed in the notice was not completed within one year).

INTERROGATORY NO. 9:

Provide the calculations, including explanation of what is represented by each piece of data used in such calculations, that was relied on in making the 2002 claim that the "average processing cost" for dealers' records of sale applications was \$15.09. (Though not required, it is noted that this statement is made on AG-00102, which was produced with Defendants' initial disclosures in the matter *Bauer v. Harris*, United States District Court for the Eastern District of California, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS, and a copy thereof is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.)

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 9:

Defendants object to this interrogatory. It is not full and complete in and of itself, contains subparts, and is compound. This interrogatory is also objectionable because it requires referring to other documents in order to respond. Defendants also object to this interrogatory because it seeks irrelevant information from a point in time more than 10 years ago, and any challenge to the amount of the DROS fee as of 2002 is stale and barred due to the passage of time.

Without waiving these objections, defendants respond as follows: After a diligent search and reasonable inquiry, defendants have not been able to identify the requested data.

INTERROGATORY NO. 10:

Provide the calculations, including explanation of what is represented by each piece of data used in calculations, that the following statement was based on, which was made in 2004: "The proposed \$19 fee is commensurate with DOJ's processing costs of \$19 per DROS." (Though not required, it is noted that this statement is made on AGRFP000399, which was produced by Defendants in this case, and a copy thereof is attached hereto as Exhibit 2.)

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 10:

Defendants object to this interrogatory. It is not full and complete in and of itself, contains subparts, and is compound. This interrogatory is also objectionable because it requires referring to other documents in order to respond. Defendants also object to this interrogatory because it seeks irrelevant information from a point in time more than 10 years ago, and any challenge to the amount of the DROS fee set in 2004 is stale and barred due to the passage of time.

Without waiving these objections, defendants respond as follows: After a diligent search and reasonable inquiry, defendants have not been able to identify the requested data.

INTERROGATORY NO. 11:

Provide the calculations, including explanation of what is represented by each piece of data used in such calculations, supporting the claim, made in 2010 that \$14.00 was "commensurate with the actual cost of processing a DROS." (Though not required, it is noted that GENT056

this statement is made on AG-00001, which was produced with Defendants' initial disclosures in the matter of *Bauer v. Harris*, United States District Court for the Eastern District of California, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS, and a copy thereof is attached hereto as Exhibit 3.)

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 11:

Defendants object to this interrogatory. It is not full and complete in and of itself, contains subparts, and is compound. This interrogatory is also objectionable because it requires referring to other documents in order to respond. Defendants also object to this interrogatory because it seeks irrelevant information and is based on an apparent statement made in connection with the promulgation of a regulation that ultimately did not occur. Indeed, any challenge to that rulemaking process that occurred more than five years ago is stale and barred due to the passage of time.

Without waiving these objections, defendants respond as follows: After a diligent search and reasonable inquiry, defendants have not been able to identify the requested data.

INTERROGATORY NO. 12:

State the name of and contact information for each person who participated in the review of "the revenues into and expenditures out of the DROS account" as part of CAL DOJ's 2010 rulemaking to reduce the DROS FEE from \$19.00 to \$14.00 (Though not required, it is noted that this statement is made on AG-0001, which was produced with Defendants' initial disclosures in the matter of *Bauer v. Harris*, United States District Court for the Eastern District of California, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS).

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 12:

Defendants object to this interrogatory to the extent it seeks information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work product doctrine and the official information, law enforcement and executive privileges.

Without waiving these objections, defendants respond as follows: Stephen Lindley, Chief of the Bureau of Firearms, and David Harper, Deputy Director of Administration. Both of these individuals may be contacted through the undersigned counsel.

EXHIBIT 7

	ll.		
1 2	KAMALA D. HARRIS Attorney General of California STEPAN A. HAYTAYAN Supervising Deputy Attorney General		
3	ANTHONY R. HAKL Deputy Attorney General		
4	State Bar No. 197335 1300 I Street, Suite 125		
5	P.O. Box 944255 Sacramento, CA 94244-2550		
6	Telephone: (916) 322-9041 Fax: (916) 324-8835		
7	E-mail: Anthony.Hakl@doj.ca.gov Attorneys for Defendants and Respond	lents	
8			E STATE OF CALIFORNIA
9	COL	NTV OF S	SACRAMENTO
10	6001	NII OF K	JACKAWILIVI O
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12			1
13	DAVID GENTRY, JAMES PARKE		Case No. 34-2013-80001667
14	MARK MID LAM, JAMES BASS, a CALGUNS SHOOTING SPORTS	ına	
15	ASSOCIATION,	4141	DEFENDANTS ATTORNEY GENERAL
16	Plaintiffs and Pe	utioners,	KAMALA HARRIS AND BUREAU OF FIREARMS CHIEF STEPHEN
17	v.		LINDLEY'S THIRD AMENDED RESPONSES TO SPECIAL
18	KAMALA HARRIS, in Her Official		INTERROGATORIES (SET THREE)
19	Capacity as Attorney General For the of California; STEPHEN LINDLEY	, in His	
20	Official Capacity as Acting Chief for California Department of Justice, JO		
21	CHIANG, in his official capacity as S Controller, and DOES 1-10.,	State	
22		dants and	
23	Resp	ondents.	
24	PROPOUNDING PARTY: P	PLAINTI	FFS
25			ANTS ATTORNEY GENERAL KAMALA
26			AND BUREAU OF FIREARMS CHIEF I LINDLEY
27	SET NUMBER:	THREE	
28			
			1 CENTOSO

RESPONSES TO SPECIAL INTERROGATORIES

INTERROGATORY NO. 15:

State how the "Y-T-D Expenditures" for "Civil Service-Permanent" of \$4,712,132.98, stated on AGRFP000003, was calculated, including the position title (e.g., "Special Agent Supervisor-Department of Justice[,]" "Criminal Identification Specialist II[,]" or "Temporary Help" for each value that was utilized in such computation.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 15:

The requested statement of calculation appears on the attached document numbered AGROG000013.

INTERROGATORY NO. 16:

If DEFENDANTS (as sued herein, "DEFENDANTS" refers to Defendants Stephen Lindley and Kamala Harris) contend that, as a general principle, it is not possible to identify whether a portion of a CAL DOJ (as used herein, "CAL DOJ" refers to the California Department of Justice, including the office of Attorney General, and all persons working for or at the direction of the California Department of Justice) employee's salary was paid for out of the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT (as used herein, "DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT" refers to the portion of the state's General Fund wherein DROS FEE [as used herein, "DROS FEE(S)" refers to the charge collected pursuant to SECTION 28225] funds are deposited) in a given fiscal year, please explain such contention.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 16:

Defendants object to this interrogatory because it seeks irrelevant information. Defendants also object to the misleading phrasing of the interrogatory, which does not completely and accurately reflect State or Department funding and how employees are paid.

Without waiving this objection, defendants respond as follows: Defendants do not make this contention at this time.

INTERROGATORY NO. 17:

State the total amount of DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT funds spent on salary for attorneys, limited to money expended during fiscal year 2013/2014.

Legal Services Revolving Fund provide those resources. To the extent additional resources are

INTERROGATORY NO. 23b:

Explain the meaning of, and any distinction(s) among, CAL DOJ Agency Codes 410, 420, 423; for the avoidance of doubt, these codes are used, at the least, as part of Position Numbers (e.g., 419-510-7500-001) used by the CAL DOJ (see, e.g., AGI018).

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 23b:

Agency Code 419 concerns sworn positions; 423 concerns Bureau of Medical Fraud positions; and 420 concerns all other positions. There is no Agency Code 410, which defendants assume is a typographical error.

INTERROGATORY NO. 24:

State the total amount of expenditures attributed to tasks referred to in Penal Code section 28225 for the fiscal year 2013-2014; to assist the responding parties, the type of information sought hereby for fiscal year 2013-2014 was previously produced by CAL DOJ for fiscal year 2001-2002 (as to section 28225's predecessor, section 12076(e), see AG-00097, produced by the defendants in *Bauer v. Harris*, United States District Court for the Eastern District of California, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS.)

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 24:

Defendants object to this interrogatory. It is not full and complete in and of itself, contains subparts, and is compound. This interrogatory is also objectionable because it requires referring to other documents in order to respond. The phrase "attributed to" is vague. It is not clear whether plaintiffs seek information about expenditures that *DOJ* attributes to tasks referred to in Penal Code section 28225 and/or expenditures that some other entity (i.e., the other entities referred to in the statute) attributes to tasks referred to in Penal Code section 28225.

Without waiving these objections, and having met and conferred further with plaintiffs, defendants respond as follows:

Defendants are unable to answer this interrogatory; however, defendants note that the information previously produced by defendants for fiscal year 2001-2002 (i.e., the document produced in the *Bauer* litigation and Bates numbered AG-00097) states a total amount of DROS

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 27:

Defendants object to this interrogatory. It is not full and complete in and of itself, contains subparts, and is compound. This interrogatory is also objectionable because it requires referring to other documents in order to respond. Perhaps most significantly, the phrase "accounting designations" is vague and ambiguous and is not a phrase that is used on AGROG00012, which plaintiffs refer to. Nor is AGROG00012 a copy of the most recent version of the relevant document.

Without waiving these objections, defendants respond as follows:

After meeting and conferring with plaintiffs, defendants are unable to answer this interrogatory. To explain, defendants did not use any "accounting designation" or other descriptor during the relevant period to differentiate between program costs arising solely from activities related to the possession of firearms, on the one hand, and costs arising solely from activities *not* related to the possession of firearms, on the other hand. In other words, defendants did not parse program costs in a "possession" versus "non-possession" fashion.

INTERROGATORY NO. 28:

List all accounting designations used by CAL DOJ during fiscal years 2010-2011 through 2013-2014, inclusive, for programs, services, and other activities that are funded from the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT pursuant to Penal Code section 28225(b)(11), *limited to* designations applicable to costs arising solely from CAL DOJ activities related to the possession of firearms.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 28:

Defendants object to this interrogatory. It is not full and complete in and of itself, contains subparts, and is compound. This interrogatory is also objectionable because it requires referring to other documents in order to respond. Perhaps most significantly, the phrase "accounting designations" is vague and ambiguous and is not a phrase that is used on AGROG00012, which plaintiffs refer to. Nor is AGROG00012 a copy of the most recent version of the relevant document.

Without waiving these objections, defendants respond as follows:

After meeting and conferring with plaintiffs, defendants are unable to answer this interrogatory. To explain, defendants did not use any "accounting designation" or other descriptor during the relevant period to differentiate between program costs arising solely from activities related to the possession of firearms, on the one hand, and costs arising solely from activities *not* related to the possession of firearms, on the other hand. In other words, defendants did not parse program costs in a "possession" versus "non-possession" fashion.

INTERROGATORY NO. 29:

CAL DOJ's Biennial Report of 2013-2014, at pages 18-19, refers to an "APPS case" wherein "agents received an anonymous tip that an ex-felon was working as the manager and firearms instructor at his family's shooting range in Corona[;]" explain what made this scenario an "APPS case[,]" including, but not limited to, how data from the Armed Prohibited Persons System was used in this case.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 29:

Defendants object to this interrogatory. It is irrelevant. It also seeks information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work product doctrine and the official information, law enforcement and executive privileges.

INTERROGATORY NO. 30:

CAL DOJ's Biennial Report of 2013-2014, at pages 18-20, refers to and "APPS case" wherein CAL DOJ "followed up on a possible 'straw purchase[]" in November 2013, which led to a search warrant being issued for the straw buyer's residence, where contraband, accessible to minor children, was found; explain what made this scenario an "APPS case[,]" including, but not limited to, how data from the Armed Prohibited Persons System was used in this case.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 30:

Defendants object to this interrogatory. It is irrelevant. It also seeks information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work product doctrine and the official information, law enforcement and executive privileges.

EXHIBIT 8

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Kamala D. Harris Attorney General of California Stepan A. Haytayan Supervising Deputy Attorney General Anthony R. Hakl, State Bar No. 197335 Deputy Attorney General 1300 I Street, Suite 125 P.O. Box 944255 Sacramento, CA 94244-2550 Telephone: (916) 322-9041 Fax: (916) 324-8835 E-mail: Anthony Hakl@doj.ca.gov Attorneys for Defendants and Respondents SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
10	COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO	
11	COOKIT OF BACKANILITO	
12	DAVID GENTRY, JAMES PARKER, Case No. 34-2013-80001667	
13	MARK MID LAM, JAMES BASS, and CALGUNS SHOOTING SPORTS DEFENDANTS ATTORNEY GENERAL	
14	ASSOCIATION, KAMALA HARRIS AND BUREAU OF FIREARMS CHIEF STEPHEN	
15	Plaintiffs and Petitioners, LINDLEY'S RESPONSES TO REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION OF	
16	v. DOCUMENTS (SET ONE)	
17	KAMALA HARRIS, in Her Official	
18	Capacity as Attorney General for the State of California; STEPHEN LINDLEY, in His	
19	Official Capacity as Acting Chief for the California Department of Justice, JOHN	
20	CHIANG, in his official capacity as State Controller, and DOES 1-10,	
21	Defendants and Respondents.	
22		
23	PROPOUNDING PARTY: PLAINTIFFS	
24	RESPONDING PARTY: DEFENDANTS ATTORNEY GENERAL KAMALA	
25	HARRIS AND BUREAU OF FIREARMS CHIEF STEPHEN LINDLEY	
26	SET NUMBER: ONE	
27		
28		
ļ	Defendants Attorney General Kamala Harris and Bureau of Firearms Chief Stephen Lindley's Responses to Requests for Production of Documents (Set One) (34-2013-8000166969)	

1	Without waiving these objections, defendants will comply with this request by producing
2,	the relevant 2010 rulemaking file.
3	REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 26:
4	Each and every DOCUMENT referring to calculations utilized in the 2010
5	RULEMAKING PROCESS, excluding any DOCUMENT produced in response to a request
6	above.
7	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 26:
8	Defendants object to this request. It seeks information not relevant to the subject matter or
9	likely to lead to discovery of admissible evidence. It also seeks information protected by the
10	attorney-client privilege, work product doctrine and deliberative and executive process privileges.
11	REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 27:
12	The entire rulemaking file regarding the 2010 DROS RULEMAKING PROCESS,
13	excluding any DOCUMENT produced in response to a request above or in the matter Bauer v.
14	Harris, United States District Court for the Eastern District of California, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-
15	LJO-MJS.
16	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 27:
17	Defendants object to this request. It seeks information not relevant to the subject matter
18	or likely to lead to discovery of admissible evidence.
19	Without waiving these objections, defendants will comply with this request by producing
20	the relevant 2010 rulemaking file.
21	REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 28:
22	Each and every DOCUMENT referring to cost calculations utilized in CAL DOJ's
23	decision to set the DROS FEE at \$19.00, excluding any DOCUMENT produced in response to a
24	request above.
25	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 28:
26	Defendants object to this request. It seeks information not relevant to the subject matter
27	
28	14
	Defendants Attorney General Kamala Harris and Bureau of Firearms Chief Stephen Lindley's Responses to Requests for Production of Documents (Set One) (34-2013-800016870

or likely to lead to discovery of admissible evidence. It also seeks information protected by the attorney-client privilege, work product doctrine and deliberative and executive process privileges.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 29:

The entire rulemaking file regarding the rulemaking process completed in 2004 resulting in the DROS FEE being set at \$19.00, excluding any DOCUMENT produced in response to a request above or in the matter *Bauer v. Harris*, United States District Court for the Eastern District of California, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 29:

Defendants object to this request. It seeks information not relevant to the subject matter or likely to lead to discovery of admissible evidence.

Without waiving these objections, defendants respond as follows: After a diligent search and reasonable inquiry, defendants have not located any responsive documents.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 30:

All DOCUMENTS wherein any aspect of the September 15, 2010, public hearing held as part of the 2010 DROS RULEMAKING PROCESS is memorialized, including but not limited to written notes, transcripts, emails, audio recording, or visual recordings, excluding any document produced in response to a request above or in the matter *Bauer v. Harris*, United States District Court for the Eastern District of California, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS.

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 30:

Defendants object to this request. It seeks information not relevant to the subject matter or likely to lead to discovery of admissible evidence.

Without waiving these objections, defendants will comply with this request by producing the relevant 2010 rulemaking file.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 31:

Any written transcript, audio file, or other DOCUMENT that reflects statements made by a CAL DOJ EMPLOYEE at a meeting open to the public, limited to statements concerning APPS

EXHIBIT 9

_	DAVID GENTAT VS KAIVIALA HANNIS		
1	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
2	FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO		
3	000		
4	DALLED GENTEDY TAMES		
5	DAVID GENTRY, JAMES PARKER, MARK MIDLAM,		
6	JAMES BASS, and CALGUNS SHOOTING SPORTS		
7	ASSOCIATION,		
8	Plaintiffs and Petitioners,		
9	vs. Case No. 34-2013-80001667		
10	KAMALA HARRIS, in Her Official Capacity as		
11	Attorney General for the State of California;		
12	STEPHEN LINDLEY, in His Official Capacity as		
13	Acting Chief for the California Department of		
14	Justice, BETTY YEE, in Her Official Capacity as		
15	State Controller for the State of California and		
16	DOES 1-10,		
17	Defendants and Respondents.		
18	DEPOSITION OF		
19	STEPHEN J. LINDLEY		
20	May 24, 2017		
21	9:52 a.m.		
22	1300 I Street		
23	Sacramento, California		
24	LAURIE D. LERDA, CSR No. 3649		
25			



I'm also referring to it as it existed in the 1 past when I believe it was numbered 2 Penal Code Section 12076. 3 Does that make sense? 4 5 Α. Yes. 6 Okay. I'm going to use the term 2005 0. 7 rulemaking to refer to a rulemaking that increased 8 the DROS fee from \$14 to \$19. 9 Does that make sense? I thought it was 2004. 10 Α. Yeah. 11 MR. HAKL: Yeah, that was my recollection, 12 too. MR. FRANKLIN: I think it actually ended the 13 final -- it is not --14 15 MR. HAKL: Material. BY MR. FRANKLIN: 16 17 -- going to be determinative here, but, Q. 18 yeah, I think it started and mostly was in 2004, but 19 I think the final file was 2005. 20 So, in any event, either 2004 or 2005 you 21 would know what I was talking about when I said 2005 rulemaking? 22 23 Α. Yes.

Okay. And then I'm also going to use the

term 2010 rulemaking to refer to a proposed



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- 1 | rulemaking that would have reduced the DROS fee from
- 2 | \$19 to \$14 had it been completed.
- 3 Does that make sense?
- 4 A. No.
- 5 | Q. Okay.
- 6 A. Because I don't think there was an intent to
- 7 | lower it to \$14. I think there was an intent to
- 8 | lower it or to look at the prospects of lowering it
- 9 | in 2010.
- 10 | Q. Okay. So, setting off that part.
- If I said 2010 rulemaking was the rulemaking
- 12 | primarily I think in 2010 that was intended to reduce
- 13 | the DROS fee, would that make sense to you?
- 14 | A. Yes, sir.
- 15 | Q. Just for context, it's probably going to be
- 16 helpful for you to tell us your title and position
- 17 | within the department from let's say 2009 forward if
- 18 | you could do that for us.
- 19 A. Before we get into that, do we want to talk
- 20 | about the recent change in the last few months?
- 21 | Q. Yeah, we can do it that way.
- 22 | Start with that.
- 23 A. So, for the majority of 2009 I was the
- 24 | Assistant Chief in the Bureau of Firearms.
- 25 In December of 2009 I became the



- 1 | A. Yes.
- 2 | Q. Do you believe you were involved in the
- 3 | drafting of this section?
- 4 A. I at least reviewed it.
- 5 | Q. Okay. If I could have you turn to page --
- 6 | I'm sorry. It's the bottom of page 18 the line that
- 7 | says: "Significant APPS cases include the
- 8 | following: " Do you see that line?
- 9 | A. Yes, sir.
- 10 | Q. When you at least reviewed this document,
- 11 | did you have an understanding of what the phrase
- 12 APPS cases was intended to mean?
- 13 A. I have my reference to what I believe APPS
- 14 | means, yes.
- 15 Q. Okay. But specifically APPS cases that
- 16 | phrase, do you have an understanding of what that
- 17 | phrase means?
- 18 | A. Yes.
- 19 Q. And what is that understanding?
- 20 A. So APPS cases are individuals who have been
- 21 | identified as being prohibited and then identified as
- 22 | having firearms. They're both armed and prohibited.
- 23 | Q. And would those people have necessarily
- 24 | appeared on the APPS list?
- 25 A. I would say a vast majority of them are



1	identified through the APPS system and then go
2	through our analytical work before the agents go out
3	into the field, but that's not the sole manner in
4	which people can be identified as being armed or
5	prohibited.
6	Q. Okay. So, not as to a specific case or
7	incident, but can you give me an example of an APPS
8	case that is not from the APPS list?
9	A. We get a call from a citizen, an ex-wife,
10	sometimes, you know, family members about an
11	individual who is now prohibited for one reason or
12	another and that they have firearms that the
13	department might not necessarily know about.
14	Q. And then the department in that instance
15	may take steps to determine if that person should
16	have the firearm removed from that person's
17	possession?

- A. Yes. And we have a duty for public safety.

 MR. FRANKLIN: I believe that's the only
 question I have for that document.
- And then this is going to be marked as
 Exhibit 3. And I will represent it is a
 press release that I obtained from the
 Attorney General's Web site.
- 25 (Exhibit No. 3 was marked)

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firearms possession?

MR. HAKL: Objection, vague, just in terms of I think I know what you mean by APPS list and non APPS list based on your view of, you know, the case, but to the extent you can clarify that, I would appreciate it.

MR. FRANKLIN: So, my view of an APPS list case is someone who their name actually appears on the APPS list and part of that is implicitly that they are at least indicated on the APPS list to be in possession of a firearm that they are not legally able to possess, and then based on that information, special agents investigate further and potentially remove the property.

Contrary to that would be, for example, that what Mr. Lindley testified to today about the possibility of getting a report from a domestic partner saying that this person is dangerous and has a firearm. That's outside of the APPS list system.

I hope that clarifies it.

MR. HAKL: Yeah, yeah. Thank you.

THE WITNESS: So, we don't have any empirical data so that this would be a very experienced estimate, but 95% of the cases that we



- 1 | work would be system-generated cases.
- 2 | BY MR. FRANKLIN:
- 3 | Q. And just to clarify the record,
- 4 | system-generated means?
- 5 | A. The APPS system generated the hit --
- 6 | O. Uh-huh.
- 7 A. -- identifying the person as being armed
- 8 | prohibited. Analysts confirm that, agents confirm
- 9 | that, and they go out into the field and investigate
- 10 | that individual.
- 11 | Q. To the best of your knowledge after SB 819
- 12 | became effective, do you know if the department has
- 13 | used DROS Special Account money to reimburse local
- 14 | law enforcement of APPS based activities?
- 15 \mid A. We have not as of yet.
- 16 | Q. Is that something that's on the horizon?
- 17 A. I believe in the 2016-17 state budget it
- 18 | authorized the department \$5 million to
- 19 reimburse local law enforcement agencies for
- 20 | their assistance to the Bureau of Firearms in
- 21 | their APPS work.
- The criteria for that has not been set yet.
- Q. Does the department fund the cost of defense
- 24 | attorneys out of the DROS Special Account?
- MR. HAKL: Vague as to the phrase



- The funding of attorneys from the 1 2 DROS Special Account is not limited to matters that 3 are directly related to the DROS fee? I think you need to break that down a little 4 5 bit more. I'm pretty sure what you're referring to, 6 but not a hundred percent. 7 I'll try to rephrase it. Q. Maybe an example is better and this is a 8 9 hypothetical. So, let's say, for example, that there 10 is a lawsuit challenging the department's activities 11 at gun shows investigatory activities at gun shows.
 - Would that be the kind of lawsuit that would be funded out of the DROS Special Account defending that lawsuit?
- 15 | A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. How many cases are you aware of where the money from the DROS Special Account was used to pay for the defense of a firearm-related matter?
- 19 A. I could not give you that number. A lot.
- Q. Would you be comfortable in estimating?
 You know, we normally do the -- you know,
- 22 | set the range. Would you say it's over 25?
- 23 A. I think you'd have to look at in what time
- 24 | frame.
- 25 Q. Let's say the time frame that I gave which I



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1	think was from 2009.
2	MR. HAKL: If you can. I mean he's entitled
3	to your best estimate.
4	THE WITNESS: Yeah.
5	MR. FRANKLIN: Yeah.
6	THE WITNESS: I would estimate around 50.
7	BY MR. FRANKLIN:
8	Q. This is similar to a previous question.

Is there a specific protocol for determining whether or not a case is considered a firearm-related case in this context?

- 12 If you can just make it a little bit clearer Α. for me. 13
 - Okay. So, we've been discussing about how the defense of some firearm-related cases are funded from the DROS Special Account.

And my question is:

Is there a particular way in which the department determines a new case that is brought whether or not it is firearms-related and should be funded out of the DROS Special Account versus is not? Maybe this seems a simple answer, but if it Α. deals with the Bureau of Firearms for the most part we're funded through the, you know, the DROS account and two other funds so it would -- it would be paid



So, do you have any understanding as to how 1 Ο. much DROS Special Account money has been spent 2 defending firearm-related litigation in say the last 3 4 ten years? 5 Α. Off the top of my head I don't. That's --6 we probably have that documented someplace. 7 Do you think it's reasonable to estimate 0. it's, you know, somewhere in the millions? 8 9 It's in the millions. Α. 10 0. You say that definitively. 11 Α. Yes. 12 You guys bring a lot of lawsuits. MR. HAKL: 13 BY MR. FRANKLIN: 14 I don't know who guys you're referring to. Q. 15 Do you have an understanding as to whether or not there's a way, a specific way for someone 16 17 reviewing department financial records to calculate how much DROS Special Account money is spent on 18 19 attorneys in a given year? 20 Α. Yes. 21 0. Can you explain to me how that would be

So there would be at least two ways.

The bureau has different line items in each

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of our what we call our cost codes.

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done?

Α.

- So, for example, would work on SB 819 by the 1 Ο. Office of Legislative Affairs have been paid for 2 3 through the DROS Special Account? 4 Α. Work by the attorneys in our leg office? 5 Q. Yes. 6 Should not have been. Α. No. 7 So, and I think I understand the Q. Okay. 8 distinction. So, is it correct to say that outside 9 of the Office of Legislative Affairs there are 10 employees within the department who worked on 11 legislation and their time was paid for out of the 12 DROS Special Account? 13 So, I'll explain that a little bit. 14 Two entities that draw money out of the DROS 15 account is the Bureau of Firearms and our CJIS Division. 16 17 So, if there's a legislation that comes through, we have to produce a bill analysis for 18 both entities or both bureau and the division. 19 20 So, in the Bureau of Firearms we have staff 21 that would work on that and analyze the impact to the 22 department as it relates to the Bureau of Firearms
- Q. Okay. And that's on the bureau side?

and their work is paid for out of the DROS account.

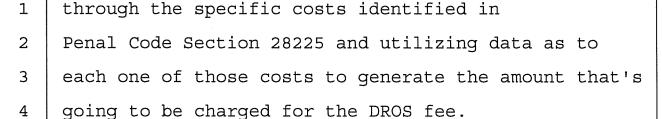
A. That would be --



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1	So, I'm going to ask another question which
2	will further help me answer that and that is:
3	You recall we've talked earlier today about
4	the distinction I've made about what I consider to be
5	APPS list cases and other cases that may be similar
6	but don't directly derive from the APPS list.
7	You recall that distinction?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. Okay. So, the issue we were just discussing
10	about how things are coded between the what I've
11	identified as the APPS list cases and the similar but
12	not so defined other cases, would there be any
13	distinction in recordkeeping about one versus the
14	other?
15	A. No.
16	Q. Okay. So, I reserve the right to think
17	about this a little bit more off the record, but I
18	suspect that's going to resolve some of this issue,
19	because until this moment right now I didn't know
20	that that was the case.
21	Borrow this.
21 22	
	Borrow this.

And what we were looking for on that is an



So, the question is:

Does the department look at specific cost amounts for the items listed in Penal Code 28225 when it sets the DROS fee?

- A. The DROS fee has been -- has already been set since 2004.
- 11 Q. Right.

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- 12 A. So it's not like we're reexamining it every
 13 single year to increase it.
- 14 Q. How often does the department reexamine the
 15 DROS fee -- the amount being charged for the DROS fee
 16 rather?
 - A. I think it's as we look at the amount of money that's coming in and amount of expenditures going out, if we believe that \$19 fee is going to cover those expenditures. And for the last 13 years it has, even though the amount of work that we do has probably quadrupled since then.

If you look at the size of the bureau back in 2004 and you look at the size of the bureau now, we've done an excellent job in maintaining that \$19



Well, okay. 1 MR. FRANKLIN: So --2 MR. HAKL: I mean he's -- he's -- he sounds 3 like he's doing the best that he can to me. I mean 4 your question gets back -- I think a good way to go 5 is this macro versus micro, even though that's vaque, 6 but that's kind of how you approached it with 7 Mr. Harper I think. 8 MR. FRANKLIN: Right. 9 Well, I certainly don't agree with your 10 characterization and I do think that the responses 11 we're getting are not in line with the guestion. 12 I can literally go through 28225 and we can 13 look at every one of those costs and I can ask, you 14 know, at the last time the fee was considered did you consider this. I think that's counterproductive, but 15 16 if that's what I have to do to find out the answer to 17 this question, I'll do it. 18 MR. HAKL: I just -- I just don't think you're listening to his answers. 19

MR. FRANKLIN: I am listening to his answers.

MR. HAKL: Okay.

MR. FRANKLIN: And what I'm hearing is an answer that is not going to the question I ask.

My understanding is that the department



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figures out the DROS fee or whether or not to change 1 2 it or analyzes it on whatever basis based on a macro level review that is consists of basically three 3 elements: 4 The current amount of money in the DROS 5 Special Account; the anticipated expenditures that will be funded from the DROS Special Account; and 6 7 the anticipated revenues that will be going into the DROS Special Account. 8 9 If Mr. Lindley tells me that that is 10 effectively an accurate description of how the DROS fee is analyzed in the department, we're done 11 12 That question is resolved. 13 MR. HAKL: I'm not sure you asked him that. 14 BY MR. FRANKLIN: 15 Ο. Well, I will ask it now. 16 Well, I've already answered that, but, yes, Α. we look at it at a macro level. 17 We take considerations of the other 18 19 expenditures that could come out of DROS for not 20 only, you know, Bureau of Firearms but CJIS, but we don't get down into the fine, you know, the fine, 21 you know, nitty-gritty of that. And if we did, it 22 23 would cost a whole lot more money in order to operate

that program which would be passed along to the

DROS fee.

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1	Q. No. No.
2	What I'm asking is:
3	Does the process only consider whether the
4	amount is sufficient to meet needs or does the
5	process also consider whether or not the amount at
6	any given time is well beyond what is anticipated to
7	be needed?
8	A. We have considered that in the past in the
9	2010 fee decrease regulation.
10	Q. Right. We'll definitely get there.
11	But I just want to make sure I understand
12	the policy now, because it will help when we set this
13	defined term, you know.
14	And, again, open to you suggesting one.
15	But the way I see it is that the department
16	does some kind of analysis to figure out whether or
17	not the currently charged DROS fee is either
18	insufficient or vastly more than is anticipated to be
19	needed to provide funding for the operations that are
20	funded out of the special account.
21	So I've said all that. I'm trying to get a
22	workable term here. Is there a workable term that
23	you can see for that concept?
24	A. So, I think we have more of a discussion
25	than maybe a term.



When we look at the costs associated with that are going to be paid out of the DROS fee, that's a lot of different costs.

We also have two other fee sources as well.

So, when we're just looking at the \$19 fee, is that sufficient in order to cover costs. We also have to have somewhat of a backup with that.

So, looking at if a catastrophe happens, we need at least six months to a year of funding in the DROS account in order to pay for even if we have to start laying employees off, we have to go through a certain state process. So is there going to be funding there. So we always need somewhat of a surplus.

Then you look at future anticipated cost.

IT costs, for instance. The DROS system itself was last built in 1996. So, one of the examples of that is look at your iPhone. Was that around in 1996? It was not. So, we're using 1996 technology. We're actually using probably 1994 or 1993 technology because that's when the system was started.

So, we have to also anticipate future costs that maybe are five or ten years down the road and do we have sufficient funds in order to save up for those changes or whose going to pay for those



changes. So that's part of the analysis.

At one time part of the analysis was we thought we had an excessive amount in there and that led to the 2010 rulemaking process. So it is a consideration. Is it a consideration every year for reduction, no, because we're not in that place in the DROS surplus account or in the fee structure.

We've done a lot of things over the years in order to cut costs associated with that process so we don't have to raise the fee.

Recently I believe it was two thousand and -- 2014 when long gun retention came into effect. We also reduced the amount of fees that are being paid for multiple gun purchases.

So, prior to that date if you purchased three or four rifles at one time, you paid a DROS fee for each one of those rifles for one background check.

Now we just charge for one background check for multiple firearms. That's a savings to the gun owners or other prospective gun owners and that has impacted our DROS account, because we're losing about 10 percent of revenue generation on an annual basis since then.

So those are all the things that go into



STEPHEN J. LINDLEY DAVID GENTRY vs KAMALA HARRIS

1	we've gotten from the court.	
2	Were you involved in the 2010 rulemaking?	
3	A. Yes.	
4	Q. When did you first become involved in that?	
5	A. Since its inception.	
6	Q. Do you remember approximately when that	
7	was?	
8	A. No.	
9	I remember Dave Harper, myself, at that time	
10	Chief Will Cid, maybe a couple other people, we had a	
11	discussion about a letter that the department	
12	received from then Assembly Member Jim Nielsen about	
13	the surplus in the DROS account.	
14	Q. Okay. That was actually one of my next	
15	questions. So, is it fair to state that	
16	Assemblyman Nielsen then Assemblyman Nielsen's	
17	inquiry about the DROS surplus was at least one of	
18	the factors in moving forward on the 2010 rulemaking?	
19	A. I think that started any discussion and	
20	examination of the DROS fee, yes.	
21	Q. Approximate so I believe the letter is	
22	2009. But does that fall 2009.	
23	Does that roughly sound like the right time	
24	frame for the communication you were discussing?	
25	A. Yes. I can't give you a month, but within a	



STEPHEN J. LINDLEY DAVID GENTRY vs KAMALA HARRIS

- 1 | BY MR. FRANKLIN:
- 2 | Q. Maybe I'm going to state it this way.
- 3 At the time of the commencement of the
- 4 | 2010 rulemaking discussion, you were the highest
- 5 | level person in the Bureau of Firearms?
- 6 A. I was either the highest level or the second
- 7 | highest.
- 8 Q. Okay. And ultimately the bureau did
- 9 | institute a rulemaking on the potential reduction of
- 10 | the DROS fee, correct?
- 11 | A. I would use a different term.
- We went through the process.
- 13 Q. And was that largely based on what
- 14 | Senator Nielsen had identified?
- 15 A. I wouldn't say largely based.
- 16 I mean he focused our attention on it and
- 17 | then we put attention towards the issue and it was
- 18 | decided by the administration at the time to look
- 19 | into the merits of reducing the fee.
- 20 | Q. Okay. The reason I'm trying to make sure I
- 21 | qot all the players -- I have all the players here is
- 22 | my memory is that -- well, my memory and my note in
- 23 | front of me is that in the Bauer matter you had
- 24 | mentioned that you were instructed to do it. And I
- 25 | didn't know if you meant you were instructed by the



- 1 | Senate -- the assemblyman or if you meant you were
- 2 | instructed by someone in your chain of command.
- 3 A. It would have been in my chain of command
- 4 | here at the department. We don't have to take the
- 5 | instructions from the legislators, although, we take
- 6 | their opinions and their guidance there.
- 7 | So, Senator Nielsen, to use a euphemism, he
- 8 | pushed the, you know, the cart kind of down the hill,
- 9 | and then it gained speed from there.
- MR. FRANKLIN: Okay. So, I'm going to
- 11 | introduce this just to establish a date.
- I don't think I even have any questions,
- 13 unless you think it's not an accurate copy.
- 14 (Exhibit No. 6 was marked)
- 15 BY MR. FRANKLIN:
- 16 | Q. So, if I understand this document correctly,
- 17 | this would be the opening document for what I refer
- 18 | to as the 2010 rulemaking.
- 19 Is that a correct understanding?
- 20 A. But it doesn't have any signatures here so
- 21 | it usually has signatures.
- 22 | Q. Okay.
- 23 A. But so you're just referring to the
- 24 | July 9th.
- 25 Q. Either 9th or 23rd. I don't -- I guess the

- 1 Rulemaking if I understand it correctly basically has 2 two proposals in it.
- One is to reduce the DROS fee and the other
 is to set up a DROS fee review process.

5 Is that a fair characterization?

- 6 A. Yes. But there was a reason that we were 7 dropping it to \$14.
- 8 Q. Okay. What was the reason?
- 9 A. We were going to I guess for lack of a
- 10 better term "burn off" some of the surplus by
- 11 | putting the program into deficit and thereby taking
- 12 | money out of the DROS surplus in order to pay for
- operating costs. So we get the DROS surplus down to
- 14 | an agreed upon six months to one year operating
- 15 amount and then after that set the fee what would be
- 16 | commensurate with an annual operation of a budget
- 17 | and the fee structure.
- 18 Q. So, let me make sure I understand this.
- Was the \$14 amount in the scenario you just
- 20 | laid out, was the \$14 amount a temporary amount to as
- 21 | you say "burn off" surplus or was it the amount to be
- 22 | in place after the surplus was burned off?
- 23 A. We would have to see.
- So, what we needed to look at and I think it
- 25 | was in the part of the letter from senator or, I'm



1	Do you have an understanding as to why this
2	Final Statement of Reasons would be in the rulemaking
3	file?
4	A. No.
5	Q. Is it your understanding that a "Final
6	Statement of Reasons" is normally issued after the
7	department has made a final decision to adopt a
8	regulation?
9	A. That sounds reasonable, but I don't know
10	that for sure.
11	Q. That's all I have for that document.
12	Do you know if this rulemaking was ever sent
13	to the Office of Administrative Law?
14	A. I don't believe that it was.
15	Q. Do you know why it was not sent to the
16	Office of Administrative Law?
17	A. I know there was a transition between the
18	two administrations from the Attorney General Brown
19	Administration and Attorney General Harris
20	Administration and it was left for the Harris
21	Administration to review.
22	MR. HAKL: I mean No. 6, Exhibit No. 6 is
23	stamped by OAL.
24	MR. FRANKLIN: I mean we're already I
25	think we're already beyond the question.



1	MR. HAKL: Right.
2	MR. FRANKLIN: So, I don't have any other
3	OAL questions for him.
4	MR. HAKL: Right. Okay.
5	I mean having I mean
6	MR. FRANKLIN: I think we're beyond it.
7	MR. HAKL: Okay.
8	THE WITNESS: But still I mean there's no
9	signatures on this from
10	MR. FRANKLIN: So, yeah. I'm just I'm
11	working with what is available to me.
12	MR. HAKL: No. I'm just trying to
13	MR. FRANKLIN: Well, I don't have any other
14	OAL questions.
15	MR. HAKL: All right.
16	BY MR. FRANKLIN:
17	Q. Okay. So we were talking about the change
18	in leadership at the department.
19	After the change in leadership what happened
20	to the 2010 rulemaking?
21	A. It was never adopted obviously.
22	Q. Was there a decision not to adopt it?
23	A. I'm assuming there was because it wasn't.
24	But that decision was made well beyond my grade.
25	Q. Do you have an understanding as to why the



STEPHEN J. LINDLEY DAVID GENTRY vs KAMALA HARRIS

1	rulemaking was not adopted?
2	A. From hearsay.
3	Q. It's still relevant in a deposition.
4	A. They wanted to move forward. There was a
5	number not many people liked the idea of reducing
6	the DROS fee for one reason or another. There were
7	ideas about using the surplus DROS fee in order to
8	pay for APPS enforcement and that's the way the
9	administration wanted to go.
10	Q. When you were working on the 2010
11	rulemaking, SB 819 came to your attention?
12	A. No. 819 didn't start until 2011.
13	This rulemaking process that we're working
14	on was in 2010.
15	Q. Right.
16	So, in my mind the process was ongoing until
17	it was abandoned or whatever term you want to use to
18	signify that the rulemaking was definitively not
19	going to be adopted.
20	So, did you cease having any
21	responsibilities as to the 2010 rulemaking before
22	your work on SB 819 started?
23	MR. HAKL: Vague.
24	I don't understand the question, but you may
25	answer it.

1 And so is it fair to state in the rulemaking 0. 2 that the department concluded that at the time, 3 because I understand these things change over time, the bracket was that \$14 appeared to be more than was 4 5 currently required but at the same time leaving it at 6 \$14 forever was likely to be insufficient? 7 And that's what we stated that we're going Α. 8 to need the ability in order to increase decrease 9 over time based on revenue generation from one year 10 and some of our predictions for revenue in the next 11 subsequent years. 12 During the 2010 rulemaking were there any 0. 13 like recorded calculations performed about how -whether or not a surplus would continue to grow under 14 15 a \$19 DROS fee? 16 I don't know if there was any calculations, Α. but we saw the \$19 fee structure that the -- that 17 18 there was additional surplus at the end of every 19 fiscal year. 20 MR. FRANKLIN: We'll go off the record. 21 (Whereupon, a brief recess was taken) 22 BY MR. FRANKLIN: 23 Do you recall if the department chose to

delay making a final decision on the 2010 rulemaking

until after the November 2010 election?



24

- 1 A. I know that they wanted -- because of the
- 2 | transition, they didn't want to do something that was
- 3 going to affect the next administration and that was
- 4 | done on a variety of different issues.
- 5 Q. This probably overlaps a little bit with
- 6 | something you said previously, but do you know what
- 7 | the process was for the department's decision to
- 8 | abandon for lack of a better term the 2010
- 9 rulemaking?
- 10 A. I think they wanted to use the funds for
- 11 other reasons in conjunction with legislation
- 12 | proposed by Senator Leno.
- 13 Q. Do you know if there was ever any public
- 14 | explanation from the department regarding the end of
- 15 | that 2010 rulemaking process?
- 16 A. I don't know that.
- 17 Q. And then there's a second part of the
- 18 | proposed rulemaking regarding the annual review of
- 19 | the DROS Special Account.
- 20 Do you remember any separate discussion
- 21 | about why that part of the rulemaking would be
- 22 | abandoned?
- 23 A. I mean the entire rulemaking package was --
- 24 | did not move forward so...
- 25 | Q. The reason I'm asking is because I could at

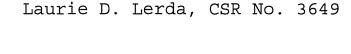


REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION

I, Laurie D. Lerda, a Certified Shorthand Reporter in and for the State of California, do hereby certify:

That the foregoing witness was by me duly sworn; that the deposition was then taken before me at the time and place herein set forth; that the testimony and proceedings were reported stenographically by me and later transcribed into typewriting under my direction; that the foregoing is a true record of the testimony and proceedings taken at that time.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have subscribed my name this 1st day of June, 2017.



Laurie Lerda

EXHIBIT 10

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

FRESNO BRANCH COURTHOUSE

BARRY BAUER, STEPHEN WARKENTIN, NICOLE FERRY, LELAND ADLEY, JEFFREY HACKER, NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC., CALIFORNIA RIFLE AND PISTOL ASSOCIATION FOUNDATION, HERB BAUER SPORTING GOODS, INC.,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

Case No. 1:11-cv-01440-LJO-MJS

KAMALA HARRIS, in Her Official Capacity as Attorney General For the State of California; STEPHEN LINDLEY, in His Official Capacity as Acting Chief for the California Department of Justice, and DOES 1-10,

Defendants.

DEPOSITION OF

STEPHEN J. LINDLEY

February 21, 2014

10:38 a.m.

1300 I Street

Sacramento, California

Daniel E. Blair, CSR No. 4388

- 1 level.
- 2 Q. BY MR. FRANKLIN: Well, okay. Let me ask you
- 3 this question: In terms of the implementation of APPS,
- 4 who above you would have the ability to make policy
- 5 determinations?
- 6 A. Who also has the ability to make policy
- 7 determinations?
- 8 Q. That's right.
- 9 A. My union supervisor, Greg (inaudible) Wallace,
- 10 bur Chief Deputy Attorney General, Nathan Barankin, and
- 11 the Attorney General herself.
- 12 Q. Could you put an estimate, a percentage, on how
- 13 much of your workload is related to APPS?
- 14 A. Not trying to be difficult. On a daily basis
- or just, say, on a monthly basis or a yearly basis?
- 16 Because it kind of changes from --
- 17 Q. Okay. Well, that's --
- 18 A. Some days it's a hundred percent, some days
- 19 It's, you know, five percent.
- Q. That's a fair response. Let's say on a monthly
- 21 basis.
- A. 25 percent, give or take.
- Q. Is there any aspect, particular aspect of
- 24 overseeing APPS that stands out in your mind as being
- 25 the one that requires the most work from you?

- 1 A. In July or in April?
- 2 Q. When you started the job. So in July.
- 3 A. Yes.
- 4 Q. Was participation in the APPS program something
- 5 you considered as a positive in terms of taking this new
- 6 position?
- 7 A. Yes.
- 8 Q. Was it specifically something you were
- 9 interested in doing, that is, working on APPS
- 10 enforcement?
- 11 A. It was one of.
- 12 Q. What was it about working on APPS enforcement
- 13 that made it of interest to you?
- 14 A. Proactive, gives a direct public safety
- 15 benefit.
- 16 Q. Shifting gears a little bit, the APPS -- APPS
- 17 is handled separately from firearm purchase background
- 18 checks; is that right? They're handled by different
- 19 groups within the Bureau of Firearms?
- 20 A. They are handled by different units, yes.
- 21 Q. Just as a general question of nomenclature, is
- 22 the smallest division term utilized at the Bureau of
- 23 Firearms a unit?
- 24 A. I would say team.
- 25 Q. And then unit would be above that?

1 Q. Would you think it's safe to say there was less 2 than ten? 3 A. Yes. 4 Q. And would it be possible to approximate how many people would be on average on an SB 950 team? 6 A. Again, that would vary depending on the deography. 7 8 Q. Okay. So, for example, would you have more people on a team in an area that had more population 10 density? 11 A. That would be a logical reference, but . . . 12 Q. No, didn't work that way? Okay. 13 Do you know if the SB 950 units, did they have 14 any type of accounting line item that was just for them? 15 A. Don't know at the time. Q. Would they be -- would members of the SB 950 16 17 units, would they be -- well, strike that. 18 Based on your understanding, what -- now I have 19 to remember if we're talking about 2000 -- pre-2006, 20 this is all pre-board or Bureau going into the 21 department of -- the law enforcement. 22 A. You have --23 Q. So . . .

A. You have a couple of things there.

24

25

Q. Yeah.

GENT096

25

1 A. One, it was a division, not a bureau. 2 Q. Right. 3 A. I wasn't here. 4 Q. Right. 5 A. And any enforcement of whether it's SB 950 or 6 APPS was a general fund process back then. 7 Q. And that is where I was going with that. It 8 was a general fund process. 9 And then the people who were actually 10 berforming as part of the SB 950 units, generally 11 speaking, who would -- what -- who would they be 12 reporting to? 13 MS. GRANGER: Objection. Vague. 14 THE WITNESS: I'm not quite following you on 15 that -- on that one again. Q. BY MR. FRANKLIN: So at this time we have the 16 17 firearms division; is that right? 18 A. Yes. 19 Q. And the firearms division had -- did it have 20 sub-entities below it, as part of it, I should say? 21 A. There's not much structural change between the 22 division and the Bureau. 23 Q. Okay.

A. The main two or the main few changes is it's

hot a stand-alone division. At that time, there was

GENT097

24

25

2012.

1 during that time frame, it was a general fund. 2 Q. Is it your understanding that prior to 2013, 3 all costs regarding the maintenance and use of the APPS 4 database were funded out of the general fund? 5 MS. GRANGER: Objection. Vague as to 6 maintenance and use. 7 You can answer, if you understand. 8 THE WITNESS: Well, I don't think it's an 9 accurate statement. 10 Q. BY MR. FRANKLIN: Okay. Can you identify what 11 is not accurate? 12 A. I believe it was sometime in 2012 is when the 13 governor switched the funding source of APPS from 14 general fund to special fund under DROS. 15 Q. Okay. Was that switch that you just referred 16 to, was that a switch that was legislative? 17 A. It either was a legislative bill that -- I 18 believe that was Senate Bill 809 under Senator Leno. 19 that made some changes to the Penal Code to authorize 20 the use of DROS funding for firearm enforcement. And 21 then the governor himself -- I don't know the political 22 mechanism behind that -- made that switch sometime in

Q. Okay. So let's assume that it happened in

2012. Prior to 2012, was the -- well, strike that.

1 Prior to 2012, were costs related to APPS 2 addressed with general fund money? 3 A. Yes. 4 Q. Is it your understanding that in that same 5 situation I just described, they, the APPS costs, were 6 funded solely with general fund money? 7 A. I believe so, yes. 8 Q. So I guess the flip side of that is prior to 9 2012, was the performance of APPS-related enforcement 10 funded in any part with the DROS fee money? 11 A. Not to my knowledge. 12 Q. So my understanding was that that change that 13 we were just discussing, the switch, actually happened 14 in 2013. But I don't want to hold up the deposition in 15 any way, because it doesn't matter whether or not it was 16 2012 or 2013. So I'm going to assume for the purpose of 17 the deposition that it is in fact 2012. Does that make 18 sense? 19 A. I believe it was -- the change was for fiscal 20 vear '12-13 --21 Q. Okay. 22 A. -- which implemented it July 1st --23 Q. Okay. 24 A. -- of 2012. 25 Q. So we'll assume that's what it is.

- 1 been discussing, in the APPS context, do they provide
- 2 any services regarding overseeing of the database
- 3 specifically?
- 4 A. Yes and no. Criminal Identification
- 5 \$pecialists, like we said, the ones that are up here in
- 6 \$acramento, they're the ones that work the triggering
- 7 events. The intelligence specialists are oftentimes in
- 8 the field offices, and they assist the Agents in
- 9 preparing cases to go work. Once an individual is
- 10 Identified as someone that we want to make contact with,
- 11 we still have a lot of followup to do beforehand to
- 12 ensure the safety of our Agents, the public and the
- 13 Individual we're going to be contacting, so that we know
- 14 as much about them as possible.
- 15 Q. Okay. The next line refers to Special Agent
- 16 DOJ. Is that a position within the Bureau that would
- 17 provide APPS-related services?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. What services would a Special Agent provide?
- 20 A. They are our front-line Agents that are going
- 21 out working APPS cases.
- 22 Q. Do Special Agents do investigatory work prior
- 23 to contacts?
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. And do they work with Criminal ID Specialists

1	A. At that time, I brought in the retired chief,
2	Will Cid, to help out on that. We also had one of our
3	field reps, Jeff Amador, and our non-sworn Assistant
4	Chief, Steve Buford. B-u-f-o-r-d.
5	Q. Do you recall if the rule-making on the
6	proposed reduction of the DROS fee ever occurred?
7	A. It did not.
8	Q. Do you know why?
9	A. During the public hearing comments, both in
10	person and written, everyone thought it was a bad idea
11	for various reasons.
12	Q. And so, to the best of your knowledge, the
13	reason that rule-making didn't occur is because the
14	public was against it?
15	A. Everyone who made a comment.
16	Q. Okay. That's a fair clarification.
17	So to the best of your memory, the reason the
18	rule-making we're talking about didn't occur is because
19	everyone who expressed an opinion on it from the public
20	was against it?
21	MS. GRANGER: Objection to the extent that it
22	misstates his testimony. But you can
23	THE WITNESS: I was trying to I mean, I
24	don't remember anybody saying anything differently.
25	mean, for different reasons, people did not like the

1	processing it.	
2	Q. Okay. What would the job title be of a person	
3	who is doing the analysis you just mentioned?	
4	A. Would be a CIS I, CIS II or CIS III.	
5	MS. GRANGER: What does CIS stand for?	
6	THE WITNESS: It would be a Criminal	
7	Identification Specialist.	
8	MR. FRANKLIN: Good point. Thank you.	
9	THE WITNESS: I, II, III is just the level of	
10	their classification, based on their experience and	
11	knowledge.	
12	Q. BY MR. FRANKLIN: Uh-huh. Perhaps this is	1
13	obvious: Why is there a human review at this point?	
14	A. I'm not a computer programmer, so I don't know	
15	if I can talk about the different algorithms, but from	
16	what I can tell, there's no real artificial intelligence	
17	system out there that can run all the different checks	
18	that we can.	
19	Q. Is it fair to say that the Bureau does not rely	
20	solely on the computer system to verify whether or not a	
21	person should be on the APPS list?	
22	A. That's why we call it a hit. It's a hit. So	
23	on any given day, we might get between 200 and a	
24	thousand triggering events; maybe only 30 or 40 people	
25	out of those actually go into the system. And don't	

1	quote me on the numbers.	ì
2	Q. No, no, I'm just the point you were making,	
3	and I think effectively, if I understood correctly, is	
4	that only a small percentage of triggering events	
5	actually turn out to be someone who should be on the	
6	APPS list?	
7	A. Correct.	
8	Q. Do you know if any quality control has ever	
9	been performed on the computer-only portion of the	
10	cross-checking?	
11	MS. GRANGER: Objection to the extent it goes	
12	beyond the scope of this lawsuit.	
13	You can answer.	
14	THE WITNESS: What do you mean by quality	
15	control? Of the system itself?	
16	Q. BY MR. FRANKLIN: After-the-fact verification	
17	that the system was working in the way it was intended.	
18	A. Well, I think we have quality control every	
19	time that the system identifies somebody, you know, our	
20	analysts confirm it. And Agents go out there and do	
21	indeed get the guns out of somebody who is prohibited.	
22	Q. When the CIS employee gets a queue as you've	THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, STREET, SQUARE,
23	described, what do they do with the information in that	
24	queue?	-
25	A. They pull the triggering event and attempt to	
		1

1	DEPOSITION ERRATA SHEET
2	Our Assignment No. 88497
3	Case Caption: Bauer, et al vs. Harris, et al.
4	
5	DECLARATION UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY
6	I declare under penalty of perjury that I have read
7	the entire transcript of my Deposition taken in the
8 ,	captioned matter or the same has been read to me, and
9	the same is true and accurate, save and except for
LO	changes and/or corrections, if any, as indicated by me
11	on the DEPOSITION ERRATA SHEET hereof, with the
12	understanding that I offer these changes as if still
13	under oath.
14	Signed on the 17 day of MARCH, 2011.
15	
16	
17	Stephen J. Lindley
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

1	DEPOSITION ERRATA SHEET
2	Page No. 7 Line No. 15 Change to: towards a
3	certain prohibition.
4	Reason for change: grammatical
5	Page No. 25 Line No. 11 Change to: operations
6	for a particular geographical region.
7	Reason for change: grammatical
8	Page No. 28 Line No. 9 Change to: 1 was a Special
9	Agent Supervisor assigned to the
10	Reason for change: Correct title
11	Page No. 31 Line No. 9 Change to: My Director,
12	Larry (inaudible) Wallace
13	Reason for change: <u>Cowect name</u>
14	Page No. 83 Line No. 13 Change to: Special A gents
15	and mentor new supervisors,
16	Reason for change: Correct job duties
17	Page No. 83 Line No. 14 Change to: Mentor new
18	agents or for new job
19	Reason for change: correct job duties
20	Page No. 103 Line No. 17 Change to: as the process
21	went further, they needed documentation of
22	Reason for change: grammatical
23	
24	SIGNATURE: DATE: 33.1714
25	Stephen J. Lindley

1	DEPOSITION ERRATA SHEET
2	Page No. 119 Line No. 16 Change to: Money, 1 take
3	that as a bit of a personal offense,
4	Reason for change: grammatical
5	Page No. 124 Line No. 2 Change to: Wil Cid, to
6	help out on that. We also had one of our
7	Reason for change: Correct spelling of name
8	Page No. 163 Line No. 10 Change to: That's My
9	preferred way for doing it. But
10	Reason for change: grammahal
11	Page NoLine NoChange to:
12	
13	Reason for change:
14	Page NoLine NoChange to:
15	
16	Reason for change:
17	Page NoLine NoChange to:
18	
19	Reason for change:
20	Page NoLine NoChange to:
21	
22	Reason for change:
23	
24	SIGNATURE: DATE: DATE:
25	Stephen J. Lindley

1	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
2	FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO
3	000
4	
5	DAVID GENTRY, JAMES PARKER, MARK MIDLAM,
6	JAMES BASS, and CALGUNS SHOOTING SPORTS
7	ASSOCIATION,
8	Plaintiffs and Petitioners,
9	vs. Case No. 34-2013-80001667
10	KAMALA HARRIS, in Her Official Capacity as
11	Attorney General for the State of California;
12	STEPHEN LINDLEY, in His Official Capacity as
13	Acting Chief for the California Department of
14	Justice, BETTY YEE, in Her Official Capacity as
15	State Controller for the State of California and
16	DOES 1-10,
17	Defendants and Respondents.
18	/
19	DEPOSITION OF
20	DAVID SCOTT HARPER
21	January 30, 2017
22	8:46 a.m.
23	1300 I Street Sacramento, California
24	LAURIE D. LERDA, CSR No. 3649
25	HAURTE D. HERDA, COR NO. 3049



DAVID SCOTT HARPER GENTRY vs HARRIS

- as a review of the fee. What I would say is on a regular basis my budget unit we're constantly reviewing the expenditures within the DROS Fund.
- We're constantly evaluating the revenues 4 5 that are being generated within the DROS Fund and we're trying to ensure that the fund stays in 6 7 balance; that the department doesn't illegally 8 overspend their appropriation from the legislature, 9 and if we start to identify potentials of funding 10 shortfalls in the future then we may have discussions on how to solve that potential shortfall and those 11 12 discussions could, you know, include, you know, the 13 possibility of raising the fee. BY MR. FRANKLIN: 14 15 And that discussion is done on a macro 0. 16 level; that is to say, it's the total amount of 17 revenue going in to the DROS Special Account and the 18 total amount of expenditure coming from the 19 DROS Special Account? 20 Α. That's correct. We don't distinguish 21 between the individual fees that we spoke about and 22 what they support versus what the DROS Fund supports 23 in the context of the operations of the
 - Q. So then that consideration in terms of



Bureau of Firearms.

24

25

DAVID SCOTT HARPER GENTRY vs HARRIS

- 1 Q. In your experience and in your role at 2 DAS if -- strike that.
- 3 Does -- has DAS ever undertaken an analysis
- 4 of figuring out the actual cost to processing a
- 5 DROS?
- 6 A. Not since I've been here.
- 7 Q. Are you aware of anyone in the department
- 8 undertaking that type of analysis?
- 9 A. No.
- 10 MR. HAKL: I'm going to belatedly object.
- 11 Just I know it's on the document, but actual
- 12 | cost of processing a DROS I'm not sure what that
- 13 | means.
- 14 BY MR. FRANKLIN:
- 15 Q. Okay. So, just to close this out.
- 16 You don't have any opinion as to where this
- 17 | conclusion about the \$14 being commensurate with the
- 18 | actual cost of processing a DROS what data that
- 19 | conclusion was based on?
- 20 Let me restate the question.
- 21 | Were you aware of any information that
- 22 | supports the contention here that \$14 would be
- 23 | commensurate with the actual cost of processing a
- 24 DROS?
- 25 A. No.



DAVID SCOTT HARPER GENTRY vs HARRIS

(Exhibit No. 10 was marked) 1 2 BY MR. FRANKLIN: 3 And I think a skim will probably be Q. sufficient. 4 5 Do you believe you were involved in making 6 this -- creating this document? 7 I've never seen this document before. Α. 8 Ο. That's all we have for that. 9 Am I correct in understanding that at 10 some point during the rulemaking process you and 11 Stephen Lindley worked together on reviewing 12 expenditures into or money going into and coming out 13 of the DROS account as it relates to that 14 rulemaking? 15 I don't recall a review as it relates to the Α. 16 rulemaking, but Chief Lindley and I have reviewed 17 revenues and expenditures in the DROS Fund for a 18 number of years. I can't tell you that we did one 19 specifically related to this rulemaking. I can't 2.0 recall one. 21 And it's that same macro level review that Ο. 22 we discussed previously, correct? 23 Α. Yes. Yes. So, just to clarify the record. 24 Ο. 25 Other than a macro level review, you're not



- 1 aware of any other review of the DROS Special Account
- 2 | as it relates to the 2010 rulemaking?
- 3 MR. HAKL: I'm going to object to macro just
- 4 | because that's the word that you introduced to the
- 5 | record and it's vague and argumentative.
- 6 BY MR. FRANKLIN:
- 7 Q. If you have a more succinct way of referring
- 8 | to that analysis of using expenditures -- total
- 9 expenditures going in and total expenditures going
- 10 out that analysis process I'm happy to use it.
- 11 | That's just a concept that I think is most quickly
- 12 | explained with the word "macro".
- 13 A. I would use "general" as opposed to "macro".
- 14 Q. Okay.
- 15 A. But I mean I understand the context of the
- 16 | meaning when you use macro.
- So, a specific more detailed analysis with
- 18 respect to the rulemaking, no.
- 19 Q. Okay. Do you have any recollection as to
- 20 | \$14 as compared to \$19 being chosen as an amount
- 21 | commensurate with the cost of processing DROS
- 22 | applications?
- 23 A. Not in the context of the rulemaking
- 24 process. What strikes me is the \$14 seems to be the
- 25 | amount that exists in statute, and prior to the



1	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION
2	
3	I, Laurie D. Lerda, a Certified Shorthand
4	Reporter in and for the State of California, do
5	hereby certify:
6	
7	That the foregoing witness was by me duly sworn;
8	that the deposition was then taken before me at the
9	time and place herein set forth; that the testimony
LO	and proceedings were reported stenographically by me
L1	and later transcribed into typewriting under my
L2	direction; that the foregoing is a true record of the
L3	testimony and proceedings taken at that time.
L4	
L5	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have subscribed my name
L6	this 7th day of February, 2017.
L7	
L8	Laurie Lerda_
L9	
20	Laurie D. Lerda, CSR No. 3649
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

1	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
2	FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO
3	000
4	
5	DAVID GENTRY, JAMES
	PARKER, MARK MIDLAM, JAMES BASS, and CALGUNS
6	SHOOTING SPORTS ASSOCIATION,
7 8	Plaintiffs and Petitioners,
9	vs. Case No. 34-2013-80001667
10	KAMALA HARRIS, in Her
11	Official Capacity as Attorney General for the
12	State of California; STEPHEN LINDLEY, in His
13	Official Capacity as Acting Chief for the
14	California Department of Justice, BETTY YEE, in
15	Her Official Capacity as State Controller for the State of California and
16	DOES 1-10,
17	Defendants and
18	Respondents.
19	DEPOSITION OF
20	JESSICA R. DEVENCENZI HOLMES
21	January 30, 2017
22	2:58 p.m.
23	1300 I Street
24	Sacramento, California
25	LAURIE D. LERDA, CSR No. 3649



JESSICA RYAN DEVENCENZI HOLMES **GENTRY vs HARRIS**

- became Senate Bill 819 and its relationship to those 1
- 2 proposed regulations?
- 3 Α. No.
- 4 Did you ever inquire -- well, strike that. Ο.
- 5 At the time SB -- before SB 819 became law,
- 6 did you know that the rulemaking process had started
- 7 on the DROS fee reduction?
- 8 MR. HAKL: Objection. Vaque as to time.
- 9 Did you say at or before?
- 10 BY MR. FRANKLIN:
- 11 I said before. Ο.
- 12 So, I didn't put a date on it, because I
- 13 think it was enacted October 9th, 2011.
- 14 Before October 9th, 2011, were you aware of
- 15 the rulemaking to reduce the DROS fee?
- 16 Α. Yes. But -- yes.
- 17 But I thought it was my understanding that
- 18 that had occurred before the bill was introduced, but
- 19 maybe I have my timelines misunderstood.
- 2.0 Ο. Your understanding was that it had been
- 21 introduced before the bill?
- 22 Α. Yes. The rule -- all the rulemaking had
- 23 been done prior to the bill but...
- 24 And was it your understanding that that Ο.
- 25 rulemaking was completed?



JESSICA RYAN DEVENCENZI HOLMES GENTRY vs HARRIS

- 1 A. No.
- 2 Q. Your understanding it was open?
- 3 | A. I -- almost abandoned I think but...
- 4 Q. Okay.
- 5 MR. HAKL: I see you -- Ms. Devencenzi, I
- 6 | see you shrugging your shoulders and sort of like
- 7 | eking out answers.
- 8 THE WITNESS: Yeah.
- 9 MR. HAKL: To the extent -- I mean you
- 10 | should -- if you recall the answers, you should give
- 11 | the information, but if your -- and he's entitled --
- 12 you're entitled to, you know, your best recollection
- 13 and your estimates and those kind of things, but,
- 14 you know, answer the questions asked as best you can.
- But if you can't, you can't.
- 16 THE WITNESS: Okay.
- 17 BY MR. FRANKLIN:
- 18 | 0. Did anyone ever provide to you any
- 19 explanation as to why the department would be
- 20 pursuing SB 819 and a DROS fee reduction at the same
- 21 | time?
- 22 A. No.
- 23 Q. Okay. I think we're getting back to that
- 24 | question we had some confusion on.
- 25 At some point do you believe you did a draft



JESSICA RYAN DEVENCENZI HOLMES **GENTRY vs HARRIS**

- 1 of the proposed legislation?
- 2 Yes. I would have drafted.
- 3 O. Do you believe you were the first person to
- 4 attempt to draft it in the department?
- 5 Α. I don't remember.
- 6 If I understood correctly, because firearms Ο.
- 7 was one of your areas that you would work in, it
- 8 would be the normal process that a bill like SB 819
- 9 which is a firearms-related bill would have been
- 10 drafted by you?
- 11 I typically drafted legislation. Α.
- 12 Do you remember anything about the drafting Ο.
- 13 process for this bill?
- 14 Α. Not really.
- 15 Do you remember that the actual text of Ο.
- 16 Penal Code now 28225 was only actually amended with
- 17 one word the addition of the word "possession"?
- 18 And I'm sorry. Α. I do.
- 19 0. No.
- 20 Α. I do.
- 21 Do you remember why that was? Ο.
- 22 Α. I do.
- 23 What was that? Ο.
- 24 Α. Can we take a break?
- 25 Can I take a break, because I'm --



1	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION
2	
3	I, Laurie D. Lerda, a Certified Shorthand
4	Reporter in and for the State of California, do
5	hereby certify:
6	
7	That the foregoing witness was by me duly sworn;
8	that the deposition was then taken before me at the
9	time and place herein set forth; that the testimony
LO	and proceedings were reported stenographically by me
L1	and later transcribed into typewriting under my
L2	direction; that the foregoing is a true record of the
L3	testimony and proceedings taken at that time.
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L5	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have subscribed my name
L6	this 7th day of February, 2017.
L7	
L8	Laurie Lerda_
L9	<u> </u>
20	Laurie D. Lerda, CSR No. 3649
21	
22	
23	
24	

25

1	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
2	FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO
3	000
4	
5	DAVID GENTRY, JAMES PARKER, MARK MIDLAM,
6	JAMES BASS, and CALGUNS SHOOTING SPORTS
7	ASSOCIATION, Plaintiffs and
8	Petitioners,
9	vs. Case No. 34-2013-80001667
10	KAMALA HARRIS, in Her Official Capacity as
11	Attorney General for the State of California;
12	STEPHEN LINDLEY, in His Official Capacity as
13	Acting Chief for the California Department of
14	Justice, BETTY YEE, in Her Official Capacity as
15	State Controller for the State of California and
16	DOES 1-10,
17	Defendants and Respondents.
18	DEPOSITION OF
19	JESSICA R. DEVENCENZI HOLMES
20	Volume 2 Pages 97 through 134
21	May 24, 2017
22	8:41 a.m.
23	1300 I Street
24	Sacramento, California
25	LAURIE D. LERDA, CSR No. 3649



- 1 | time ago.
- 2 | Q. Do you recall there being discussions within
- 3 | the department about whether or not adding the word
- 4 | "possession" in and of itself just that word to
- 5 | Section 28225 was sufficient to express the
- 6 | legislative change that the department wanted via
- 7 | SB 819?
- 8 A. I don't remember specific discussions, but
- 9 | we certainly would have talked about whether it
- 10 | addressed the department's -- whether it was a
- 11 | sufficient clarification of the law.
- 12 | Q. And do you remember any comments from within
- 13 | the department that it was not a sufficient method to
- 14 | address what the department was looking for via
- 15 | SB 819?
- 16 A. Not that I recall.
- 17 | Q. I think you answered this during your last
- 18 | session. I'm just asking it again to set the
- 19 | context.
- 20 Did you have a particular understanding of
- 21 | what the department's goal was in being a sponsor of
- 22 | SB 819?
- 23 | A. Yes.
- 24 | Q. And what was that goal?
- 25 A. It was to utilize the DROS fund for



- 1 | the DROS fee via a regulation?
- 2 | A. Yes.
- 3 Q. In the context of SB 819, did anyone at the
- 4 department tell you why the department was sponsoring
- 5 | SB 819 instead of lowering the DROS fee?
- 6 A. Sorry. That question's a little bit
- 7 | strange. Can you rephrase it?
- 8 | Q. I can.
- 9 So, at the time you were working on SB 819,
- 10 | did you know that there was a rulemaking that was
- 11 | pending to reduce the DROS fee?
- 12 | A. Yes.
- 13 Q. And did you have any understanding of the
- 14 | interaction between those two issues; those two
- 15 | issues being SB 819 and the rulemaking to reduce the
- 16 DROS fee?
- 17 | A. Not really. I know that the rulemaking was
- 18 | met with a lot of opposition and that the new
- 19 | administration came in with a priority of clearing
- 20 | that APPS backlog so...
- 21 I don't know if that answers your question,
- 22 | but that's what I know.
- 23 | O. It does.
- 24 And as to the opposition, can you explain to
- 25 | me what you mean by that?



- 1 | that typical practice is that we would draft
- 2 | legislation.
- 3 | Q. Uh-huh.
- 4 A. With this bill I don't remember if there was
- 5 | a draft out there. I think I testified to that
- 6 | earlier.
- 7 | Q. Uh-huh.
- 8 A. And then the final word being added to the
- 9 | code section that final version of the legislation
- 10 | was not something that I drafted.
- 11 | Q. Okay.
- 12 A. At least the changes to the penal code.
- 13 | Q. So, based on your best memory there was some
- 14 | version of the bill drafted before it went to
- 15 | Irwin Nowick?
- 16 A. I don't know. I don't remember.
- 17 | Q. Okay.
- 18 | A. Typically we -- typically we would have
- 19 | drafted something. I think that's what I said
- 20 | previously.
- 21 Q. My memory is that you said not that you
- 22 | remember doing it, but based on the scope of your
- 23 | work areas, one of which was firearm issues, it would
- 24 | have been likely that you drafted it.
- 25 | A. Yeah.



- 1 | Q. Is that correct?
- 2 | A. Yeah. Well, I likely would have drafted
- 3 | something. I don't recall drafting anything. I
- 4 | don't recall what it said --
- 5 | Q. Sure.
- 6 | A. -- if I did.
- 7 Q. I was just clarifying for the record,
- 8 | because you were shaking your head or nodding your
- 9 head up-and-down, but I don't know that the reporter
- 10 | got it.
- 11 MR. HAKL: It's as clear as mud.
- 12 BY MR. FRANKLIN:
- 13 | Q. Do you have any recollection of anyone in
- 14 | the department talking about the DROS fee reduction
- 15 | rulemaking as it related to SB 819?
- 16 | A. Not really.
- 17 | Q. So, for example, you don't recall anyone
- 18 | saying something along the lines of the rulemaking
- 19 | was on hold until SB 819 got an up or down vote?
- 20 A. I don't recall anything like that.
- 21 | Q. Were you ever provided access to data
- 22 | regarding the cost of processing DROS applications?
- 23 A. No.
- 24 | Q. Okay. I'm going to show you a document that
- 25 | we already noticed. And I fully understand based on



REPORTER'S CERTIFICATION

I, Laurie D. Lerda, a Certified Shorthand
Reporter in and for the State of California, do
hereby certify:

That the foregoing witness was by me duly sworn; that the deposition was then taken before me at the time and place herein set forth; that the testimony and proceedings were reported stenographically by me and later transcribed into typewriting under my direction; that the foregoing is a true record of the testimony and proceedings taken at that time.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have subscribed my name this 31st day of May, 2017.



Laurie D. Lerda, CSR No. 3649

From:

Jessica Devencenzi < Jessica. Devencenzi@doj.ca.gov>

Sent:

Wednesday, February 16, 2011 1:58 PM

To: Cc:

Biggs, London Marc LeForestier

Subject:

Proposed Armed Prohibited Persons Legislation

London,

Thank you for your help with this. Here are some talking points:

This legislation will not increase the gun fees, expand the number of people who are subject to having their firearms confiscated, or place any additional limitations on an individual's right to own firearms.

This legislation will help to ensure that individuals who cannot legally possess firearms (felons and the mentally ill), do not have them-including the 18,000 armed prohibited individuals currently in California. that may have as many as 34,000 handguns and 1,590 assault weapons.

DOJ maintains the Armed Prohibited Person System (APPS), which cross-references people who can no longer possess firearms (felons, mentally ill, etc.) against gun licenses. Local authorities are then alerted to this fact so that the guns may be collected. APPS is funded through the Dealer Record of Sale Account (DROS), as specified in Penal Code 12076. Penal Code 12076, however, does not allow DOJ to use money from the DROS account to actually go out and confiscate these guns.

DROS draws it funding from the \$14.00 fee charged by dealers for every gun sold in California. As of January 31, 2011, DROS had a \$14,815,000.00 surplus. Late last week the Governor borrowed from DROS and it now has a \$3,300,000.00 surplus. The DROS fund, however, constantly has money from guns sales deposited.

DOJ would use approximately \$1,500,000.00 to \$2,500,000.00 from the fund to clear the backlog by compensating local jurisdictions, on a per transaction basis, for firearms confiscated from individuals on the APPS list and by providing additional funding to DOJ task forces to conduct sweeps of individuals on the APPS list.

The ongoing expense would be approximately \$1,000,000.00 a year to fund additional positions at DOJ to ensure the investigation of people on the APPS list.

DOJ has discussed the issue with prominent gun rights advocates. They report there is universal agreement that APPS enforcement needs to be funded. Funding for APPS plays into gun rights advocates view that the gun laws on the books are adequate, but need to be enforced; and they acknowledge this. While there is resistence (of varying levels of intensity) to using the DROS fund for this purpose, everyone we have spoken to has committed to a good faith dialogue on how best to fund the program.

We have not discussed the issue with law enforcement as yet, but are confident it would be strongly supported.

Jessica R. Devencenzi Deputy Attorney General Office of Legislative Affairs Office of the Attorney General



SB 819 (Leno) APPS Enforcement – Q & A

Why is the DROS account appropriate for funding enforcement of the APPS program?

Existing law authorizes DOJ to utilize DROS funds for all firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale, purchase, loan, or transfer of firearms pursuant to any provision listed in Section 16580 of the Penal Code, but not expressly for the regulatory and enforcement activities related to possession. The Penal Code sections governing the Armed Prohibited Persons system are specifically referenced in section 16580 of the Penal Code. Given this, it is likely that DOJ can currently utilize these funds for the enforcement of APPS. This legislation simply clarifies that DOJ has the authority to ask for DROS funds through the normal budget process specifically for the enforcement of APPS.

Is there money in the DROS account to fund this legislation?

There is currently a \$5,500,000.00 surplus in the DROS account, which is enough to cover the (1) \$945,000 for five ongoing additional Special Agent positions to assist other DOJ Special Agents in investigating APPS offenders, and to assist local law enforcement agencies in training, setting up, and investigating local APPS offender sweeps throughout the State; and, (2) a one-time allotment of \$500,000 in funding to DOJ taskforces. These allocations will need to be requested and processed as a Budget Change Proposal (BCP) through the regular budget process.

What is the DROS fee currently?

\$19.00.

DOJ had a large surplus in the DROS fund, why wasn't the DROS fee reduced?

DOJ attempted to reduce the DROS fee last year from \$19.00 to \$14.00 and was met with opposition. In fact, in response to the regulations proposed one of the firearms groups called for an audit and opposed the reduction to \$14.00 on the grounds that they believe it should be reduced even further.

When was the DROS fee last raised?

Seven years ago.

Could this legislation lead to an increase in the DROS fee?

The DROS fund currently operates with a sufficient surplus to absorb the ongoing costs that will be requested in next year's BCP (\$985,000) without raising the DROS fee.

However, even if this were to become necessary in the future, DOJ would need to go through the regulatory process to change that fee.

Why has DOJ been resistant to an audit of the DROS fund?

DOJ has not been resistant to an audit and would do one if the Legislature requested one.

What is DOJ currently doing to enforce APPS?

DOJ currently funds APPS enforcement out of the general fund. They have only 20 agents doing this critical work, statewide. This legislation will give the Department of Justice the additional resources it needs to make a significant reduction in the number of illegally possessed firearms.

Why should firearms owners have to pay for APPS enforcement?

It is in everyone's interest to ensure that firearms are not in the possession of prohibited persons. However, law-abiding firearms owners have a particularly strong interest in this to help avoid gun ownership from becoming strongly associated with the random acts of deranged individuals. Moreover, the purpose of the bill is to strengthen enforcement of existing guns laws. A prospective gun owner pays a fee to determine whether he or she is eligible to purchase a gun (background check), it makes sense that the fee should apply to enforcement when those same individuals become "ineligible" due to criminal behavior or mental illness. Accordingly, there is a very close nexus between the DROS fund and the bill's intended purpose. Moreover, the bill is aligned with gun advocates' stated interest in heightened enforcement of existing gun laws and the alternative would be to place this additional burden on the tax payer at large.

Isn't this bill just a gun tax?

No. A tax is levied upon people for general purposes. A regulatory fee is assessed in connection with a person's participation in a regulated activity. However, it is permissible to enact a fee "for purposes broader than the privilege to use a service or to obtain a permit. Rather, the regulatory program is for the protection of the health and safety of the public." (California Assn. of Prof. Scientists v. Dept. of Fish and Game (2000) 79 Cal. App.4th 935, 950.) Given this, utilizing DROS funds to ensure that felons and the mentally ill do not have firearms, seems to fall squarely within a regulatory purpose of the DROS fund.

This is analogous to fishing licensing fees for field enforcement activities by the Department of Fish and Game.

Plus, this bill does not raise any fee or make an appropriation. The bill simply gives DOJ the authority to request funding from this account through the normal budget process.



The bill only changes one word in the statute. Isn't adding the word 'possession' overly broad and ambiguous?

We added declarations and findings to make it clear that the bill is intended to address the APPS enforcement issue. The statute that governs the funding of enforcement related regulatory activities from the DROS account is specific and states that the activity must be related to the "sale, purchase, loan, or transfer" of a firearm. Given that APPS enforcement is not an activity specifically relating to the sale, purchase, loan or transfer of a firearm, the word 'possession' was necessary to allow DOJ to ask permission through the normal budget process to use these funds.

(Our sponsor is willing to amend the bill to say that the funds are specifically for APPS enforcement in the codified section of the bill, in contrast to simply the findings, but only if it gets us Republican support.)

Won't this bill just drain the DROS account?

No. This bill will <u>not</u> result in a draining of the DROS Fund. All funding for APPS enforcement must be approved through a Budget Change Proposal through the regular budget process.

Will this bill result in increased DROS fees?

No. This bill will <u>not</u> result in increased DROS fees. DROS fees can only be increased through the normal regulation process with a public comment period and sign off by the Attorney General. DROS fees have not been raised for 7 years and the fund will continue to run a surplus regardless of the passage of SB 819.



Biggs, London

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Jessica Devencenzi < Jessica. Devencenzi@doj.ca.gov>

Sent:

Wednesday, February 16, 2011 1:58 PM

To:

Biggs, London Marc LeForestier

Cc: Subject:

Proposed Armed Prohibited Persons Legislation

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DOJ maintains the Armed Prohibited Person System (APPS), which cross-references people who can no longer possess firearms (felons, mentally ill, etc.) against gun licenses. Local authorities are then alerted to this fact so that the guns may be collected. APPS is funded through the Dealer Record of Sale Account (DROS), as specified in Penal Code 12076. Penal Code 12076, however, does not allow DOJ to use money from the DROS account to actually go out and confiscate these guns.

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The ongoing expense would be approximately \$1,000,000.00 a year to fund additional positions at DOJ to ensure the investigation of people on the APPS list.

DOJ has discussed the issue with prominent gun rights advocates. They report there is universal agreement that APPS enforcement needs to be funded. Funding for APPS plays into gun rights advocates view that the gun laws on the books are adequate, but need to be enforced; and they acknowledge this. While there is resistence (of varying levels of intensity) to using the DROS fund for this purpose, everyone we have spoken to has committed to a good faith dialogue on how best to fund the program.

We have not discussed the issue with law enforcement as yet, but are confident it would be strongly supported.

Jessica R. Devencenzi Deputy Attorney General Office of Legislative Affairs Office of the Attorney General



PROPOSED ARMED PROHIBITED PERSONS LEGISLATION

SPONSORED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL KAMALA D. HARRIS

SUMMARY

This legislation would enhance the State's ability to ensure that individuals who cannot legally posses a firearm, in particular the mentally ill and convicted felons, do not have them in their possession.

PROBLEM

When Roy Perez shot and killed three people in Baldwin Park, his name was in the State's Armed Prohibited Person System (APPS). The Baldwin Park police were not checking APPS. And, even after this tragedy, due to lack of staff and resources, they still rarely access the system. This highlights the problem facing local jurisdictions—no resources to confiscate firearms from dangerous individuals who cannot legally possess them.

The California Department of Justice (DOJ) maintains APPS, an online database, to cross-reference persons who have ownership or possession of a firearm, and who, subsequent to the date of that ownership or possession of a firearm, fall within a class of persons who are prohibited from having a firearm.

Authorized law enforcement agencies have access to APPS. DOJ populates

APPS with all handgun and assault weapon owners across the state and matches them against criminal history records to determine who might fall into a prohibited status. When a match is found, the system automatically raises a flag. In theory, local agencies and DOJ would then confiscate the weapons. When local agencies confiscate weapons, notice is sent to DOJ so that the individual can be removed from the list.

APPS is funded through an account that holds the fees charged by dealers for each firearm purchase. This is called the Dealer Record of Sale (DROS) account. Penal Code section 12076 allows the Department of Justice to use this account to fund the components of the on-line APPS program. Penal Code section 12076, however, does not fund DOJ or local agencies to confiscate unlawfully possessed firearms.

There are currently more than 18,000 armed prohibited people statewide, including convicted felons. 30 to 35 percent of prohibited people have been adjudicated mentally ill. Armed prohibited people are believed to hold up to 34,101 handguns and 1,590 assault weapons. Every day there are an additional 15 to 20 individuals added to APPS. Despite their best efforts, local and State law enforcement agencies do not have the funding or resources to keep up with this influx.



LEGIS

SOLUTION

This bill will add a subdivision to California Penal Code section 12076 to allow DOJ to use the DROS account to work with local agencies to ensure enforcement of all aspects of APPS, including the confiscation of weapons.

This subdivision will allow DOJ to:

- Provide local law enforcement agencies with training on the APPS computer-based program;
- Provide additional funding to DOJ taskforces to conduct sweeps of individuals on the APPS list;
- Compensate local jurisdictions, on a per transaction basis, for firearms confiscated from individuals on the APPS list; and,
- Fund additional positions within DOJ to better ensure the investigation of individuals who are armed and prohibited from possessing a firearm.

This subdivision <u>will not</u> increase the amount of the DROS fcc, or expand the number of people who are subject to having their firearms confiscated.

PRIOR LEGISLATION

AB 950 (Brulte, of 2001) required DOJ to develop and implement the "Armed Prohibited Persons File," to identify persons who have assault weapons or other firearms on or after January 1, 1991, as indicated by the DOJ Automated Firearms System, and who fall within a class that is prohibited from possessing firearms.

SPONSOR/SUPPORTERS

Sponsor: The California Attorncy General

Support: None on file. Opposition: None on file.

CONTACT

Jessica R. Devencenzi
Deputy Attorney General
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Office of Legislative Affairs
(916) 322-6104
(916) 322-2630 FAX
Jessica.Devencenzi@doj.ca.gov

STATE CAPITOL P.O. BOX 942849 SACRAMENTO, CA 94249-0002 (916) 319-2002 FAX (916) 319-2102

DISTRICT OFFICE

280 HEMSTED DRIVE, SUITE 110 REDDING, CA 96002 (530) 223-6300 FAX (530) 223-6737

EMAIL

assemblymember.nielsen@assembly.ca.gov

Assembly California Legislature



JIM NIELSEN
ASSEMBLYMEMBER, SECOND DISTRICT

August 27, 2009

COMMITTEES
VICE CHAIR, APPROPRIATIONS
JUDICIARY
REVENUE AND TAXATION
RULES

Dave Harper
Deputy Director, DAS
Department of Justice
P.O. Box 944255

Sacramento 94244-2550

Dear Mr. Harper:

Thank you for your response to my earlier communication concerning the status of the Dealers Record of Sale Account of the General Fund (DROS).

Your response, however, has raised concerns relative to the size of the reported Reserve for Economic Uncertainties (surplus).

You have reported a surplus for the 2008-2009 fiscal year of \$8.348 million. Total revenues reported for the same period are \$11.301 million and total expenditures are \$11.496 million. Thus, the reported surplus is 73.86% of the year's total revenue, and 72.62% of the year's total expenditures.

Generally, state agencies maintain a surplus of 5%. You have reported a surplus that exceeds this amount by almost fifteen times.

California Penal Code section 12076 provides that the amount of the DROS fee charged to firearms buyers "....shall be no more than is necessary...." to fund specified costs.

If the Department of Justice has been following the fiscal procedures normal for other state agencies, or if it followed the mandates of Penal Code Section 12076, it could not have accumulated such a large surplus.

Please provide to me in writing by not later than 5:00 p.m. Wednesday September 2, 2009, the answers to the following questions: 1) Why was the surplus in the DROS Account allowed to become so large?, 2) What is the Department's justification for retaining such a huge surplus in view of Penal Code Section 12076 and the practices of other state agencies of maintaining a surplus of only 5%?, 3) Why does the Department think such a large surplus is necessary?, and 4) Why should the Department be allowed to keep such a large surplus in the DROS Account?

Thank you for your prompt attention to this request.

Sincerely,

Jim Nielsen

Assemblyman, 2d District

1300 I STREET SACRAMENTO, CA 95814 Telephone: 916-322-2332 Fax: 916-324-5033

E-Mail Address: dave.harper@doj.ca.gov

September 2, 2009

The Honorable Jim Nielsen California State Assembly State Capitol, Room 6031 Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Assembly Member Nielsen:

Thank you for the August 27, 2009, letter requesting additional information on the estimated fund balance (surplus) in the Dealers' Record of Sale Special Account of the General Fund (DROS) as of June 30, 2009.

Before answering your questions, I would like to update the data previously reported to you now that the 2008-09 fiscal year has come to a close. Based on year-end revenue and expenditure data, including prior year adjustments made by the State Controller, we now project a June 30, 2009, surplus of \$10.5 million in the DROS.

Generally, your letter requests additional or clarifying information related to the growing surplus in the DROS. By way of this letter, I will offer answers to your specific questions:

(1) "Why was the surplus in the DROS Account allowed to become so large?"

The primary reason is three-fold. In the January 2009 Governor's Budget, we projected 2008-09 fiscal year revenue of \$11.3 million and program expenditures of \$11.7 million. With the previous year's balance, there was a projected DROS surplus of \$7.8 million. Additionally, the program was facing one-time cost pressures for two information technology projects which were to be funded from the surplus.

Based on actual year-end data, we collected \$12.6 million in revenue, spent \$10.8 million of our appropriation, and eliminated the need for one of the information technology projects. The combined effect of these actions, together with prior year adjustments made by the State Controller has increased the DROS surplus to \$10.5 million.

I would point out that the department has worked very hard during the tenure of Attorney General Brown to reduce costs by operating more efficiently. In fact, the department has

The Honorable Jim Nielsen September 2, 2009 Page 2

generated approximately \$3.3 million of DROS savings in the last three fiscal years. However, one of the short-term consequences of these actions has been to increase the surplus.

(2) "What is the Department's justification for retaining such a huge surplus in view of Penal Code section 12076 and practices of other state agencies of maintaining a surplus of only 5%?"

As you point out, Penal Code section 12076 provides that the amount of the DROS fee charged to firearms buyers "...shall be no more than is necessary..." to fund specified costs. Our challenge is to forecast future program needs based on an analysis of historical revenue and expenditure trends in order to ensure that any fee level is sufficient and consistent with this code section.

As noted in response to your first question above, the January 2009 Governor's Budget projected 2008-09 fiscal year revenue of \$11.3 million and expenditures of \$11.7 million, creating an operating deficit of \$400,000 that was supported by the surplus. Nothing at that time suggested the current fee level was excessive or inconsistent with statute.

The second part of your question infers that other state agencies maintain a standard surplus of 5%. While I agree that maintaining an adequate reserve is necessary as a hedge against unanticipated revenue decline or cost increases, I do not believe that using a 5% standard is appropriate in every instance. In the case of the DROS, we budget to maintain a 6-month operating reserve. Our reasoning is centered on the length of time it generally takes a governmental program to downsize its workforce when revenues decline unexpectedly. Given that the program's annual baseline program expenditures are approximately \$10 million, we believe that a \$5 million surplus is both appropriate and consistent with statute.

(3) "Why does the Department think such a large surplus is necessary?"

I apologize if my earlier correspondance to you conveyed a belief that the growing surplus is necessary. In fact, we are currently exploring numerous administrative and statutory options to reduce the surplus. Unfortunately, these options are being considered in conjunction with the development of the 2010-11 Governor's Budget, and pursuant to Budget Letter 09-23, we are unable to discuss these options publicly at this point in time.

(4) "Why should the Department be allowed to keep such a large surplus in the DROS Account?"

As I mentioned in my previous answer, we are currently exploring options to reduce the current and projected surplus in the DROS.

The Honorable Jim Nielsen September 2, 2009 Page 3

I trust that this letter answers your questions. Should we decide to pursue statutory changes to reduce the surplus, I welcome an opportunity to meet with you to discuss the specifics of any proposal. I am available at 916-322-2332 to respond to any additional inquiries you may have.

Sincerely,

Dave Harper, Deputy Director Division of Administrative Support

For EDMUND G. BROWN JR. Attorney General

cc: Sue Johnsrud, Director
Division of Administrative Support
George Anderson, Director
Division of Law Enforcement
Wil Cid, Bureau Chief
Bureau of Firearms

Expenditures

0820 Department of Justice

The constitutional office of the Attorney general, as chief law officer of the state, has the responsibility to see that the laws of the California are uniformly and adequately enforced. This responsibility is fulfilled through the diverse programs of the Department of Justice.

The Department of Justice is responsible for providing skillful and efficient legal services on behalf of the people of California. The Attorney General represents the people in all matters before the Appellate and Supreme Courts of California and the United States; serves as legal counsel to state officers, boards, commissioners and departments; represents the people in actions to protect the environment and to enforce consumer, antitrust, and civil laws; and assist district atorneys in the administration of justice. The Department also coordinates efforts to address the statewide narcotic enforcement problem; assists local law enforcement in the investigation and analysis of crimes; provides person and property identification and information services to criminal justice agencies; supports the telecommunications and data processing needs of the California criminal justice community; and pursues projects designed to protect the people of California from fraudulent, unfair, and illegal activities.

Since department programs drive the need for infrastructure investment, each department has a related capital outlay program to support this need. For the specifics on the Department of Justice's Capital Outlay Program see "Infrastructure Overview."

Personnel Years

3-YR EXPENDITURES AND PERSONNEL YEARS

		Personnel Years		Expenditures			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10*	2010-11*	2011-12*
11.01	Directorate and Administration	916.8	965.4	965.0	\$83,126	\$84,410	\$87,952
11.02	Distributed Directorate and Administration	-	-	-	-83,126	-84,410	-87,952
20	Legal Services	1,454.0	1,495.2	1,495.2	316,701	334,565	368,497
50	Law Enforcement	1,271.8	1,397.4	1,397.1	221,500	238,308	250,571
60	California Justice Information Services	1,036.4	1,139.3	1,139.3	143,224	152,068	156,587
TOTA	LS, POSITIONS AND EXPENDITURES (All Programs)	4,679.0	4,997.3	4,996.6	\$681,425	\$724,941	\$775,655
FUND	ING				2009-10*	2010-11*	2011-12*
0001	General Fund				\$316,963	\$291,824	\$254,971
0012	Attorney General Antitrust Account				994	2,114	2,263
0017	Fingerprint Fees Account				60,371	65,559	68,015
0032	Firearm Safety Account				311	335	339
0044	Motor Vehicle Account, State Transportation Fund				23,690	24,146	24,709
0142	Department of Justice Sexual Habitual Offender Fund				1,829	2,127	2,245
0158	Travel Seller Fund				1,328	1,384	1,401
0214	Restitution Fund				5,188	5,215	5,214
0256	Sexual Predator Public Information Account				113	171	171
0367	Indian Gaming Special Distribution Fund				13,265	13,873	14,359
0378	False Claims Act Fund				7,948	10,289	10,889
0460	Dealers' Record of Sale Special Account				9,121	10,709	11,279
0566	Department of Justice Child Abuse Fund				322	372	377
0567	Gambling Control Fund				6,493	7,312	7,706
0569	Gambling Control Fines and Penalties Account				37	47	48
0641	Domestic Violence Restraining Order Reimbursement F	und			1,918	1,918	1,018
0890	Federal Trust Fund				34,796	30,284	34,034
0942	Special Deposit Fund				1,558	2,458	2,740
0995	Reimbursements				35,025	42,378	45,140
1008	Firearms Safety and Enforcement Special Fund				3,077	3,201	3,353
3016	Missing Persons DNA Data Base Fund				3,291	3,333	3,354
3053	Public Rights Law Enforcement Special Fund				1,281	5,412	5,858
3061	Ratepayer Relief Fund				4,616	-	-
3086	DNA Identification Fund				21,145	74,166	78,913
3087	Unfair Competition Law Fund				2,621	9,424	9,925
3088	Registry of Charitable Trusts Fund				2,778	2,882	2,933
9731	Legal Services Revolving Fund				119,063	111,782	181,311
* Doll	are in thousands, except in Salary Pange				CENT	T105	

^{*} Dollars in thousands, except in Salary Range.

0820 Department of Justice - Continued

1 State Operations		Positions/Personnel Years			Expenditures		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10*	2010-11*	2011-12*	
Staff Benefits				122,594	159,664	133,055	
Totals, Personal Services		4,997.3	4,996.6	\$472,944	\$493,662	\$500,807	
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT				\$201,680	\$224,478	\$268,947	
TOTALS, POSITIONS AND EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS (State Operations)				\$674,624	\$718,140	\$769,754	

2 Local Assistance	Expenditures			
	2009-10*	2010-11*	2011-12*	
Grants and Subventions	\$6,801	\$6,801	\$5,901	
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES, ALL FUNDS (Local Assistance)	\$6,801	\$6,801	\$5,901	

DETAIL OF APPROPRIATIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS

1 STATE OPERATIONS

0001 General Fund			
APPROPRIATIONS			
001 Budget Act appropriation as amended by Chapter 1, Statutes of 2009, Fourth Extraordinary	\$345,933	-	-
Session Allocation for contingencies or emergencies	400	_	_
Adjustment per Section 3.60	264	_	_
Reduction per Section 3.90	-10,700	_	_
Adjustment per Section 4.04	-3,082	_	_
Adjustment per Section 3.55	-468	_	_
Transfer from Item 8640-001-0001	195		_
001 Budget Act appropriation	195	\$300,121	\$253,471
Allocation for employee compensation		425	Ψ233,47 1
Adjustment per Section 3.60	_	4,935	_
Reduction per Control Section 3.91	-	-13,852	-
Transfer from Item 8640-001-0001	-	195	-
	4 102	195	-
003 Budget Act appropriation (Lease-Revenue)	4,102	-	-
Adjustment per Section 4.30	-3,588	-	4.500
015 Budget Act appropriation			1,500
Totals Available	\$333,056	\$291,824	\$254,971
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	-16,093	 -	-
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	\$316,963	\$291,824	\$254,971
0012 Attorney General Antitrust Account			
APPROPRIATIONS 001 Budget Act appropriation	\$1,342	\$2,220	\$2,263
Allocation for employee compensation	φ1,342	φ2,220 1	Ψ2,203
	2	33	-
Adjustment per Section 3.60	2		-
Reduction per Control Section 3.91	-	-140	-
Adjustment per Section 3.55		<u> </u>	
Totals Available	\$1,343	\$2,114	\$2,263
Unexpended balance, estimated savings	-349	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTALS, EXPENDITURES	\$994	\$2,114	\$2,263
0017 Fingerprint Fees Account			

* Dollars in thousands, except in Salary Range.

APPROPRIATIONS

2009-10*

2010-11*

2011-12*

LEGISLATIVE, JUDICIAL, AND EXECUTIVE

Overnmental entities classified under the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive section are either established as independent entities under the California Constitution or are departments that operate outside the agency structure. Constitutionally established bodies include the Legislature, the Judicial Branch, Governor's Office, and Constitutional Officers.

The 2011 Budget Act includes total funding of more than \$9 billion for all programs included in this area.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

The Judicial Branch consists of the state-level judiciary which includes the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, the Administrative Office of the Courts, and 58 superior courts.

ADOPTED SOLUTIONS

Courts Reduction—A reduction of \$350 million to the court system. A portion of
this reduction will be offset by a variety of fund shifts, the use of reserve balances,
and expenditure delays.

CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The principal objective of the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) is to reduce vulnerability to hazards and crimes through emergency management and criminal justice.

ADOPTED SOLUTIONS

 California Disaster Assistance Act Payments—An ongoing reduction of \$20 million related to an adjustment of projected future disaster payment liabilities.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

As chief law officer of the state, the Attorney General has the responsibility to see that the laws of California are uniformly and adequately enforced through the programs of the Department of Justice.

ADOPTED SOLUTIONS

- Eliminate General Fund from the Division of Law Enforcement—A reduction of \$36.8 million beginning in 2011-12, and \$71.5 million in 2012-13 and ongoing.
 General Fund resources have been maintained for the forensic laboratory program, the Armed Prohibited Persons Program, and investigation teams to assist the Department's legal services division.
- Quest Settlement—A one-time transfer of \$20 million from the False Claims Act
 Fund to the General Fund resulting from the whistleblower settlement reached by
 the Attorney General against Quest Diagnostics.

Welcome to Cali ornia's

2017–18 Governor's Budget

RELEASED ON JANUARY 10, 2017

0820 Department of Justice

Program Descriptions

0435 - LEGAL SERVICES

Legal Services is organized into three elements: (1) Civil Law, (2) Criminal Law, and (3) Public Rights.

Civil Law represents the State of California and its officers, agencies, departments, boards, commissions, and employees in civil matters. It provides advice to these clients, defends cases brought against them and prosecutes cases to vindicate state interests. Deputy Attorneys General in Civil Law are responsible for managing and litigating cases before administrative tribunals, and in both state and federal courts at the trial level and on appeal, including appeals before the United States and California Supreme Courts. Deputies work in one of eight sections: Business and Tax; Correctional Law;

Employment and Administrative Mandates; Government Law; Health, Education and Welfare; Health Quality Enforcement; Licensing; or Tort and Condemnation.

Criminal Law represents the state in criminal matters before the Appellate and Supreme courts. Criminal Law also fulfills the Attorney General's responsibilities of assisting district attorneys in cases for which they are recused, conducts criminal investigations, represents the Governor, Board of Parole Hearings, and California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation in state and federal habeas corpus cases and appeals, and other proceedings relating to parole decisions and conditions of confinement in the state prisons and defends state and federal habeas corpus matters. Additional responsibilities include enforcing the Political Reform Act, advising the Governor on extradition matters, investigating and prosecuting Medi-Cal provider fraud, investigating and prosecuting the abuse or neglect of elder and dependent adults residing in long-term health care facilities, and investigating, prosecuting, and coordinating litigation involving white-collar crime, high-tech/computer/privacy crime, financial crimes against the elderly, human trafficking, environmental crimes, and public corruption.

Public Rights protects and preserves the public interest by providing legal services to state agencies and Constitutional Officers and by bringing actions in the name of the Attorney General to protect the public. Public Rights provides specialized services in the following areas: Civil Rights Enforcement (including Underground Economy and the Bureau of Children's Justice); Charitable Trusts (including the Registry of Charitable Trusts); Natural Resources Law; Corporate Fraud (including False Claims, Energy and Corporate Responsibility); Indian and Gaming Law; Environment Law; Land Law; Consumer Law (including Sellers of Travel and Privacy Enforcement and Protection); Antitrust Law; and Tobacco Litigation Enforcement.

0440 - LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Division of Law Enforcement is organized into five elements: (1) Bureau of Firearms, (2) Bureau of Forensic Services, (3) Bureau of Gambling Control, (4) Bureau of Investigation, and (5) the Office of

the Director.

The Bureau of Firearms provides oversight, enforcement, education, and regulation of California's firearms/dangerous weapon laws by conducting firearms eligibility background checks and administering over thirty different state-mandated firearms-related programs. The Bureau conducts firearms dealer and manufacturer inspections and provides training as needed. Special Agents conduct investigations on armed and prohibited persons and other investigations resulting in the seizure of weapons. Agents also conduct firearms investigations to prevent illegal gun trafficking at in-state and out-of-state gun shows in accordance with state and federal law.

The Bureau of Forensic Services (BFS) provides evaluation and analysis of physical evidence, including crime scene investigation and expert court testimony to federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, district attorneys, and courts, by operating 11 specialized laboratories that serve 46 counties as well as a forensic training facility. BFS maintains the state DNA laboratory database which compiles DNA profiles of sex and violent offenders and felony arrestees.

The Bureau of Gambling Control regulates legal gambling activities in California to ensure gambling is conducted honestly and is free from criminal and corruptive elements. This is accomplished by investigating the qualifications of individuals and business entities who apply for state gambling licenses and monitoring the conduct of these licensees to ensure compliance with the Gambling Control Act. Furthermore, the Bureau conducts criminal investigations in, on or about Tribal casinos and California cardrooms. The Bureau also regulates Tribal gaming to ensure that each Tribe is in compliance with all aspects of the negotiated gaming compact.

The Bureau of Investigation is the premiere investigative agency that is responsible for exploiting and dismantling criminal organizations, as well as assisting with the prosecution of serious criminal offenses which present a significant and multi-jurisdictional threat to California. The Bureau prioritizes investigations related to transnational criminal organizations involved in gangs and human trafficking, as well as cases involving environmental crimes, public

corruption, major fraud, underground economy, and high-technology crimes. In addition, the Bureau serves a principal role in providing leadership, coordination, and support to law enforcement through multi-agency drug, gang and major crimes task forces statewide.

The Office of the Director enhances public safety by providing training, technical, and administrative support to the investigative, regulatory and forensic components of the Division of Law Enforcement and other criminal justice agencies. The Office serves as the policy-making and oversight body for its four operational bureaus.

0445 - CALIFORNIA JUSTICE INFORMATION SERVICES

The California Justice Information Services Division provides criminal justice intelligence, information, and identification services to law enforcement, regulatory agencies, and the public. Four major functional areas carry out these primary services: 1) The Bureau of Criminal Identification & Investigative Services consolidates the identification, investigative, and field services functions, providing information and technical assistance on manual and automated systems including the fingerprint identification system and the violent crime information system; 2) The Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis consolidates the functions related to the authorization, release, and use of criminal offender record information for law enforcement investigatory and regulatory purposes; 3) The Hawkins Data Center operates the Criminal Justice Information System and the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System; and 4) the Operations Support Program provides business resumption planning and administrative support and oversight.

9900 - DIRECTORATE AND ADMINISTRATION

The Directorate and the Administration Division of the Department of Justice consists of the Division of Administrative Support and the Attorney General's Executive Office. The executive office maintains overall direction and administration over the diverse programs and projects of the department, including the Equal Employment Rights and Resolution Office, the Office of Program Review and Audits, the Opinions Unit, the Solicitor General's Unit, the Office of Legislative

Affairs, the Office of Communications and the Public Inquiry Unit. In addition, the Division of Administrative Support provides support functions essential to the department's operations, including fiscal, personnel, and specialized services such as legal secretarial support, litigation support, and legal case management services.

LEGISLATIVE INTENT SERVICE

Introduced by Senator Leno

February 18, 2011

An act to relating to crime amend Section 28225 of the Penal Code, relating to firearms.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 819, as amended, Leno. Crimes: eyewitness identification. *Firearms*.

Existing law authorizes the Department of Justice to require a firearms dealer to charge each firearm purchaser a fee, as specified, to fund various specified costs in connection with, among other things, a background check of the purchaser, and to fund the costs associated with the department's firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale, purchase, loan, or transfer of firearms.

This bill would also authorize using those charges to fund the department's firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the possession of firearms, as specified.

Existing law requires the Attorney General to keep various identifying information on file of persons confined to penal institutions including fingerprints, measurements, and criminal histories.

This bill would state that it is the intent of the Legislature to later amend into this bill provisions that would require law enforcement to study and consider new policies to ensure proper eyewitness identification procedures.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no-yes. State-mandated local program: no.

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

1 SECTION 1. Section 28225 of the Penal Code is amended to 2 read:

- 28225. (a) The Department of Justice may require the dealer to charge each firearm purchaser a fee not to exceed fourteen dollars (\$14), except that the fee may be increased at a rate not to exceed any increase in the California Consumer Price Index as compiled and reported by the Department of Industrial Relations.
- (b) The fee under subdivision (a) shall be no more than is necessary to fund the following:
 - (1) The department for the cost of furnishing this information.
- (2) The department for the cost of meeting its obligations under paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 8100 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (3) Local mental health facilities for state-mandated local costs resulting from the reporting requirements imposed by Section 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (4) The State Department of Mental Health for the costs resulting from the requirements imposed by Section 8104 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (5) Local mental hospitals, sanitariums, and institutions for state-mandated local costs resulting from the reporting requirements imposed by Section 8105 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (6) Local law enforcement agencies for state-mandated local costs resulting from the notification requirements set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 6385 of the Family Code.
- (7) Local law enforcement agencies for state-mandated local costs resulting from the notification requirements set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 8105 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (8) For the actual costs associated with the electronic or telephonic transfer of information pursuant to Section 28215.
- (9) The Department of Food and Agriculture for the costs resulting from the notification provisions set forth in Section 5343.5 of the Food and Agricultural Code.
- 36 (10) The department for the costs associated with subdivisions 37 (d) and (e) of Section 27560.



(11) The department for the costs associated with funding Department of Justice firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale, purchase, *possession*, loan, or transfer of firearms pursuant to any provision listed in Section 16580.

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- (c) The fee established pursuant to this section shall not exceed the sum of the actual processing costs of the department, the estimated reasonable costs of the local mental health facilities for complying with the reporting requirements imposed by paragraph (3) of subdivision (b), the costs of the State Department of Mental Health for complying with the requirements imposed by paragraph (4) of subdivision (b), the estimated reasonable costs of local mental hospitals, sanitariums, and institutions for complying with the reporting requirements imposed by paragraph (5) of subdivision (b), the estimated reasonable costs of local law enforcement agencies for complying with the notification requirements set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 6385 of the Family Code, the estimated reasonable costs of local law enforcement agencies for complying with the notification requirements set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 8105 of the Welfare and Institutions Code imposed by paragraph (7) of subdivision (b), the estimated reasonable costs of the Department of Food and Agriculture for the costs resulting from the notification provisions set forth in Section 5343.5 of the Food and Agricultural Code, the estimated reasonable costs of the department for the costs associated with subdivisions (d) and (e) of Section 27560, and the estimated reasonable costs of department firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale, purchase, possession, loan, or transfer of firearms pursuant to any provision listed in Section 16580.
- (d) Where the electronic or telephonic transfer of applicant information is used, the department shall establish a system to be used for the submission of the fees described in this section to the department.

SECTION 1. It is the intent of the Legislature to later amend into this bill provisions that would require law enforcement officials to study and consider the adoption of new policies and procedures to ensure that eyewitness identification procedures minimize the chance of misidentifying a suspect.

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AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 14, 2011 AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 21, 2011

SENATE BILL

No. 819

Introduced by Senator Leno

February 18, 2011

An act to amend Section 28225 of the Penal Code, relating to firearms.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 819, as amended, Leno. Firearms.

Existing law authorizes the Department of Justice to require a firearms dealer to charge each firearm purchaser a fee, as specified, to fund various specified costs in connection with, among other things, a background check of the purchaser, and to fund the costs associated with the department's firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale, purchase, loan, or transfer of firearms. *The bill would make related legislative findings and declarations*.

This bill would also authorize using those charges to fund the department's firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the possession of firearms, as specified.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

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

1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the 2 following:



- (a) California is the first and only state in the nation to establish an automated system for tracking handgun and assault weapon owners who might fall into a prohibited status.

 (b) The California Department of Justice (DOJ) is required to
- (b) The California Department of Justice (DOJ) is required to maintain an online database, which is currently known as the Armed Prohibited Persons System, otherwise known as APPS, which cross-references all handgun and assault weapon owners across the state against criminal history records to determine persons who have been, or will become, prohibited from possessing a firearm subsequent to the legal acquisition or registration of a firearm or assault weapon.
- (c) The DOJ is further required to provide authorized law enforcement agencies with inquiry capabilities and investigative assistance to determine the prohibition status of a person of interest.
- (d) Each day, the list of armed prohibited persons in California grows by about 15 to 20 people. There are currently more than 18,000 armed prohibited persons in California. Collectively, these individuals are believed to be in possession of over 34,000 handguns and 1,590 assault weapons. The illegal possession of these firearms presents a substantial danger to public safety.
- (e) Neither the DOJ nor local law enforcement has sufficient resources to confiscate the enormous backlog of weapons, nor can they keep up with the daily influx of newly prohibited persons.
- (f) A Dealer Record of Sale fee is imposed upon every sale or transfer of a firearm by a dealer in California. Existing law authorizes the DOJ to utilize these funds for firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale, purchase, loan, or transfer of firearms pursuant to any provision listed in Section 16580 of the Penal Code, but not expressly for the enforcement activities related to possession.
- (g) Rather than placing an additional burden on the taxpayers of California to fund enhanced enforcement of the existing armed prohibited persons program, it is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this measure to allow the DOJ to utilize the Dealer Record of Sale Account for the additional, limited purpose of funding enforcement of the Armed Prohibited Persons System.
- 38 SECTION 1.
 - SEC. 2. Section 28225 of the Penal Code is amended to read:



to charge each firearm purchaser a fee not to exceed fourteen dollars (\$14), except that the fee may be increased at a rate not to exceed any increase in the California Consumer Price Index as compiled and reported by the Department of Industrial Relations.

(b) The fee under subdivision (a) shall be no more than is necessary to fund the following:

(1) The department for the cost of furnishing this information.

28225. (a) The Department of Justice may require the dealer

- (2) The department for the cost of meeting its obligations under paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 8100 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (3) Local mental health facilities for state-mandated local costs resulting from the reporting requirements imposed by Section 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (4) The State Department of Mental Health for the costs resulting from the requirements imposed by Section 8104 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (5) Local mental hospitals, sanitariums, and institutions for state-mandated local costs resulting from the reporting requirements imposed by Section 8105 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (6) Local law enforcement agencies for state-mandated local costs resulting from the notification requirements set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 6385 of the Family Code.
- (7) Local law enforcement agencies for state-mandated local costs resulting from the notification requirements set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 8105 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (8) For the actual costs associated with the electronic or telephonic transfer of information pursuant to Section 28215.
- (9) The Department of Food and Agriculture for the costs resulting from the notification provisions set forth in Section 5343.5 of the Food and Agricultural Code.
- (10) The department for the costs associated with subdivisions (d) and (e) of Section 27560.
- (11) The department for the costs associated with funding Department of Justice firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale, purchase, possession, loan, or transfer of firearms pursuant to any provision listed in Section 16580.



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- (c) The fee established pursuant to this section shall not exceed the sum of the actual processing costs of the department, the estimated reasonable costs of the local mental health facilities for complying with the reporting requirements imposed by paragraph (3) of subdivision (b), the costs of the State Department of Mental Health for complying with the requirements imposed by paragraph (4) of subdivision (b), the estimated reasonable costs of local mental hospitals, sanitariums, and institutions for complying with the reporting requirements imposed by paragraph (5) of subdivision (b), the estimated reasonable costs of local law enforcement agencies for complying with the notification requirements set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 6385 of the Family Code, the estimated reasonable costs of local law enforcement agencies for complying with the notification requirements set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 8105 of the Welfare and Institutions Code imposed by paragraph (7) of subdivision (b), the estimated reasonable costs of the Department of Food and Agriculture for the costs resulting from the notification provisions set forth in Section 5343.5 of the Food and Agricultural Code, the estimated reasonable costs of the department for the costs associated with subdivisions (d) and (e) of Section 27560, and the estimated reasonable costs of department firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale, purchase, possession, loan, or transfer of firearms pursuant to any provision listed in Section 16580.
 - (d) Where the electronic or telephonic transfer of applicant information is used, the department shall establish a system to be used for the submission of the fees described in this section to the department.

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LEGISLATIVE INTENT SERVICE

Senate Bill No. 819

CHAPTER 743

An act to amend Section 28225 of the Penal Code, relating to firearms.

[Approved by Governor October 9, 2011. Filed with Secretary of State October 9, 2011.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 819, Leno. Firearms.

Existing law authorizes the Department of Justice to require a firearms dealer to charge each firearm purchaser a fee, as specified, to fund various specified costs in connection with, among other things, a background check of the purchaser, and to fund the costs associated with the department's firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale, purchase, loan, or transfer of firearms. The bill would make related legislative findings and declarations.

This bill would also authorize using those charges to fund the department's firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the possession of firearms, as specified.

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

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

- (a) California is the first and only state in the nation to establish an automated system for tracking handgun and assault weapon owners who might fall into a prohibited status.
- (b) The California Department of Justice (DOJ) is required to maintain an online database, which is currently known as the Armed Prohibited Persons System, otherwise known as APPS, which cross-references all handgun and assault weapon owners across the state against criminal history records to determine persons who have been, or will become, prohibited from possessing a firearm subsequent to the legal acquisition or registration of a firearm or assault weapon.
- (c) The DOJ is further required to provide authorized law enforcement agencies with inquiry capabilities and investigative assistance to determine the prohibition status of a person of interest.
- (d) Each day, the list of armed prohibited persons in California grows by about 15 to 20 people. There are currently more than 18,000 armed prohibited persons in California. Collectively, these individuals are believed to be in possession of over 34,000 handguns and 1,590 assault weapons. The illegal possession of these firearms presents a substantial danger to public safety.

- (e) Neither the DOJ nor local law enforcement has sufficient resources to confiscate the enormous backlog of weapons, nor can they keep up with the daily influx of newly prohibited persons.
- (f) A Dealer Record of Sale fee is imposed upon every sale or transfer of a firearm by a dealer in California. Existing law authorizes the DOJ to utilize these funds for firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale, purchase, loan, or transfer of firearms pursuant to any provision listed in Section 16580 of the Penal Code, but not expressly for the enforcement activities related to possession.
- (g) Rather than placing an additional burden on the taxpayers of California to fund enhanced enforcement of the existing armed prohibited persons program, it is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this measure to allow the DOJ to utilize the Dealer Record of Sale Account for the additional, limited purpose of funding enforcement of the Armed Prohibited Persons System.
 - SEC. 2. Section 28225 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 28225. (a) The Department of Justice may require the dealer to charge each firearm purchaser a fee not to exceed fourteen dollars (\$14), except that the fee may be increased at a rate not to exceed any increase in the California Consumer Price Index as compiled and reported by the Department of Industrial Relations.
- (b) The fee under subdivision (a) shall be no more than is necessary to fund the following:
 - (1) The department for the cost of furnishing this information.
- (2) The department for the cost of meeting its obligations under paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 8100 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (3) Local mental health facilities for state-mandated local costs resulting from the reporting requirements imposed by Section 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (4) The State Department of Mental Health for the costs resulting from the requirements imposed by Section 8104 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (5) Local mental hospitals, sanitariums, and institutions for state-mandated local costs resulting from the reporting requirements imposed by Section 8105 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (6) Local law enforcement agencies for state-mandated local costs resulting from the notification requirements set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 6385 of the Family Code.
- (7) Local law enforcement agencies for state-mandated local costs resulting from the notification requirements set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 8105 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (8) For the actual costs associated with the electronic or telephonic transfer of information pursuant to Section 28215.
- (9) The Department of Food and Agriculture for the costs resulting from the notification provisions set forth in Section 5343.5 of the Food and Agricultural Code.

LEGISLATIVE INTENT SERVICE (800) 6

- (10) The department for the costs associated with subdivisions (d) and (e) of Section 27560.
- (11) The department for the costs associated with funding Department of Justice firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale, purchase, possession, loan, or transfer of firearms pursuant to any provision listed in Section 16580.
- (c) The fee established pursuant to this section shall not exceed the sum of the actual processing costs of the department, the estimated reasonable costs of the local mental health facilities for complying with the reporting requirements imposed by paragraph (3) of subdivision (b), the costs of the State Department of Mental Health for complying with the requirements imposed by paragraph (4) of subdivision (b), the estimated reasonable costs of local mental hospitals, sanitariums, and institutions for complying with the reporting requirements imposed by paragraph (5) of subdivision (b), the estimated reasonable costs of local law enforcement agencies for complying with the notification requirements set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 6385 of the Family Code, the estimated reasonable costs of local law enforcement agencies for complying with the notification requirements set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 8105 of the Welfare and Institutions Code imposed by paragraph (7) of subdivision (b), the estimated reasonable costs of the Department of Food and Agriculture for the costs resulting from the notification provisions set forth in Section 5343.5 of the Food and Agricultural Code, the estimated reasonable costs of the department for the costs associated with subdivisions (d) and (e) of Section 27560, and the estimated reasonable costs of department firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale, purchase, possession, loan, or transfer of firearms pursuant to any provision listed in Section 16580.
- (d) Where the electronic or telephonic transfer of applicant information is used, the department shall establish a system to be used for the submission of the fees described in this section to the department.

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ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT	NUMBER OF POSITIONS			EXPENDITURES		
	Filled	Authorized	Proposed	Actual	Estimated	Proposed
Classification	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
				(Salary Range)		
Special Agent Supvr-DOJ	4.2	6.0	6.0	6,103-8,477	634,074	634,837
DOJ Administrator I	1.0	1.0	1.0	5,311-6,601	68,877	72,323
Field Rep DOJ	1.1	1.0	1.0	4,655-5,786	69,432	69,432
Criminal ID Spec III	0.8	1.0	1.0	3,921-4,870	55,704	57,828
Criminal Intelligence Spec III	1.0	1.0	1.0	3,860-4,795	57,540	57,540
Special Agent DOJ	19.3	39.0	39.0	3,852-7,713	3,360,279	3,446,203
Criminal ID Spec II	10.8	12.0	12.0	3,527-4,365	603,677	608,822
Program Techn III	0.6	1.0	1.0	3,085-3,864	38,252	40,164
Criminal ID Spec I	1.4	2.0	2.0	2,963-3,633	82,724	84,684
Criminal Intelligence Spec I	0.7	1.0	1.0	2,963-3,633	43,596	43,596
Program Techn	0.3	-	_	2,384-3,203	-	-
Temporary Help	6.5	1.0	1.0	(416,768)	90,000	90.000
Overtime	-	-	-	(1,053,266)	769,000	769,000
Totals. Armed Prohibited	48.7	67.0	67.0	\$4,803,164	\$5,998,643	\$6,099,917
Gun Show:		01.10	00	V 1,000,101	40,000,010	4 0,000,011
Special Agent-In-Charge DOJ	1.0	1.0	1.0	7,705-9,626	113,137	116,712
Special Agent Supvr-DOJ	1.0	1.0	1.0	6,103-8,477	108,010	108,010
Special Agent DOJ	0.7	2.0	2.0	3,852-7,713	92,448	92,448
Overtime	-		-	(222,125)	122,000	122,000
Totals, Gun Show	2.7	4.0	4.0	\$511,277	\$435,595	\$439,170
Bureau of Firearms-Admin:	2.,	1.0	1.0	ψ011,211	ψ 100,000	ψ100,110
Overtime	_	_	_	_	41,000	41,000
Totals, Bureau of Firearms-Admin					\$41,000	\$41,000
Armed & Prohibited Persons (APPS) Backlog:					ψ,σσσ	Ų,ooo
Special Agent Supvr-DOJ	4.3	_	_	6,103-8,477	_	
Special Agent DOJ	16.1	_	_	3,852-7,713	_	_
Criminal Intelligence Spec I	1.7	_	_	2,963-3,633	_	_
Office Techn-Typing	1.9	_	_	2,809-3,515	_	_
Temporary Help	2.2	_	_	(204,278)	_	_
Overtime	-	_	_	(1,525,895)	_	_
Totals, APPS Backlog	26.2			\$3,665,893		
Totals, Bureau of Firearms	190.8	201.4	201.4	\$16,740,013	\$14,222,366	\$14,451,021
Totals, Division of Law Enforcement	927.1	1,104.2	1,104.2	\$79,317,580	\$86,808,708	\$87,745,952
California Justice Information Services	027.1	1,104.2	1,104.2	ψ10,011,000	φου,σου, 1 σο	ψον,ν πο,σοΣ
Hawkins Data Center:						
Tech Support Bureau:						
C.E.A. B	1.3	1.0	1.0	8,985-10,703	145,344	145,344
Data Processing Manager IV	5.9	5.0	5.0	8,182-9,756	563,315	566,472
Data Processing Manager III	7.0	8.0	8.0	7,442-8,872	833,755	839,689
Systems Software Spec III-Supvry	4.0	4.0	4.0	6,708-8,817	423,216	423,216
C.E.A. A	-	1.0	1.0	6,453-9,277	77,436	77,436
Systems Software Spec III-Tech	18.7	25.0	25.0	6,388-8,396	2,385,513	2,416,933
Sr Info Systems Analyst-Supvr	2.6	1.0	1.0	6,116-8,039	96,468	96,468
Data Processing Manager II	14.6	17.0	17.0	6,115-8,038	1,605,924	1,615,572
Systems Software Spec II-Supvry	0.3	1.0	1.0	6,105-8,027	89,184	93,516
Sr Info Systems Analyst-Spec	8.5	10.0	10.0	5,824-7,655	836,520	863,887
Sr Programmer Analyst-Spec	21.5	24.0	24.0	5,824-7,655	2,014,448	2,046,049
Systems Software Spec II-Tech	23.5	29.0	29.0	5,814-7,642	2,532,789	2,563,460
Staff Info Systems Analyst-Supvr	1.0	1.0	1.0	5,560-7,311	86,938	88,743
Staff Info Systems Analyst-Spec	27.2	33.0	33.0	5,295-6,963	2,513,406	2,557,424
otan inio oyatema Anaiyat-opet	۷.۱۷	55.0	33.0	5,235-0,305	2,313,400	2,001,424

California State Senate

Senate Public Safety Committee, Part 2

April 26, 2011

Web Link: $\underline{\text{http://senate.ca.gov/media-archive?title=\&startdate=04\%2F26\%2F2011\&enddate=04\%2F26\%2F2011} \\ \text{\% 2F26\% 2F2011}$

Senator Mark Leno at 53:00-53:15

"the attorney general brought us this bill"

Attorney General Kamala Harris at 58:00-58:20

"what we seek to do is this DROS fund in a way that can supplement the work that we want to do out of the Department of Justice to support local law enforcement in going after those folks who are on this list"

[Plaintiff believes the contents of this audio are undisputed.]

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 5

Agenda

Senator Loni Hancock, Chair Senator Joel Anderson Senator Jim Beall



Thursday, March 10, 2016 9:30 a.m. or upon adjournment of session State Capitol - Room 113

Consultant: Julie Salley-Gray

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Pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, individuals who, because of a disability, need special assistance to attend or participate in a Senate Committee hearing, or in connection with other Senate services, may request assistance at the Senate Rules Committee, 1020 N Street, Suite 255 or by calling (916) 651-1505. Requests should be made one week in advance whenever possible.

Subcommittee No. 5 March 10, 2016

Armed Prohibited Persons
Workload History

Fiscal Year	Armed and Prohibited Persons Identified	APPS Investigations Processed
2007-08	8,044	1,620
2008-09	11,997	1,590
2009-10	15,812	1,763
2010-11	17,606	1,700
2011-12	18,668	1,716
2012-13	21,252	2,772
2013-14	22,780	4,156
2014-15	17,479	7,573

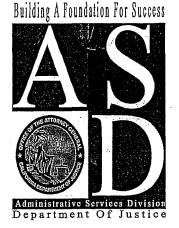
To address the workload resources required to both reduce the growing backlog, and actively investigate incoming cases in a timely fashion, the Legislature passed SB 140, (Leno), Chapter 2, Statutes of 2013. SB 140 provided DOJ with \$24 million from the Dealer's Record of Sale (DROS) account in order to increase regulatory and enforcement capacity within DOJ's Bureau of Firearms. The resources financed in SB 140 were provided on a three-year limited-term basis, which, according to the DOJ, was adequate time to significantly reduce or eliminate the overall number of armed and prohibited persons in the backlog. Ongoing cases could be managed with resources within DOJ's Bureau of Firearms. Additionally, the measure included reporting requirements due annually to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee.

During the 2015 budget hearing process last spring, the Legislature expressed concern that half-way through the three years, the department had spent 40 percent of the \$24 million, and the backlog had only been reduced by approximately 3,770. In addition, the Bureau of Firearms had hired 45 agents, as of the date of their update, but had only retained 18 agents. Of the agents that left the bureau, the vast majority went to other agent positions in DOJ. It is unclear what caused this staff retention issue, whether it was due to the fact that the new positions were limited-term or that more senior agents were permitted to transfer. As a result, some SB 140 funding that was intended to directly address the APPS backlog was instead used to conduct background checks, provide training and to equip newly hired who agents subsequently left the bureau.

2015 Budget Actions. The 2015 Budget Act provided DOJ's Bureau of Firearms with 22 additional permanent positions dedicated to APPS investigations and required that they be funded utilizing existing resources. In addition, supplemental reporting language required DOJ to provide the Legislature, no later than January 10, 2016, an update on the department's progress on addressing the backlog in the APPS program and hiring and retaining investigators in the firearms bureau.

DOJ APPS Backlog Supplemental Report. The Senate Bill 140 Supplemental Report of the 2015-16 Budget Package submitted by DOJ notes that as of December 31, 2015, the department had addressed a combined total of 33,264 prohibited persons in the APPS database since July 1, 2013. However, as of the end of December 2015, 12,691 people remained of the 21,249 person backlog identified on January 1, 2014. DOJ has committed to eliminating the entire backlog by December 2016. However, given their current pace, it is unclear how they will achieve that goal in the next 11 months.

EXHIBIT 28



Budget Office Dealer Record of Sale (DROS) Fund Shortfall May 28, 2004

Issue

Currently expenditures exceed revenues in the Dealers Record Of Sale (DROS) Special Fund by \$1,298,000 per year. Unless either revenues go up or expenditures go down the DROS Fund will run out of money by the end of fiscal year 2005-06.

Background

The Division of Firearms, though it was not it's own division at the time, began processing firearm information in the 1930s. Background checks for firearm purchasers began in 1973. At the time there was no direct charge for the service, the General Fund paid for the program. Then the DROS fee and fund was started in 1982 through Chapter 327, Statutes of 1982. The fee was initially established at \$2.25 for the typical handgun background check. Below is a chart showing the initial DROS fee and the adjustment in every year that it went up. In 1991 the DROS fee went to \$14 and has stayed at that level ever since.

History of DROS Fee Increase

ALIGUT J	or y or Divos i de increase									
1982 =	1983 =	1984 =	1986 =	1988 =	1989 =	1990 =	August	December		
\$2.25	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$4.25	\$7.50	1991 =	1991 =		
		*	} .				\$10.00	\$14.00		

The other component that affects DROS revenue is handgun sales volume. Handgun sales volume peaked in Fiscal Year (FY) 1999-00 at 470,754 applications requested. This figure declined to 335,908 by FY 2003-04, a 29% drop in three years. This trend is easy to see from the chart below.

History of handgun application volume

APPLICATIONS	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Dealers' Record of Sale (DROS)	392,948	470,754	365,717	359,110	335,908

The decline in gun sales has substantially impacted the DROS revenues, it's balance and it's reserves. If this trend was to continue without remedy, the fund will go bankrupt by the end of FY 2004-05 as seen in the following fund condition statement.

0460 Dealer Record of Sale Special Account	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
BEGINNING BALANCE	3,818	2,243	1,113	104
Revenues:	6,747	7,127	7,427	7,427
Transfers In from other Funds:	160	168		
Totals, Resources	10,725	9,538	8,540	7,531
Expenditures	8,482	8,425	8,436	8,436
ENDING BALANCE	2,243	1,113	104	-905

Between un-funded mandated programs, increasing workload per application and inflation, the declining number of applications has not translated to decreased expenditures. The following is a sample of the programs that Firearms has been required to manage without additional funding.

- Law Enforcement Gun Releases law enforcement agencies submit a request to Firearms Division to do firearms eligibility checks on confiscated guns (i.e., stolen, safekeeping, arrest) before they are returned to the owner. This is done to ensure that guns are not being released to prohibited individuals. Firearms Division conducts approximately 7,000 law enforcement gun release eligibility checks annually at no charge. Approx cost to DROS Fund: \$175,000 annually = 2 CIS II, 1 PT II.
- **DROS Enforcement Activities** began in 1999 when the Firearms Division was established to provide firearms expertise and training to law enforcement agencies and firearms dealers. Approx cost to DROS Fund: \$254,000 annually = 1 Special Agent Supervisor and 1 Special Agent.
- AB 2080 would require that any Federal Firearms License holder who transfers firearms within California to also comply with all California requirements relative to gun dealer licensing. Due to DROS Fund condition, this has not yet been implemented. If implemented, approx cost to DROS Fund: \$548,000 one-time for database development and \$50,000 ongoing = 1 CIS II.
- **DAG Legal Support** began in 1999 when the Firearms Division was established to provide legal counsel in numerous firearms related court cases. The Firearms FASA Fund provides \$60,000 to support this position with the remaining coming from DROS. Approx cost to DROS Fund: \$100,000 annually = 1 DAG III.

See appendix A for a list of all the changes since 1991 that now has to be checked before a firearms background check can be cleared.

The primary program has gone through some changes that are contributing to the inability to reduce costs. Two issues are driving this situation.

• According to the Firearms division, in the last three years, the Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) Division has stopped supporting certain flag fields in the database that allowed FD staff to eliminate many background files as not needing review.

Background checks are performed based on name. So many searches produce many files that may be the person FD staff are trying to check. FD staff then checks all the possible files to make a determination of suitability of gun ownership. Previously, FD staff could identify files entered relative to a fingerprint background check performed for employment reasons versus a file entered for a criminal conviction. The files related to employment would be ignored and all effort focused on the criminal files. Now that the flags have been removed FD staff must review every file returned on every application which is about 90,000 applications per year.

• As the population in California grows, the number of hits on any given search also increases. With the state population approaching 36 Million, there are far more Smiths, Jones and Garcias living in the state than there were 12 years ago when the fee was established. This effect is apparent with respect to less common names as well.

Discussion

There are three basic ways to solve the DROS Fund deficit problem: reduce expenditures or increase revenue either through a rate increase or an application volume increase. Below is a sensitivity analysis table illustrating a few potential outcomes. The left column shows potential cost cutting goals. The \$0 (a) represents no change in spending, \$351,000 (b) represents positions in CJIS that are paid by DROS but could be moved to the Fingerprint Fees Account (FFA), and the \$1,298,000 (c) would be cutting DROS expenditures to the present revenue level. The top row represents the effect of a fee change. The \$0 column addresses the effect of maintaining the DROS fee at the present level of \$14, the \$3 column reflects the effect of increasing the DROS fee \$3 to \$17 and similarly the \$5 column reflects the effect of increasing the DROS fee \$5 to \$19. Each coordinate box contains two numbers. The top number represents remaining expenditures in excess of revenue given the Cost Cutting and Revenue Increase options chosen. The bottom number represents the required increase in DROS applications to raise revenue to a level then equal to the expenditure expectation. For example, if you assume DOJ will redirect the DROS positions to the FFA, thereby producing a savings of \$351,000 per year, and that DOJ raises the DROS fee to the level of \$17, you could conclude that revenue would rise to exceed the now lowered expenditures by \$58,000 and the required increase in DROS applications would be 0, because revenues now exceed expenses.

Formula =	Remaining Deficit
Formula –	Apps needed to $= 0$

	Revenue	\$0 (DROS fee	\$3 (DROS fee-	\$5 (DROS fee-
	Increase	remains at \$14)	increased to \$17)	increased of \$19)
Cost Cutting				
\$0 (a)		\$1,298,000	\$293,000	\$377,000 surplus
		92,714	17,235	0
\$351,000 (b)		\$947,000	\$58,000 surplus	\$728,000 surplus
		67,642	0	0
\$1,298,000 ©		. <u>\$0</u>	\$1,005,000 surplus	\$1,675,000 surplus
		0	0	0

Cutting Expenditures

Expenditures to DROS may be cut in two ways. First, as mentioned above, there are 5.0 positions DROS funded in CJIS, costing \$351,000. DROS is a dubious funding source for these positions. While they may somewhat contribute to the goals of the DROS program, an overwhelming majority of their time is spent on non-DROS workload. If the funding source of these positions were switched to FFA, DROS would see the savings. The second means to cut expenditures would be to reduce DROS funding in FD. Unless additional funding was brought in from another source, this would increase the backlog on DROS applications and the division may not be able to meet all of it's legal obligations.

Increasing Revenue

The DROS fund has not had a Cost of Living Increase (COLA) since 1991. Increasing the DROS fee from \$14 to \$19 would bring in an extra \$1,675,000 in to the fund based upon the current number of DROS transaction (335,000 transactions x \$5 extra revenue=\$1,675,000). This extra revenue would solve all of DROS's financial worries for years to come and allow the fund to slightly increase its reserves. The table immediately below shows how much the DROS fee would have been if the COLA's had been implemented overtime, the second table is a revised fund condition statement based on the increased rate and revenue.

DROS Fee with a 3% COLA added every year since 1991

					5 5							
Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Fee	14	14.42	14.85	15.29	15.76	16.23	16.72	17.22	17.73	18.27	18.81	19.38
\$												

DROS FUND Condition if the fee was raised from \$14 to \$19 in 2004-05								
0460 Dealer Record of Sale Special Account	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06				
BEGINNING BALANCE	3,818	2,243	1,113	1,779				
Revenues:	6,747	7,127	9,102	9,102				
Transfers In from other Funds:	160	168		•				
Totals, Resources	10,725	9,538	10,215	10,881				
Expenditures	8,482	8,425	8,436	8,436				
ENDING BALANCE	2,243	1,113	1,779	2,445				

Solutions

Solution #1 – Implement the COLA and raise the DROS fee from \$14 to \$19 and not cut any expenditures. This will be the least painful solution for the Firearms Division. If the fee is raised as of July 1, 2004 the fund will not run out of money and will actually start building up it's reserves. There will not need to be any cuts with this solution.

Solution #2 – Move CJIS positions that are funded out of DROS and into the Fingerprint Fee Account. The following our positions that are controlled by CJIS that do very little if any DROS related work and yet they are billed to the DROS Fund: CIS I 420-732-8462-001, PT II 420,795,9928-001, PT II 420-795-9928-003, Field Rep 420-732-8519-006 and Field Rep 420-732-8519-004. By shifting these positions it would save the DROS Fund \$351,000 per year. Currently the DROS Fund brings in \$7,127,000 and has expenditures of \$8,425,000 that is a difference of \$1,298,000. That \$1,298,000 deficit could be reduced to \$947,000 (\$1,298,000 minus \$351,000 =\$947,000) if the CJIS positions are shifted out of DROS funding. Then the Firearms Division would need to cut its program by \$947,000 for the DROS Fund to become stable. This solution will not generate any surplus and will only work if gun sales remain stable and expenditures stay the same.

Solution #3 – Increase the DROS fee from \$14 to \$17 instead of the COLA level of \$19. If gun sales remain the same then that small increase would bring in an extra \$1,005,000 per year and that increase along with a cut to either Firearms or CJIS of \$293,000 would stabilize the FUND for now and stop the DROS fund from depleting its reserves.

Solution #4 – Do nothing. Expect that DROS applications will rise to a level to support the current level of expenditures. If this does not happen, the DROS Fund will be bankrupt in FY 2005-06.

Solution # 5 – Pursue a combination of the above 4 options. Essentially, this is a combination of hard technical cuts to the program, or redirection of expenditures to other funds, but allows for us to expect that gun sales will not remain this low indefinitely.

Recommendation

Solution # 5.

(File Location: I:\Budgets\Firearms\Issue Paper\DROS SHORTFALL.doc)

For more information on this report or other issues, contact Robert Sharp, Budget Office, at 916/323-5346 or <u>robert.sharp@doj.ca.gov</u>.

ADDITIONAL DROS PROHIBITING CATEGORIES POST

(Resulting in Increased Number of Eligibility Reviews)

THE FOLLOWING FIREARM PROHIBITING MISDEMEANORS WERE ADDED:

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140	273.6	76	136.1
171b	646.9	148(d)	
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171d		246	
240		417.1	
241		417.6	,
242		12023	
243		12040	
244.5		12072(b)	
245		12072(g)(3)	
246.3	,	,	
247	•		
417			
417.2			
626.9			
12034(b) or	•		
(d)			
12100(a)			
12320			
12590			

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<u>2003</u>

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2004

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DOJ REQUIRED TO CHECK VIOLENT GANG AND TERRORISM FILE (VGTOF) ON FIREARM ELIGIBILITY CHECKS (NICS)

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 - (d) Thumb print required on all DROS.
 - (e) No handgun may be delivered unless the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the firearm presents documentation indication that he or she is a California resident.
 - (f) CALDOJ implemented a new federal requirement to require U.S. Citizenship information on the DROS as a result of a federal mandate issued by the U.S. Attorney General. The new requirement was implemented as a homeland security precaution in the wake of the 911 terrorist attacks on the U.S.

APPENDIX C

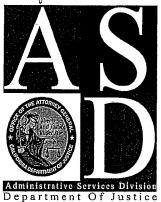
FIREARMS DIVISION AND CALIFORNIA JUSTICE INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION DROS FUNDED POSITIONS

FUNCTION	Administration - Executive Administration - Executive Administration - Budget Administration - Executive Administration - Executive Administration - Executive Administration - Executive Administration - Personnel Administration - Personnel	Administration - Executive Enforcement Enforcement Enforcement Enforcement Enforcement Enforcement Enforcement Enforcement Enforcement	Administration - Program Administration - Program Firearms Clearance Automated Firearms Denial Review
EMPLOYEE	HIMI	VACANT (Advertised) VACANT VACANT VACANT	Mullilim
CLASSIFICATION	Director Deputy Attorney General III (.5) Research Analyst II Executive Secretary (.5) Executive Secretary (.5) Student Assistant Associate Info Systems Analyst Associate Govt Program Analyst Staff Services Analyst	Assistant Bureau Chief Special Agent in Charge Property Controller I (.8) Retired Annuitant Special Agent Secretary Special Agent Supervisor	Dept of Justice Administrator III Word Processing Technician Dept of Justice Administrator I Criminal Ident Specialist III Criminal Ident Specialist II Program Technician Program Technician
POSITION NUMBER	FIREARMS DIVISION ADMIN. 419 510 7500 001 420 510 5706 001 420 510 1247 003 420 510 1247 003 420 510 1247 002 420-510-4870-901 420 510 1470 002 420 510 1470 002 420 510 5157 001	FIREARMS DIVISION ENFORCEMENT 419 510 8681 001 419 510 8682 001 420 510 1550 001 419 510 8482 901 419 510 8482 901 419 510 8482 002 419 510 8482 002 419 510 8524 001 419 510 8524 003 419 510 8524 003	FIREARMS DIVISION (BROADWAY STAFF) 420 510 4799 001 420 510 1181 002 420 510 1181 002 420 510 8439 001 420 510 8436 003 420 510 8456 013 420 510 8456 014 420 510 8456 014 420 510 8456 010 420 510 8456 010 420 510 8456 010 420 510 8456 003 420 510 8456 003 420 510 8456 003 420 510 8456 003 420 510 8456 003 420 510 8456 003 420 510 8456 003 420 510 8456 003 420 510 8456 003 420 510 8456 003 420 510 8456 003 420 510 8456 003 420 510 8456 003

FIREARMS DIVISION AND CALIFORNIA JUSTICE INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION DROS FUNDED POSITIONS

POSITION NUMBER	CLASSIFICATION	EMPLOYEE	FUNCTION
FIREARMS DIVISION ADMIN.			
420 510 9928 006	Program Technician II		Denlal Review
420 510 9928 009	Program Technician II		Denial Review
420 510 1379 001	Office Assistant (G)	VACANT	Mental Health
420 510 9927 006	Program Technician		Mental Health
420 510 9927 004	Program Technician		Mental Health
420 510 9928 002	Program Technician II		Mental Health ·
420 510 9928 005	Program Technician II		Mental Health
420 510 9928 003	Program Technician II		Mental Health
420-510-9927-901	Refired Annuitant Program Tech		Mental Health
420 510 9925 002	Supv Program Technician II		Mental Health
420 510 9927 001	Program Technician		Processing Resolution
420 510 9927 005	Program Technician ,		Processing Resolution
420 510 9927 007	Program Technician		Processing Resolution
420 510 9927 011	Program Technician		Processing Resolution
420 510 9925 001	Supv Program Technician II		Processing Resolution
420 510 4797 003	Dept of Justice Administrator I		Information Services
420 510 8519 006	Field Representative		Dealer Inspection
420 510 8519 001	Field Representative		Dealer Inspection
420 510 8519 007	Field Representative		Dealer Inspection
420 510 8519 011	Field Representative	VACANT	Dealer Inspection
420 510 8519 002.	Field Representative		Dealer Inspection
420 510 5393 006	Associate Govt Program Analyst		Information Services
420 510 5157 007	Staff Services Analyst		Information Services
420 510 5157 006	Staff Services Analyst		Information Services
	•		

Building A Foundation For Success



Budget Office

Dealer Record of Sale (DROS) Cash Flow Problem

December 16, 2004

Issue

DROS has run out of cash and as of December 14 has a (-\$894,000) negative balance. Currently expenditures exceed revenues in the Dealers Record Of Sale (DROS) Special Fund by \$346,000 per year. The recent \$5 increase on DROS transactions should correct this problem over time as revenues rise but DROS has no operating cash.

Background

The other component that affects DROS revenue is handgun sales volume. Handgun sales volume peaked in Fiscal Year (FY) 1999-00 at 470,754 applications requested. This figure declined to 300,638 by FY 2003-04, a 37% drop in three years. This trend is easy to see from the chart below.

History of handgun application volume

APPLICATIONS	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Dealers' Record of Sale (DROS)	392,948	470,754	365,717	359,110	335,908	300,638

The decline in gun sales has substantially impacted the DROS revenues, it's balance and it's reserves. If this trend was to continue without remedy, the fund will go bankrupt by the end of FY 2004-05 as seen in the following fund condition statement.

0460 Dealer Record of Sale Special Account	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
BEGINNING BALANCE	3,818	1,962	149	-197
Revenues:	6,466	6,252	7,852	7,852
Transfers In from other Funds:	160	173		
Totals, Resources	10,444	8,387	8,001	7,655
Expenditures	8,482	8,238	8,198	8,667
ENDING BALANCE	1,962	149	-197	-1,012

Between un-funded mandated programs, increasing workload per application and inflation, the declining number of applications has not translated to decreased expenditures. The following is a sample of the programs that Firearms has been required to manage without additional funding.

- Law Enforcement Gun Releases law enforcement agencies submit a request to Firearms Division to do firearms eligibility checks on confiscated guns (i.e., stolen, safekeeping, arrest) before they are returned to the owner. This is done to ensure that guns are not being released to prohibited individuals. Firearms Division conducts approximately 7,000 law enforcement gun release eligibility checks annually at no charge. Approx cost to DROS Fund: \$175,000 annually = 2 CIS II, 1 PT II.
- **DROS Enforcement Activities** began in 1999 when the Firearms Division was established to provide firearms expertise and training to law enforcement agencies and firearms dealers. Approx cost to DROS Fund: \$254,000 annually = 1 Special Agent Supervisor and 1 Special Agent.
- AB 2080 would require that any Federal Firearms License holder who transfers firearms within California to also comply with all California requirements relative to gun dealer licensing. Due to DROS Fund condition, this has not yet been implemented. If implemented, approx cost to DROS Fund: \$548,000 one-time for database development and \$50,000 ongoing = 1 CIS II.
- **DAG Legal Support** began in 1999 when the Firearms Division was established to provide legal counsel in numerous firearms related court cases. The Firearms FASA Fund provides \$60,000 to support this position with the remaining coming from DROS. Approx cost to DROS Fund: \$100,000 annually = 1 DAG III.

See appendix A for a list of all the changes since 1991 that now has to be checked before a firearms background check can be cleared.

Discussion

Without a cash balance DROS cannot pay for Firearms or CJIS expenditures. As revenue comes into DROS expenditures are paid but DOJ's General Fund is covering the outstanding expenditures. Even with the fee increase it will take time for DROS to build up its reserves since it is already has an \$894,000 negative cash balance.

The Walmart settlement will cover \$800,000 of the deficit but without establishing some permanent cuts DROS may never build up its reserves since expenditures of \$8,198,000 still exceed projected revenues of \$7,852,000 (2003-04 revenue of \$6,252,000 plus \$1,600,000 (\$5 fee increase on 320,000 transactions equals \$1,600,000)). The current year expenditures include a voluntary savings from Firearms of almost \$400,000. It appears that DROS will not build up the reserves in the current year.

During Fiscal Year (FY) 2005-06, DROS is projected to have \$8,667,000 in expenditures and have revenue of \$7,852,000. This will put the fund in a deficit of \$815,000.

Cutting Expenditures

For Firearms and CJIS to maintain current combined authority spending levels of \$8,667,000 then there has to be 365,000 DROS transactions per year plus the other fees that the DROS Fund collects revenue for like special permits. If Firearms projects 320,000 transactions per year then expenditures need to be reduced to \$7,852,000.

Increased Revenue

The recent increase in the DROS fee from \$14 to \$19 will bring in an extra \$1,600,000 in to the fund based upon the current number of projected DROS transaction (320,000 transactions x \$5 extra revenue=\$1,600,000). Unfortunately that only brings projected revenues up to \$7,852,000

The California Pistol and Rifle Association (CPRA) is asking the LAO to review the recent fee increase and how we had the right to implement all the previous COLA's. The table below shows how much the DROS fee would have been if the COLA's had been implemented overtime.

DROS Fee with a 3% COLA added every year since 1991

Brob roo waa a so collination of the solution														
	Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
	Fee	14	14.42	14.85	15.29	15.76	16.23	16.72	17.22	17.73	18.27	18.81	19.38	
	\$													

Solutions

DROS expenditures need to be permanently cut by \$800,000 to allow DROS to become solvent.

(File Location: I:\Budgets\Firearms\Issue Paper\DROS Cash flow problem .doc)

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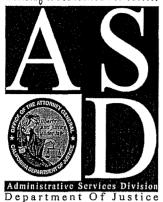
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Document No. 3

4-page Budget Office report (plus appendix)
regarding DROS fund

Building A Foundation For Success



Budget Office Dealer Record of Sale (DROS) Cash Flow Problem January 19, 2005

Issue

Due to a decline in gun sales and relatively static costs to run the Dealer Record of Sales (DROS) program, the DROS Account is in effect bankrupt. While there is still cash in the DROS Account today, the balance remaining in the fund is small and is more than offset by charges being held by the Accounting Office, which should be applied against the fund. If all appropriate charges were applied against the account, the balance would be -\$894,000.

Background

The primary source of revenue for the DROS fund is the fee for the background check required to be completed prior to a person being authorized to purchase a handgun. The number of requests for this check has been falling steadily since Fiscal Year (FY) 1999-00. Handgun sales volume peaked in Fiscal Year (FY) 1999-00 at 470,754 applications requested. This figure then declined to 300,638 by FY 2003-04, a 37% drop over three years. This trend is shown in the chart below.

History of handgun application volume

APPLICATIONS	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Dealers' Record of Sale (DROS)	392,948	470,754	365,717	359,110	335,908	300,638

The decline in gun sales has negatively impacted DROS revenues, and in turn the DROS fund balance. However expenditures have declined nominally. Given these two trends, and assuming these trends will continue without remedy, the fund will go bankrupt by the end of FY 2004-05 as seen in the following fund condition statement.

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Revenues:	6,466	6,252	7,852	7,852
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Totals, Resources	10,444	8,387	8,001	7,655
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See Appendix A for a list of all the changes since 1991 that now has to be checked before a firearms background check can be cleared.

Discussion

There are several factors that may improve the DROS fund condition. The pending Walmart settlement could result in as much as \$2,000,000 being available to bolster the DROS fund balance, though not all may be available to spend immediately. The DROS fee increase will increase revenue into the DROS fund. Cost reductions will help balance the flow of cash.

Wal-Mart: The Wal-Mart settlement will bring an \$2,000,000 in new one-time funds to DROS. \$800,000 of the settlement will be deposited directly into DROS to pay for investigative and attorney costs. It is not clear whether some of this amount of this may not be due the Division of Civil Law for representing California in this case. The remaining \$1,200,000 is for future monitoring of Wal-Mart with the option, in the event Wal-Mart stops selling firearms, to spend the remaining money to develop and implement a system to validate the age of ammunition

purchasers. It is not clear that any existing operations would fall under intended use of these funds.

DROS Fee Increase: The DROS fee increase from \$14 to \$19 is expected to bring in an additional \$1,600,000 annually based on 320,000 transactions per year. DROS revenue in FY 2003-04 was approximately \$7,852,000; consequently, the forecast FY 2004-05 DROS revenue forecast is \$8,198,000. The current year expenditures include a voluntary savings from Firearms of almost \$400,000. It appears that DROS will not build up the reserves in the current year. At this point DROS revenues have not reflected the November increase do to the two-month lag.

The California Pistol and Rifle Association (CPRA) may file (according to Firearms Division no suit has been filed at this time) a suit claiming DOJ could have only raised the DROS fee by the latest years Consumer Price Index (CPI) which would reduce the DROS fee increase from \$5.00 to \$0.42. This would clearly decimate our ability to sustain this fund given existing expenditure levels. Similarly, any reduction in this increase will negatively affect fund sustainability.

Appendix A. details two potential outcomes: (1) The Base Case assumes DOJ gets only what we are fairly certain will come our way and (2) Scenario 1 offers a slightly rosier picture with DOJ receiving an additional approximately \$300,000 from DROS and DROS expenditures being reduced approximately \$1,200,000 annually. Note the Base Case indicates the fund cannot balance this year, and even Scenario 1 brings the fund to barely balance. That means DOJ will have to come up with General Fund to fill the cash gap. Additional attention to new Firearms Divisions expenditures now will help ensure this fund does not require \$2.6 million General Fund at the end of this FY to balance.

Cutting Expenditures

For Firearms and CJIS to maintain current combined authority spending levels of \$8,667,000 then there has to be 365,000 DROS transactions per year plus the other fees that the DROS Fund collects revenue for like special permits. If Firearms projects 320,000 transactions per year then expenditures need to be reduced to \$7,852,000.

Solutions

- (1) DOJ should enforce strict spending restrictions from the DROS fund now to avoid immediate and future attention being drawn to the fact that we have depleted this fund to insolvency. No new expenditures should be allowed and immediate cost reductions should be implemented. Without these actions, the DROS fund could require as much as \$2.6 million to balance this year.
- (2) Have the Firearms Division make a permanent cut of \$1.6 million and the Criminal Justice Information System make a permanent cut of \$1 million through a negative Finance Letter.
- (3) Do Nothing.

Budget Office Recommendations

(1) DOJ should enforce strict spending restrictions from the DROS fund now to avoid immediate and future attention being drawn to the fact that we have depleted this fund to insolvency. No new expenditures should be allowed and immediate cost reductions should be implemented. Without these actions, the DROS fund could require as much as \$2.6 million to balance this year.

(File Location: I:\Budgets\Firearms\Issue Paper\DROS Cash flow problem to Steve Coony .doc)

For more information on this report or other issues, contact Robert Sharp, Budget Office, at 916/323-5346 or robert.sharp@doj.ca.gov.

DROS Cash Position Estimate	Base C	Case	Scenario 1		
			•		
Acual Cash Balance as of 12/14/04	629,000				
Add: Revenue received, but not posted by Controller	106,000				
Less: Costs not PFA'd due to insufficient funds	1,629,000				
Estimated Cash Position	(894,000)		,		
Add: Certain Walmart money	800,000				
Less: ProRata	175,000				
Subtotal	(269,000)				
Expected Total Revenue	7,852,000		8,149,000		
Expected Total Expenditures (FD)	6,517,300		5,319,300		
Expected Total Expenditures (CJIS)	1,658,000		1,658,000		
Total Expected Year-End Cash	(592,300)		902,700		
Monthly savings required to balance by 6/30/05	·	(84,614)		128,957	
Less: Need for fund balance (3 months)	2,043,825		2,043,825		
Grand Total Cash	(2,636,125)	,	(1,141,125)		
Monthly savings to have a \$1,000,000 by 6/30/05		(227,471)		(13,900)	
Monthly savings to have a \$2,043,825 by 6/30/06		(138,743)		(60,059)	
Add: Uncertain Walmart money	1,200,000		1,200,000		
Potential Grand Total Cash	(1,436,125)		58,875		

DROS ISSUE

- At current levels of revenue and expenditures the DROS Fund will run out of money and be in a deficit of \$905,000 by the end of FY 2005-06.
- Expenditures have remained stable over the last three years, while gun sales and the related revenue have dropped 29% over the last three years.
- DROS reserves have been dropping at a rate of \$1.1 million a year for the last two years.
- The DROS fee has not been increased since December of 1991.
- If the DROS fee had implemented a COLA every year since 1991, then the fee today would be over \$20.
- Raising the DROS fee to \$19 will solve the problem and allow the fund to build up its reserves.
- Cutting DROS expenditures by \$1.3 million will solve the problem and allow the fund to stabilize.
- Cutting DROS expenditures will solve the fund's problem but will create a backlog on DROS applications and may make it so that the Firearms Division is not able to meet all of its legal obligations.

Armed Prohibited

The Armed Prohibited unit under the Bureau of Firearms maintains an online database known as the Prohibited Armed Persons File. The file cross-references persons who have possession of a firearm on or after January 1, 1991, and which ones fall within a class of persons who are prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm.

The unit cosists of 42.0 positions with a budget of \$4,770,823.00 in General Fund in FY 10/11.

INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS

Specific purpose of the regulations

The purpose of these regulations is to adjust the Department of Justice (DOJ) fee for processing firearms purchase/transfer applications commonly referred to in statute as Dealer's Record of Sale (DROS). The proposed regulations lower the current \$19 DROS fee to \$14, commensurate with the actual cost of processing a DROS. The proposed regulations would also establish a process for DOJ to administratively adjust the DROS fee.

Factual basis

DOJ is statutorily authorized to charge a fee to cover its costs for processing Dealer's Records of Sale (DROS). The fees are collected by firearms dealers, from firearm purchasers/transferees and are subsequently submitted to DOJ.

The current DROS fee was set back in November 2004 at \$19, which at the time was believed to be sufficient to cover the cost of the program and maintained an acceptable level of reserve in the DROS account. The estimate of \$19 was based on reviewing the totals from previous year's firearm sales and calculations of anticipated sales within the state. DOJ recently completed a review of the revenues into and expenditures out of the DROS account, and the total number of firearm sales between 2007 and present date. The analysis revealed that the projected gun sale amounts relied upon back in 2004 to set the DROS fee at \$19, were much lower than the actual total of gun sales realized.

Over the past three fiscal years there has been a 30 percent increase in DROS volume. In fiscal year (FY) 06/07 DOJ processed 367,494 DROS compared to 479,772 DROS processed in FY 08/09. The "economy of scale" dictates that the processing cost per DROS decreases as the volume increases. Going back even further, a comparison between FY 03/04 and FY 08/09 reveals a 60 percent increase in DROS volume which demonstrates the extreme volatility in the firearms market and DROS processing costs. DROS volume is extremely difficult to predict and is driven by a variety of factors including civil unrest, natural disasters, crime rates, proposed legislation, and the economy. For example, the Los Angeles riots contributed to an increase in DROS volume to 559,608 in 1992 and a record level of 642,197 the following year. In comparison, in calendar year 2003 the DROS volume dipped to an all-time low of 290,376.

In processing a DROS, DOJ must conduct a Basic Firearms Eligibility Check (BFEC) to ensure that subjects are not prohibited from owning/possessing firearms pursuant to Penal Code sections 12021 and 12021.1, Welfare and Institutions Code sections 8100 and 8103, and Title 18 of the United States Code, section 922, subdivision (t). Depending on various factors, a BFEC may be processed programmatically by the Consolidated Firearms Information System (CFIS) or it may require a more time consuming manual review which is conducted by BOF staff. The percentage of DROS that require a manual review has decreased slightly in recent years due to minor system/program enhancements. Consequently, within the past three fiscal years, although the volume of DROS transactions has increased, the average time spent on each DROS, and thus the processing cost, has decreased. Based on the increased level of gun sales, achieved savings in conducting firearms eligibility background checks, and the increases in the revenue reserves

within the DROS account, DOJ is proposing to reduce the DROS fee from \$19 to \$14. The proposed fee reduction will begin reducing the revenue level in the DROS account and more closely align the program's cost with its revenue source in the future.

Because of the aforementioned volatility in firearm sales and DROS volume from year to year, the process proposed by DOJ for the administrative adjustment of the DROS fee, would require the department to review its DROS revenues and DROS-related expenses at the end of each fiscal year to determine whether it is necessary to adjust the DROS fee. By November 1, 2010 and by November 1st each year thereafter, the department shall publish its determination on the DOJ public website. If the department determines it is necessary to administratively adjust the DROS fee, the department shall provide notice of the amount and date of the adjustment at least 30 days before the adjustment takes effect to all interested parties.

Technical, theoretical, and/or empirical study, report or documents

DOJ did not rely upon any technical, theoretical, or empirical studies, reports, or documents in proposing the adoption of the amended regulations.

Specific technologies and new equipment

These regulations do not mandate the use of specific technologies or new equipment.

Reasonable Alternatives to the Regulations and the Agency's Reasons for Rejecting Them

No other reasonable alternatives were presented to or considered by DOJ that would be either more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the action is proposed, or would be as effective and less burdensome.

Reasonable Alternatives to the Proposed Regulatory Action That Would Lessen Any Adverse Impact on Small Businesses and the Agency's Reasons for Rejecting Them

DOJ finds that the proposed regulations would not have an adverse impact on small businesses.

Evidence Supporting Finding of No Significant Adverse Economic Impact on Any Business

DOJ determined the proposed regulations will not have a significant adverse economic impact. On the contrary, the proposed regulations may have a positive economic impact on firearms dealers in the form of increased firearm sales due to the \$5 decrease in the DROS fee.

Department of Justice, Bureau of Firearms

PUBLIC HEARING

September 15, 2010

Mr. Wilfredo Cid:

Good morning. It's about 9:02 a.m. The California DOJ - Bureau of Firearms welcomes you to today's hearing on proposed regulations that will reduce the Dealer Record of Sales fees. I'm Wilfredo Cid from the Bureau of Firearms and I will be the DOJ's hearing officer during today's proceedings. I will be assisted by Bureau of Firearms Assistant Chief Steve Buford to my right, along with the Bureau of Firearms Manager Sherry Carter who's out in the audience, Jeff Amador who's sitting to my left who will be our official timekeeper for today's hearing.

Let me begin with a few housekeeping items. We will be taking a brief five-minute break near the top of every hour to allow our staff to change the tapes and the DVDs, which are being used to record today's hearing. If needed, we will take a lunch break around noon. For your convenience, just outside the auditorium to the right is the snack shop that's open to the public. For restrooms, proceed past the snack shop and turn right down the corridor. I believe they may be closed on the first floor so you may have to go to the second floor. Please note that for security reasons if you leave the room you will have to go through the metal detectors upon your return, which are being manned by CHP officers at the front.

For the record, it's Wednesday, September 15, 2010, it's about 9:03 a.m. Today's hearing being videotaped as part of the official record. This is a quasi-legislative hearing in which the department is carrying out a mandated rule-making function as authorized by the California Legislature. Pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act, the purpose of this hearing is to receive public comment pertaining to the proposed regulation. Therefore we ask that speakers limit the scope of their comments to the proposed regulation. During today's hearing, the department does not intend to answer questions or otherwise engage in dialogue for the record in response to oral comments. Prior to the adoption of the proposed

regulations, the department will consider all relevant comments and recommendations presented orally or in writing. A summary of each relevant comment or recommendation and the department's response will be included in the final statement of reasons submitted to the Office of Administrative Law, known as OAL. A copy of the final statement of reasons and notification of any changes made to the proposed regulations will be posted on the Bureau of Firearms website in the future. Included in the package that will be sent to OAL will be a complete copy of the official video recording made of today's hearing, which will capture all comments made by speakers at the podium. As such, no other video recording by members of the audience is necessary or will be allowed.

Additionally, we ask that while the hearing is in session, you turn your cell phones or other device off or set it to silent or mute as to not interfere with the video recording of this hearing or become a distraction for the speakers.

As you came in, you should have received a package, which includes a green form, a white written comment form, and a blue speaker form. If you would like to receive a copy of the final statement of reasons by U.S. mail, please complete one of the green forms. The white written comment form is provided for your convenience if you want to submit written comments in place of, or in addition to, oral comments. Both forms can be dropped in the gray box on the table located at the back of the room. You may also drop off your completed written comment form at the south entrance of the DOJ building located at 4949 Broadway. We'll accept those forms up to 5:00 p.m. today.

If you wish to make an oral presentation, please complete one of the blue forms and give it to the DOJ staff standing by the podium. Either Sherry, Jamie, if you can raise your hands if you're here. Great. Speakers will be called in the order the speaker form was received and while one person is actually speaking, we will ask that the next speaker wait on deck. There are some seats along the table just to the right of the podium.

Oral comments will be limited to five-minutes to assist the speakers, Jeff Amador will hold up a yellow card to let people know, after approximately four and a half minutes, to alert the speaker that he or

she has 30 seconds left. Because of the five-minute limit, we encourage speakers to avoid repeating earlier comments. If you agree with comments made by prior speakers, you may simply state that fact and add any new information you believe is important. After everyone has had an opportunity to make their original five- minute presentation, speakers will be invited to return to the podium to add any additional comments. When it is your turn to speak, please begin by stating your name, the name of your agency.

Additionally we have a digital camera available that can be used by our Bureau of Firearms staff to take pictures of any props or any exhibits that you would like to include as part of the final rule-making file which will be submitted to the Office of Administrative Law. If you have that, then you can contact Sherry in the back and she'll be able to help you with that. Members of the press, if you haven't done so already, and you're here in the room, please sign in the back and we have a package for you as well.

Okay, do we have any speakers? Okay. We have another 5 or so minutes and if not, we will go into recess. Any speakers in the audience that would like to make a comment? Okay. I think we have one.

Public testifier from the Legal Community Against Violence (LCAV):

Hello, my name is Ben Van Houten on behalf of Legal Community Against Violence.

Mr. Cid:

Okay, Good morning.

Mr. Van Houten:

We have some written comments that we submitted last night via e-mail and I have a copy as well to provide today. But briefly speaking, LCAV opposes the proposed fee reduction as both unnecessary and imprudent given the volatility of the firearms sales market and the broader financial challenges facing California today. I think the initial statement of reasons acknowledges the volatility of the firearms market and the DROS volume is extremely difficult to predict and we agree with that. We saw the spike in firearms and ammunition sales in late 2008 and in 2009 and we understand the available evidence suggests that has already peaked and is now beginning a decline. In any event, the market demand for DROS transfers does change from year to year. By significantly reducing limiting fee revenue, the

proposed regulations would limit the abilities of this and future Attorneys General to implement and support programs that are funded by the fee.

The DROS fee is not merely intended to offset the costs of conducting a background check pursuant to Penal Code section 12076 and AB161 of 2003. The fee funds the Department of Justice for the costs associated with regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sales, purchase, and transfer of firearms. The Department of Justice has used DROS funds for important — for a variety of important enforcement activities and we are concerned about that limiting the fee and getting the volatility in the sales market might be jeopardizing the ability to fund and implement future enforcement measures.

Additionally, given the dire state of the California financial climate today, it seems imprudent to cut off or limit a source of revenue that has provided the Department of Justice with a good amount of funds, so much so that they have, the Department has been able to accrue a substantial reserve. We think that's a prudent reserve and we're worried that the reductions in the fee would jeopardize the ability to maintain such a reserve for use in times of crisis. The benefits of the boom in firearm sales that were identified in the initial statement of reasons, the economies of scale, the ability to go through this reserve, will fade as the number of firearm sales draws down, but the challenge to prevent gun violence will remain. So, we are strongly opposed to the reduction.

Mr. Cid:

Thank you sir for your comments. It is part of the record. Anything else you'd like to add? Okay, thank you. Okay, any other speakers in the audience? Okay. There are no other speakers in the audience. We will be in a break until, let's say, 9:30.

Okay, it's 9:31. We're back on the record. The hearing is back open and I believe we have another speaker that just came in that would like to speak. Mr. Nick Wilcox.

Mr. Wilcox:

Good morning. For the record my name is Nick Wilcox. I'm here to speak in opposition to the proposed regulations. I have written comments that I would like to submit at this time.

Mr. Cid:

Just give them to ... thank you.

Mr. Wilcox:

Thank you very much. This hearing is being held to consider the draft regulations to reduce the DROS fees from \$19 to \$14. I understand that part of the rationale for doing this is that there is a large surplus in the DROS fund, which we're aware of. I believe it is currently about \$18 million. And it has gone up considerably in the last four years.

We feel that there are two primary reasons for this growth in the DROS special account. One of course is that gun sales have increased rather strikingly, particularly in the last few years, and it's an episodic sort of thing – they go up and down, up and down for reasons that are partially inexplicable and partly because of the political climate at the present time. There seems to be a climate of fear and gun sales go up. Gun sales also went up after 9/11 and after the botulism attacks in Washington D.C., but I'm not quite sure how guns would have prevented or been able to rectify the botulism attacks.

(The following section is filled with inaudible gaps [00:13:07] to [00:13:58].)

The DROS fees have been used for many purposes – obviously they were used for providing background checks but they are used for many other law enforcement and regulatory activities. And we believe this is an appropriate use of the DROS fund. We believe this large surplus in the DROS fund should be used to hire more agents so that we can more vigorously enforce the laws we have on the books.

The gun lobby frequently states that we don't want more gun laws – we simply need to enforce existing laws. We disagree that we don't need more guns laws; we think we do need some but we agree with them we need to vigorously enforce existing laws and, therefore, we believe this \$18 million surplus should be used for exactly that purpose.

In these hard economic times, local law enforcement agencies are being subjected to all kinds of negative economic pressures, we're having to layoff staff, detectives are having to do beat duty and all

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kinds of other things. DOJ is in the fortunate position of having some surplus funds and we believe that these surplus funds should be used to supplement local law enforcement activities.

A great example of this would be the Armed and Prohibited Persons System Program, or the APPS Program. Currently, we understand that APPS is not being vigorously enforced at the local level. DOJ has been engaging in a number of APPS sweeps and other things with great success,.....because of the budget circumstances, we do not believe that it's likely that local law enforcement will be able to step up their enforcement of an APPS program. Therefore, we believe that some of this money should be used to enforce the APPS Program. So, we would argue that the DOJ should petition the Legislature to appropriate some of these DROS funds to fully support the APPS program. So with that, we have submitted our comments, and we will be happy to answer any questions, if you have them. Thank you very much.

Mr. Cid:

Okay any other speakers in the audience? Okay. I don't see any. We will be in recess until 10:15. Okay, it's 10:20, we're back in session. Any other comments, any other speakers? Okay. I don't have any other speakers waiting so with that, we'll be recessed til 11:00 a.m. Oaky, It's 11:01 a.m., I will open again, the session's open. Any other speakers? Okay. Having seeing none, I will recess 'til noon. I will open again and at that point if there's no other speakers, we'll be adjourned for the day. Thank you. Okay it's about 11:59. Any other speakers, any more comments? Okay. There are none present in the audience. Before we close this public hearing, if there's anybody in the audience that would like to make any other oral comments this is your last chance. Again, there's nobody here. It's now 12:00 and I want to thank everybody who showed up. And I also want to remind anybody who's here that would like to submit additional comments after this hearing's over, we will accept those comments up to 5:00 p.m. today. The comments can be dropped off at 4949 Broadway at the security booth in the south side entrance, or they can be emailed to Jeff Amador@doj.ca.gov before 5:00 p.m. And with that, this hearing is closed. Thank you.

END OF HEARING

FINAL STATEMENT OF REASONS

UPDATE OF INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS

There is no information to be updated. All of the information provided in the Initial Statement of Reasons is accurate and current. Section 4001 "DROS Fees" was adopted as originally proposed.

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS AND DOJ RESPONSES

See Section 14 - Spreadsheet which summarizes the comments received during the 45-day comment period and DOJ's responses to those comments.

ALTERNATIVES DETERMINATION

The Department has determined that no alternative would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the regulation is proposed or would be as effective and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed regulation.

LOCAL MANDATE DETERMINATION

The proposed regulation does not impose any mandate on local agencies or school districts.

DROS fee comments spreadsheet 12102010.xlsx

#	Organization	Commenter	Subject	Comment	DOJ Response
-	Greta's Guns	Chris Biller	Private Party Transfer Fees	My name is Chris Biller and I am the owner of Greta's Guns in Simi Valley Ca. My real concerning what a retail store can charge on a private party transaction(ppt), PPT take a long time to complete, especially when there are more than two guns involved. The amount of paper work that it entails is cumbersome, time consuming, especially when there are more than two guns involved. The amount of paper work that it entails is cumbersome, time consuming, especially when there are more than two guns involved. The amount of paper work that it entails is cumbersome, time consuming, especially when there are more than two guns dealer can charge for processing a private party (ATF multi gun sales forms). The current price was set in 1992, and it has not been changed. Five dollars is a little under the fair market value of changed by regulations. Furthermore, the current fee the cost to do such a transaction, especially when the State requires the retailer to complete the transaction. Thank you for the opportunity to is \$10, not \$5\$ as stated in the comment.	The Department acknowledges the comment, Although it does not address the proposed regulations. The fee a dealer can charge for processing a private party transfer is established by statute and cannot be changed by regulations. Furthermore, the current fee is \$10, not \$5 as stated in the comment.
7	Legal Community Against Violence	Juliet Lettwich, Benjamin VanHouton	General	Legal Community Against Violence (LCAV) strongly opposes the proposed changes to California Code of Regulations Title 11, Division 5, Chapter 1, Section 4001, which would reduce the fees charged by the DOJ in connection with the processing of firearms transfers using the DROS process.	The Department acknowledges the comment. However, the comment does not request any particular change to the proposed regulations.
m	Legal Community Against Violence	Juliet Leftwich, Benjamin VanHouton	Volatility of Sales	The proposed fee reductions are unnecessary and imprudent, especially given the well known volatility in the firearms sales market and the broader financial challenges facing CA today. The Initial Statement of Reasons acknowledges the "extreme volatility in the firearms market," present a stating that, "DROS volume is extremely difficult to predict and is driven by a variety of factors including civil unrest, natural disasters, crime rates, reproposed legislation, and the economy." LCAV agrees. Firearm and ammunition sales skyrocketed toward the end of 2008 and into 2009, fueled the by fear of an "Obama gun ban" that had been stoked by the gun lobby. All available evidence indicates, however, that firearm sales have decreased significantly from that peak.	The Department disagrees with the comment. The proposed regulations would allow the Department to retain a much smaller but more reasonable reserve in the DROS account.
4	Legal Community Against Violence	Juliet Leftwich, Benjamin VanHouton	DROS Fund Supports Programs	By significantly reducing and limiting DROS fee revenue, the proposed regulations would limit the abilities of this and future Attomeys General to Timplement and support the variety of programs that are funded by the fee. The DROS fee is not intended to merely offset the cost of conducting para background check to determine whether a person is prohibited from possessing firearms. On the contrary, pursuant to AB 161 (2003), the fee funds DOJ "for the costs associated with firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale, purchase, loan, or transfer of firearms pursuant to this chapter.	The Department disagrees with the comment. The proposed regulations would establish a DROS fee that will allow the Department to effectiviely operate the mandated programs as intended by the Legislature.
ທ	Legal Community Against Violence	Juliet Leftwich, Benjamin VanHouton	DROS Fund Supports Programs	DOJ has used DROS funds for a variety of important enforcement activities, including dealer inspections and investigations, and enforcement of The state's Handgun Safety Certificate requirement for handgun purchasers. The Department's ability to enforce CA firearms laws is vital to the state's public safety. Such a need is particularly acute given the recent spike in firearms sales, which increases the likelihood of additional gun tolence.	The Department acknowledges the comment. However, the comment does not request any change to the proposed regulations.
ω	Legal Community Juliet Leftwich, Against Violence Benjamin VanHouton	Juliet Leftwich, Benjamin Van Houton	Reserve Needed	The need to preserve the current DROS fee is further justified by California's dire financial state. In a climate where the CA Legislature must regularly make difficult choices about which programs to fund and which to sacrifice, it would be imprudent to weaken a reliable source of funds for DO]'s enforcement of Califomia firearms laws. The current DROS fee has allowed DOJ to accrue a sensible reserve available for use in times por crisis. The proposed regulations would jeopardize the state's ability to maintain such a reserve.	The Department disagrees with the comment. Funds from the DROS fee may only be used for specified purposes delineated in Penal Code section 12076. The proposed regulations would allow the Department a reasonable, albeit a much smaller, reserve.
~	Legal Community Against Violence	/ Juliet Leftwich, Benjamin VanHouton	Volatility of Sales	The benefits of the boom touted in the Initial Statement of Reasons - a significant reserve in the DROS account, the "economy of scale" in processing costs - will fade as the number of firearms sales draws down, while the challenge to prevent gun violence will remain. Because firearm sales fluctuate, it simply does not make sense to reduce DROS fees and jeopardize the state's ability to fund DROS-related programs and maintain a fiscally responsible reserve.	The Department disagrees with the comment. The proposed regulations would allow the Department to retain a much smaller but more reasonable reserve in the DROS account.
6	B V The Calguns OF Foundation	Jason Davis	General	The stated purpose of the proposed regulation is to adjust the Department of Justice (DOJ) fee for processing firearms purchase/transfer applications commonly referred to in statute as Dealer's Record of Sale (DROS). The proposed regulation lowers the current \$19 DROS fee to \$14, allegedly commensurate with the actual cost of processing a DROS. The proposed regulations would also establish a process for DOJ to padministratively adjust the DROS fee.	The Department agrees with comment. However, the comment does not request any changes to the proposed regulations.

DOJ Response	within the The Department disagrees with the comment. The Orite Department's authority to promulgate regulations will be establishing the DROS fee is not encumbant upon an nent and itemized accounting of the DROS program funds.	The Department disagrees with the comment. The Department's authority to promulgate regulations stablishing the DROS program funds. It for the costs of stablishing the DROS program funds. It for the costs of stablishing the DROS program funds. It for the costs of stablishing the DROS program funds. It it is account to DROS program funds. It is account funds for secount funds for it is surplus of to the conclusion ation opposes the riform the services scause the DOJ is use of the DROS.	The Department disagrees with the comment. Penal rithout Code section 12076 does not require any particular accounting method in determining the appropriate fee. The Department uses standard accounting methods in dreported determining the fee but is not required to identify them in the regulations.	rther, any The Department disagrees with the comment. The o determine Department's authority to promulgate regulations s establishing the DROS fee is not encumbant upon an itemized accounting of the DROS program funds.
Comment	While the Calguns Foundation, Inc. supports the reduction in fees, its findings reveal that the reduction is insufficient to bring the fees within the Statutory Guidelines. Additionally, the DOJ has no itemized accounting of the DROS program funds. Without an itemized accounting of the criteria necessary to determine the proper DROS fee pursuant to Penal Code section 12076, any fee schedule set is speculative and will be made without the authority to do so, since Penal Code section 12076 prohibits the DOJ from charging more than necessary to implement and administrate the requisite DROS Programs. As such, the Proposed Regulations fail to have the requisite authority necessary for passage pursuant to Government Code section 11349.1.	THE \$14 FEE REWAINS BEYOND THE STATUTORY AUTHORITY OF THE DOJ A proposed regulation satisfists the requirement of "authority" if a provision of law permits or obligates the agency to adopt, amend, or repeal a regulation satisfists the requirement of "authority" if a provision of law permits or obligates the agency to adopt, amend, or repeal a regulation, (Govf Code 11349(b)). The Department of Justice's authority to charge less to recover the costs for DROS funded programs is filmided by the provisions of Penal Code 12078(e) and (B. Both of these provisions limit what the DOJ can collect to only the amount necessary to fund the specific tasks. Thus, in order to determine the appropriate sum that can be charged as the fee, the DOJ must account for the costs of each category of information referenced in Penal Code section 12078 and richtoded in the total costs. Unfortunately, the DOJ has not been able to provide section 12078 and richtoded in the total costs. Unfortunately, the DOJ has not been able to provide section 12078 and richtoded in the total costs. Unfortunately, the DOJ has not been able to provide section 12078 and richtoded the total control of the category of information referenced in Penal Code section 12078 and richtoded in the total control of the purpored by a proported by the DOZ (100 Francaccions for hand) and a shotgurs and the amount of DROS states to years 2000-2010 (the number of DROS transaccions for handger for years 2000-2010 (the number of DROS transaccions for handger for years 2000-2010 (the number of DROS states that are provided by the DOJ/BOT using DROS monles; and a state of the statutory references that are provided by the DOJ/BOT using DROS monles; and a state of the statutory references in the state of the statutory reduced in the state of the statutory references. (Exhibit B.) In the an accounting of the DOJ second to provide a maccounting of the DAJ chart that provides the list the faceal years, and (2) A chart that provides the list the proposed \$14.00 fee, are beyond th	THE PROPOSED 11 C.C.R.4001(b) EXCEEDS THE DOJ'S AUTHORITY The Calguns Foundation opposas proposed 11 C.C.R. section 4001(b) to the extent that it authorizes the DOJ to annually set a fee without having a proper accounting from which to determine a proper fee -as required by Penal Code section 12076. Penal Code section 12076 sets having a proper accounting from which the determine a proper fee -as required by Penal Code section 12076. Penal Code section 12076 sets restriction, that the fee may be increased at a rate not to exceed any increase in the California Consumer Price Index as compiled and reported by the Department of Industrial Relations." Nothing in the proposed Section 4001(b) provides guidance as to how the proper fee is to be determined; nor does it mandate an accounting of the specified Penal Code 12076 programs -a requisite to the determination of the appropriate fee. As such, any regulation permitting a fee adjustment based upon pure speculation as to what the actual costs are is beyond the statutory authority of Penal Code section 12076.	The Proposed regulation does not reduce the fee to the sufficient amount given the current surplus in the DROS funds accounts. Further, any setting of fees without an itemized accounting of the costs of implementing and maintaining the various DROS Programs necessary to determine the appropriate fees pursuant to Penal Code 12076 is mere speculation and not authorized by the Penal Code. As such, The Calguns Foundation requests an audit of the programs funded by the DROS fees to determine the actual costs and the appropriate fee schedule.
Subject	Fee Reduction Insufficient	Wants Detailed Accounting of DROS Expenses	Method of Determining Pee Not Specified and Lacks Detailed Accounting of DROS Expenses	Fee Reduction Insufficient and Lacks Detailed Accounting of DROS Expenses
Commenter	Jason Davis	Jason Davis	Jason Davis	Jason Davis
Organization	The Calguns Foundation	Foundation Foundation	The Calguns Foundation	The Calguns Foundation
*	ந	1 L	∓ AGRFF	2000176

DOJ Response	The Department acknowledges the comment and general accuracy of the facts presented. However, the Department believes it has a sufficient and reasonable number of agents to conduct firearm-related activities.	The Department disagrees with the comment. The proposed regulations would not change the use of funds specified in 12076(e) pursuant to AB 161 (2003), specified in 12076(e). Not only is if unnecessary to restate the law, doing so would result in OAL rejection of the proposed regulations for not meeting the "nonduplication standard".	
Comment	The CA Chapters of the Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence strongly opposes a reduction in DROS fees. The DROS fee is charged by the California DOJ to purchasers of firearms. Licensed fiream dealers collect these fees from purchasers for the DROS process, including conducting the Department of Justice. The Fees reimbring conducting the Department of Justice. The President President President Proof The DROS process, including conducting the General Fund and are available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for expenditure by the department to offset specified costs. Assembly Bill 161, which was sponsored by the DOJ and camed by current Senate President Pro Tempore Darrell Steinberg, was enacted into law in 2003. The bill clarified and expanded the use of DROS fees for enforcement programs beyond the DROS process. AB 161 provides that fees may also be used to fund "firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale, purchase, loan, or transfer of firearms." In 2004, the DROS special Account has grown from approximately \$4.0 million in 2002-03 to approximately \$18 million in 2010. However, in 2007, the DROS account renained at \$4.0 million, in the last three years, significant reserves have accrued in the DROS Special Account due to the high number of firearm sales and lower DROS processing costs. During this same period, DOJ has not significantly increased the number of DOJ agents to implement firearm-related enforcement programs.	Il Specific Comments Comment: Adoption of Regulations should not change the expanded use of DROS funds as clarified by AB 161. The intent of AB 161 was quite Gear. The formert-Athonny General, in the Sentate Committee on Public Safety Bill Analysis for the bill, states: The intent of AB 161 was quite Gear. The formert-Athonny General Comment and the Safety Bill Analysis for the bill, states: Because of enforcement activities funded by the state legislature from the Dealers Record of Sale Special Account (DROS), and funding sources added over the last 24 months. CA has gone from almost no enforcement of finearms laws relating to sales, transfers, purchase or loans of finearms to having investigated as wide number of firearm dealers and investigated more 500 illegally prohibited fream mand other dangerous weapons transactions and seized those weapons as a result. Unfortunately, because of a recent legislative coursel opinion, the Department may be the seeks strongly that clarification of enforcement activity and the use of the DROS account to fund it is of extreme importance. And Attorney General Lockyer feets it is of utmost importance that the DOJ work to enforce California's landmark finearms laws to ensure that those who are prohibited from possessing or purchasing firearms do not gain illegal access to guns. Furthermore, he believes, as the code states, that the Department must monitor gun commerce in the state to ensure that those the particity enforced. Finally, he feels that it is important that those laws be enforced by fees paid directly by those who engage in gun commerce in CA (gun dealers, purchasers and transferces) under the 12000 series of the Proposed regulations states that. The proposed regulations states that the DROS process. However, the "Initial Statement activities tunded by DROS. Sas allowed by AB 161. According to programs on mention of the firems-related regulatory and enforcement activities funded by DROS sas allowed by AB 161. According to the "Initial Statement of Reasons" it appe	
Subject	General	DROS Fund Supports Programs	
Commenter	Amanda Wilcox, Nick Wilcox, Dallas Stout, Brian Matte	Amanda Wilcox, Nick Wilcox, Dallas Stout, Brian Matte	
Organization	The California Chapters of the Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	The California Chapters of the Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	
*	£ Lou 5 >	4 FOB5>	AGRFP000177

12/15/201(

DOJ Response	The Department disagrees with the comment. The proposed regulations would allow the Department to retain a much smaller but more reasonable reserve in the DROS account.
Comment	Comment: DROS fees should not be reduced because the account balance is highly dependant on fluctuating firearm sales volume. Firearm sales and transfers have increased since 2003, with a significant jump in sales in years 2008 and 2009. The resulting increased DROS volume has resulted in significant additions to the DROS fund. Many consider the recent spike in gun sales to be a result of fears surrounding the election of President Obama, current politics, and economic uncertainty. As recently as 2003, gun sales were the lowest that they have been since 1987. It should not be assumed that the DROS volume will continue at this high level. In fact, the number of firearm sales is already declining. Firearm sales data through August 31, 2010 must be compiled and considered. Although the large number of firearm sales reduces DOJ's cost per DROS transaction due to economy of scale, the high numbers increase the need for firearm-related enforcement activities. The California Brady Campaign Chapters consider the reduction in DROS fees because of the current spike in gun sales to not be prudent at this time. Since future DROS fee increases are tied to the CA Consumer Price Index, which dropped between 2008 and 2009, the proposed reduction could cause a drop in firearm-related enforcement programs once the reserve is depleted.
Subject	Sales
Commenter	allas an
Organization Commenter	15 The California Amanda Chapters of the Wilcox, Nick Brady Campaign Wilcox, Dallas to Prevent Gun Stout, Brian Violence Matte
*	15

12/15/2010

DOJ Response	The Department disagrees with the comment. Funds from the DROS fee may only be used for specific purposes delineated in Penal Code section 12076. The Department is not authorized to use DROS funds on the APPS program or to notify new gun buyers of their duties and responsibilities as gun owners as recommended by the commenter.	
	The Department of from the DROS fer from the DROS fer from the DROS fer for the Capartment is on the APPS programment of their duties and recommended by recommended by the DROS from their duties and the recommended by the DROS from the DROS	
Comment	Comment (DROS because it and isolated be used to strengthan disappears within the control may be used to not read or not read	
Subject	Supports Programs	
Commenter	Amanda Wilcox, Nick Wilcox, Dallas Stout, Brian Matte	
Organization	The California Chapters of the Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	
	56 E 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	AGRFP00017

	Organization	Commenter	Subject	Comment	DOJ Response
F O a 2 5	The California Chapters of the to Prevent Gun Violence	Amanda Wilcox, Nick Wilcox, Oallas Stout, Brian Matte	Cost of fiream- related enforcement programs should be borne by the purchasers of firearms	Comment: Cost of firearm-related enforcement programs should be bome by the purchasers of firearms. In 2006, 3,255 people died from firearm-related injuries in California and 4,305 others were treated for non-fatal gunshot wounds. Records kept the 2006, 3,255 people died from firearm-related in 12,046, of all murders nationwide were committed with a firearm. In California, the percentage is even higher with firearms used in 72,4% of the homicides. Firearm were also used in 64% of the robbenes and 19,9 % of the aggravated assaults committed with firearms used in 72,4% of the homicides. Firearm were also used in 64% of the robbenes and 19,9 % of the aggravated assaults committed with firearms used in 72,4% of the homicides. Firearm were also used in 64% of the robbenes and 19,9 % of the aggravated assaults committed or California in 2007. Between 2005 and 2009, the California DOJ designated 84,123 firearms as crime guns in the Automated Firearm System database. Gun violence imposes enormous cost on our society, Medical costs related to qui violence have been estimated at \$2.3 billion annually, half of which are borne by American taxpayers. Another study, using 1997 figures and factoring together all the direct and indirect medical, legal and societal costs, estimated that the annual cost of gun violence in our nation to \$100 billion. In California, the circa for the majority of these costs are borne by taxpayers in California. The Sentate Committee on Public Safety bill analysis for AB 161 states. Current state enforcement of alcohol, tobacco, hurthing, fishing and prescription dnug laws are just a few of the state enforcement areas where users/purchasers fund state regulatory and enforcement activity. In fact, 33% of fish and game licensing fees (or \$31.4 million) go towards conservation education and enforcement programs should be borne by the purchase. Moreover, the cost of enforcement programs should be borne by the purchase with the current programs should be borne by the purchaser with the conforcement	The Department disagrees with the comment. Pursuant to California law, the DROS fee is determined by the cost of specified programs, not the total cost of guns sold as recommended by the comment.
-∪ m ₽ >	The California Chapters of the Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	Amanda Wilcox, Nick Wilcox, Dallas Stout, Brian Matte	Reserve Needed	Comment: The requirement for a minimum reserve should be stipulated in the proposed regulations. The current DROS Account balance is approximately \$18 million. As previously stated, this large reserve has been created by both a spike in firearm sales and DOJ's decision to not seek appropriation of these funds for firearm-related enforcement purposes. Were the proposed DROS if fees reduction to go into effect, the reserve amount could be depleted over a period of time. Widely accepted practices for managing programs and funds include the maintenance of a reserve fund. The proposed regulations include no provisions for ensuring a minimum reserve balance. A required reserved amount should be established and if the fund balance drops below the reserve amount, then an increase in DROS fees should be automatically triggered.	The Department disagrees with the comment. The proposed regulations would allow the Department to retain a much smaller but more reasonable reserve in the DROS account. The Department does not think it is necessary for the regulations to include provisions establishing a specific reserve amount.
F 0 8 2 ≥	The California Chapters of the Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	Amanda Wilcox, Nick Wilcox, Dallas Stout, Brian Matte	DROS Fund Supports Programs	Comment: A reduction in DROS fees at this time would hinder the next Attorney General and local law enforcement agencies on needed firearm. The Department disagrees with the comment. Furested enforcement activities. Both major candidates for Attorney General in the November 2010 elections have stated their intent to vigorously from the DROS fee may only be used for specific enforcement activities by the next Attorney General. Additionally, since local law enforcement activities by the next Attorney General. Additionally, since local law enforcement agencies have been forced to make drastic cuts due to the economy, DOJ will need to increase assistance to local law enforcement agencies. The DROS Funds could staff agents and other personnel to help local law enforcement agencies with firearm-related enforcement activities such as the APPS Program. Now is not the time to reduce the DROS fee.	The Department disagrees with the comment. Funds from the DROS fee may only be used for specific purposes delineated in Penal Code section 12076.
ı⊢Om ₽ ⋝	The California Chapters of the Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence	Amanda Wilcox, Nick Wilcox, Dallas Stout, Brian Matte	General	The California Chapters of the Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence strongly opposes the current effort to reduce DROS fees. While on its face, an 18 million dollar balance seems excessively large, the CA Brady Campaign believes this large sum is due to 1) the recent increase in It gun sales and 2) DOJ's decision to not seek the appropriation of funds for needed firearm-related enforcement purposes. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed DROS fee regulations.	The Department acknowledges the comment. However, the comment does not request any particular change to the proposed regulations.
1> 0 0	24 Violence D Prevention A Coalition of O Orange County	Dallas Stout, Debra Stout, Mary Leigh Blek	General	The Violence Prevention Coalition of Orange County (VPCOC), established in 1996, is a countywide affiliation of businesses, community organizations, public and private agencies and individuals seeking to promote violence prevention through a public health approach. As our organization seeks to prevent violence, we must strongly oppose any reduction in DROS fees.	The Department acknowledges the comment. However, the comment does not request any particular change to the proposed regulations.

DROS fee comments spreadsheet 12102010.xlsx

DROS Fee Regulations Public Comments and DOJ Responses

1 13	Organization Violence	•	# 5	Comment There is much that needs to be accomplished in CA to further reduce the tragic toll of gun deaths and injuries in our state together with making	DOJ Response The Department disagrees with the comment. Funds
Prev Coal	Prevention Coalition of Orange County			are states and countries. The reserve and current funds from DROS fees are an important resource agic record of 7.500 yearly gun injuries and deaths that flow from firearms. These funds could be ingo more staff to trace gunus used in crime, investigate multiple purchasers of guns, audit and could implement the successful program that was piloted in Los Angeles to send letters to new less as gun owners during the waiting period. All records are in need to be recorded into the CFIS—s and when resources around the state are becoming less available for prevention efforts, it is ble funding that has great potential for saving lives. The VPCOC respectfully requests that the	from the DROS fee may only be used for specified purposes delineated in Penal Code section 12076. The Department is not authorized to use DROS funds to implement a program to notify new gun buyers of their duties and responsibilities as gun owners as recommended by the commenter. Furthermore, given the state's current fiscal crisis, it is unlikely the Department would be granted an increase in it's spending authority to hire additional staff for existing enforcement activities such as dealer inspections.
You	23 Youth ALIVE!	Anne Marks	DROS Fund Supports Programs	opposition to the proposed DROS fee reduction, which would reduce the DROS fee from \$19 to routh leadership and prevent youth violence in CA. Gun violence is an unfortunate reality for the we stirve to de-normalize gun violence through education and intervention programs. Every day, we that who are gunshot victims, and help them try to put their lives back together again. Each year, Nearly half of these victims die from their injuries. Revenue from the DROS fee can be used e environment for the people of CA. DROS revenue is a resource with the power to create communities and to save lives. The initial Statement of Reason states that firearm sales are cyclical e structure; we will ensure that CA is well prepared to address gun violence at any time.	The Department disagrees with the comment. Funds from the DROS fee may only be used for specific purposes delineated in Penal Code section 12076.
24 N/A	_	Joe Sedford	No Authority For Administrative Adjustment	4. 0	The Department disagrees with the comment. We believe we have authority to establish the process by which the Department determines the appropriate DROS fee and raises/lowers the fee based on the determination. The process proposed by the Department includes notifying all CA fireams and other interested persons of any fee adjustments as well as posting the DROS fee on the DOJ website.
V V		Joe Sedford	Wrong Section Cited	Section 4001(a) wrongly says the fees are for "submitting" a DROS pursuant to 12076(f) and (i). 12076(f) is not the section that authorizes the fee gun purchasers are required to pay to gun dealers who then pass it along to the Justice Department. The section that does that is 12076(e). Rotice that subsection 12076(e) mentions a fee the dealer "charges" the purchaser. Unlike 12076(f) this subsection also mentions the various toots that make up the DROS fee. Subsection 12076(e) does not say the fee is for "submission" of a DROS as 12076(f)(1)(B) does because gun purchasers submit their DROS to dealers not the Dept. of Justice. These regulations wrongly state the fee is for "submitting" a DROS to the DOJ. They should refer to the fee in 12076(e) and remove "submitting". Thank you for your consideration.	The Department disagrees with the comment. Penal Code section 12076, subdivision (f)(1)(B) states that the Department may charge a fee "for the actual processing cost associated with the submission of a Dealers' Record of Sale" The citation to the Penal Code that is referenced in the regulations and use of the term "submitting" are correct and not errors.

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA — DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(REGULATIONS AND ORDERS)

STD. 399 (REV. 12/2008)

See SAM Section 6601 - 6616 for Instructions and Code Citations

DEPARTMENT NAME	CONTACT PERSON			TELEPHONE NUMBER
Justice	Erica Goer	zen		(916) 322-0908
DESCRIPTIVE TITLE FROM NOTICE REGISTER OR I Dealer's Record of Sale (DROS) fee				NOTICE FILE NUMBER
Dealer's Record of Sale (DROS) fee	3			Z
	ECONOMIC	IMPACT STATE	MENT	
A. ESTIMATED PRIVATE SECTOR COS	T IMPACTS (Include calculation	ons and assumptions in the	e rulemaking record.)	
APPROVIDE SELECTION OF SELECTIO				
1. Check the appropriate box(es) below to	indicate whether this regulation	on:		
a. Impacts businesses and/or	employees	e. Imp	oses reporting require	ements
✓ b. Impacts small businesses		f. Imp	oses prescriptive inste	ead of performance
c. Impacts jobs or occupation	s	g. Imp	acts individuals	
d. Impacts California competi	tiveness		ne of the above (Expla	in below. Complete the as appropriate.)
h. (cont.)				
(If any box in Items 1 a through o	a is checked, complete this Ec	onomic Impact Statement	.)	700000000000000000000000000000000000000
2. Enter the total number of businesses in	•	·	*	ofits). firearm dealers
2. Effect the total number of businesses in			.oooo (maado nonpro	
	L huningages imposts at that are	and bush and		WINDOWS AND THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
Enter the number or percentage of tota	•			
3. Enter the number of businesses that wil		elimInated		
Explain: The proposed regulations	will not result in the creation	on nor elimination of b	usinesses.	
4. Indicate the geographic extent of impact	ts: Statewide	Local or regional (List ar	reas.):	ensser egyetyytenetyn er enteretter er er i Pilit harde biske tildikalla biske tild av er ang sag mannet entere er e
5. Enter the number of jobs created: Non		Describe the types of jobs	or occupations impac	ted: The proposed regulations
will not result in the creation nor e	animation of jobs.			
Will the regulation affect the ability of C	alifornia businesses to compe	te with other states by ma	king it more costly to r	produce goods or services here?
		····· - ··· - ··· - ··· - · · · · ·		
Yes No	If yes, explain briefly:			
		,		
B. ESTIMATED COSTS (Include calculation	ons and assumptions in the rul	emaking record.)		
				. NIA
What are the total statewide dollar costs		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	-	
a. Initial costs for a small business: \$		Annual ongoing costs: $\frac{N}{N}$		ars: N/A
b. Initial costs for a typical business: \$ _		Annual ongoing costs: \$		ars: N/A
c. Initial costs for an individual: \$ N/A		Annual ongoing costs: \$_		ars: N/A
d. Describe other economic costs that n	nay occur: The regulations	establish legislatively	mandated fees to co	over DOJ's
processing costs. No additional co	ests will be incurred in com	pliance with the regula	ations.	

Finding of Emergency

Penal Code Section 12076(f) provides the Department of Justice (DOJ) the statutory authority to charge \$14 per Dealer Record of Sale (DROS) transaction to reimburse DOJ for costs specified in statute. This section also allows for adjustment of the fee at a rate not to exceed any increase in the California Consumer Price Index (CCPI) (See Figure 1).

Additionally, fees specified under Penal Code Sections 13511.5, 832.15, 12071 and 12054, and Business and Professions Code Section 7583.26 also need to be raised immediately to cover the cost of meeting these statutorily mandated programs. Revenue from these fees is deposited into the Dealer Record of Sale Special Account.

The DROS fee of \$14 has not been raised since 1991. Despite the gradual decline in revenue and a steady increase in workload, DOJ has continued to provide consistent and quality service to the public, law enforcement and firearms dealers through economies of scale. However, given the decrease in revenue discussed later, the DOJ is projecting to run out of cash in the Dealer Record of Sale Special Account in the Spring of 2005, based on first quarter revenue and expenditure information. Only an immediate fee increase can avert the Dealer Record of Sale Special Account from being exhausted in the Spring of 2005.

To avert a potential public safety emergency due to DROS funded programs either being shutdown or slowed down, it is imperative that these emergency regulations to increase the DROS fee be adopted immediately.

AUTHORITY AND REFERENCE

These proposed emergency regulations amend section 948.1 of Chapter 1 of Division 1 Attorney General, and adopt Chapter 1 of Division 5. Firearms Regulations, and the following new sections: 4001, 4002, 4003, 4004, 4005 and 4006, to the California Code of Regulations. The Department of Justice adopts these regulations pursuant to: Penal Code (PC) sections 832.15(c); 12054(a); 12071(a)(5); 12076(f,i,j); 13511.5; and Business and Professions Code (B & PC) section 7583.26(a). These regulations are referenced in: PC sections 832.15; 12054; 12071; 12071.1; 12072; 12076; 12078; 12083; 12084; 12086; 12289; 13511.5; and Health and Safety Code section 12101; and B & PC section 7583.26.

Therefore, the Department of Justice hereby finds that an adoption on an emergency basis of Chapter 1 of Division 5 of Title 11 and amendment of Chapter 13 of Division 1 of Title 11 is necessary in order to preserve the public peace, health and safety, and the general welfare. The effective date of these emergency regulations is November 1, 2004. The specific facts showing the need for immediate action are:

DOJ's Firearms Division (FD) is authorized to conduct a Basic Firearms Eligibility Check (BFEC) to insure that subjects are not prohibited from owning/possessing firearms pursuant to Penal Code Sections 12021 and 12021.1, Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 8100 and 8103, and Title 18 United States Code, Section 922(t) for various firearms related applicant processes. These programs/processes include:

- o DROS Pistol Check
- o DROS Rifle or Shotgun
- o Multiple Handgun DROS purchase
- o Curio and Relic Firearms
- o Firearms Ownership
- o Operation of Law
- o New Resident Handgun Report
- o POST Certification
- o Peace Officer Candidates
- o Security Guard Firearms Card (2-year)
- o Certificate of Eligibility
- o Carry Concealed Weapon
- These programs/processes, as approved by the Legislature, protect the public and law enforcement officers by ensuring that firearms purchased/obtained/possessed do not fall into the hands of criminals or other individuals deemed unsuitable to possess firearms due to their proclivity to misuse them to the harm of themselves or the general public. As an example in 2003, as a result of the current DROS checks in place, 1,774 rifles and 1,254 handguns purchases were prevented from getting into the hands of convicted felons (1,298 felony denials), individuals with restraining orders and those with a mental illness. Specifically, the basis for denial included:
 - o 345 individuals convicted on drug offenses;
 - o 21 individuals convicted of a sex crime;
 - o 90 individuals convicted of burglary;
 - o 22 individuals convicted of robbery;
 - o 190 individual with restraining orders placed on them;
 - o 299 individuals held under Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 5150, 5250, 5260,5270.17 and 8103 (Danger to themselves or others-often those with suicide attempts in their past and/or a mental illness)

• As referenced above, Penal Code Section 12076(f) provides the Department of Justice (DOJ) the statutory authority for adjustment of the DROS fee at a rate not to exceed any increase in the CCPI. Figure 1 demonstrates what the fee would be if it is adjusted for the CCPI:

Figure 1.

	1991						1992							1993					
·	Current CPI	SPI \$	point chng.	Index	% change	C.T.	Current	chng.	noint		change	\$	CPI	Current	chng.	point	Index	change	%
	136.7	131.5		5.2	4.)	141.4			4.7		3.4		144.7		٠	3.3		2.3
DROS Fee	\$ 14.00				\$ 0.55	\$	14.55				\$ 0	.50	\$	15.05				\$	0.35
	1994						1995							1996					
·	Current CPI		point chng.	Index	% change	2	Current	chng.	point	Indov	change	%	CPI	Current	chng.	point	Index	change	%
	146.6			1.9	1.	3	149.1			2.5		1.7		152			2.9	L	1.9
DROS Fee	\$ 15.41				\$ 0.20	Ŀ	15.61				\$ 0	.27	\$	15.87				\$	0.31
	1997						1998							1999	2626			30	
	Current CPI		point chng.	Index	% change	-	Current	chng.	point	Indov	change	%	CPI	Current	chng.	point	Index	change	%
	155			3	2.		157.6			2.6		1.7		162.2	2		4.6	,	2.9
DROS Fee	\$ 16.18				\$ 0.32		\$ 16.50				\$ ().28	\$	16.78				\$	0.49
	2000	17. 19					2001							2002	A SECTION				
	Current CPI		point chng.	Index	% change	-	Current	chng.	point	Indev	change	%	CPI	Current	chng.	point	Index	change	%
	168.1			5.9	3.	6	174.7			6.6		3.9		179	7		4.3	3	2.5
DROS Fee	\$ 17.27				\$ 0.63	T	\$ 17.90				\$ ().70	\$	18.60	Π			\$	0.46
	2003						2004											- 1	
	Current CPI		point chng.	Index	% change		Current	chng.	point	Index	change	%	W/CPI	2004 FEE					
77007	184			5			188	1		4		2.2	-	20.02	+			-	
DROS Fee	\$ 19.06	<u></u>			\$ 0.53	1	\$ 19.59				\$ (0.43	13	20.02				_	

- Although the department is authorized under Penal Code Section 12076(f) to adjust the DROS fee by up to \$20 due to the rise in the CCPI, the department is adopting fee increases only up to a level to cover actual costs as specified in statute.
- For 13 years, the DOJ has been able to efficiently provide services mandated under California Penal Code Sections while maintaining the DROS fee at the \$14 level. However, the DROS fund over the past several years has experienced a dramatic decrease in revenue (Figure 2) due to a gradual decrease in the number of firearm purchases (Figure 3).

Figure 2

	199	9/00	200	0/01	200	1/02	20	02/03	20	03/04
DROS.	\$	8,835	\$	8,084	\$	7,371	\$	6,907	\$	6,625
Revenue										
per										
Governor's			1	•						
Budget (in									ŀ	
thousands)			l						\	

Figure 3

FISCAL YEAR	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
TOTAL RECEIVED (A				-	
Transactions	i i	365,717	359,110	335,898 ⁻	300,638

- This reduction in volume of transactions has not meant a decrease in the workload handled by the Firearms Division. Workload per transaction has increased as a result of the addition of new state/federal firearm prohibition categories and watch list partly resultant from September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. Also, the amount of manual reviews needed to ensure a complete and competent analysis also increased as result of a boom in the number of applicant records maintained on file in the Departments criminal history system which often match/hit against an applicant BFEC inquiry. In FY 2000-01 of the 365,717 DROS transactions, 275,568 required a full review (75%). That compares to FY 2003-04, where of the 300,638 DROS transactions, 297,363 required a full review (99%). As a result, although the volume of DROS transactions has decreased over time, the time spent on average per transaction has increased.
- Additionally, the number of Mental Health Report (Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 8103 and 8105) submitted to DOJ has increased dramatically. In FY 1998-99, DOJ received 25,205 reports; in FY 2003-04 DOJ received 137,608. The department is required to process these reports within 24 hours of receipt to ensure that prohibited firearms purchases are intercepted. Also, to ensure firearms laws are enforced, the department began issuing reports to local district attorneys offices on prohibited individuals who attempted to purchase a firearm.
- Even in the face of decreasing revenue and increasing workload, over the past several years the Firearms Division has reduced costs while maintaining existing service levels. In FY 2003-04, the Firearms Division reduced operating costs by \$789,000 and in FY 2004-05, permanently reduced operating costs by \$570,000.

Despite DOJ's efforts to reduce costs and maintain the same level of service, the Dealer Record of Sale Special Account will run out of cash in the Spring of 2005. Reducing

expenditures any further is not a viable option and will either 1) force the DOJ to significantly reduce DROS funded programs which could cause large backlogs in transactions and increase the chance for firearms to fall into the hands of convicted felons and those with a mental illness; and would result in individuals not being able to purchase or obtain firearms critically needed for employment and personal protection. The level of funding available would dictate the number of Basic Firearms Eligibility Background Check the department would be able to perform. Absent a Basic Firearms Eligibility Background Check, these individuals would be unable to purchase or transfer firearms critical to their individual circumstances; or 2) shut down some statutorily mandated programs to ensure others remain operational. This alternative could force the department to focus its resources on continuing checks on firearms transactions, but shutting down other programs such as Assault Weapons Registration or Dangerous Weapons Licensing. Either of these scenarios will likely occur without an immediate increase in the fees specified in this emergency filing to the detriment of the health, safety and welfare of California's citizens and law enforcement officers.

Title 11, Division 1, Chapter 13

Article 4. Certificate of Eligibility

- 984.1. Fees. As authorized pursuant to subdivision (a) of section 12071 of the Penal Code, the Firearms Division fees for certificate of eligibility are as follows:
- (a) Fee for initial application: \$22 Each application for a Certificate of Eligibility shall be accompanied by appropriate fees or the application will be returned immediately to the applicant unprocessed.
 - (b) Fee for renewal application: \$22 The appropriate fees are as follows:
 - (1) Initial Application.

 Basic processing fee is \$17.00 plus a \$32.00 fingerprint card processing fee.
 - (2) Renewal Application.

 Basic Processing fee is \$17.00.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 12070, 12071-and 12071.1, Penal Code. Reference: Sections 12070, 12071, and 12071.1, 12086, Penal Code and section 12101. Health and Safety Code.

Title 11, Division 5, Chapter 1. Firearms Division Fees

- 4001. DROS Fees. As authorized pursuant to subdivisions (f) and (i) of section 12076 of the Penal Code, the Firearms Division fees for Dealers' Records of Sale (DROS) are as follows:
 - (a) (1) DROS fee for a single handgun; \$19
 - (2) DROS fee for each additional handgun submitted at the same time as first DROS: \$15
 - (b) DROS fee for one or more rifles or shotguns: \$19

Note: Authority cited: Section 12076, Penal Code. Reference: Sections 12072, 12076, 12083, 12084, and 12289, Penal Code.

INFORMATIVE DIGEST/PLAIN ENGLISH OVERVIEW

Existing law mandates that the Attorney General charge fees commensurate with the cost of processing various licenses, reports, certifications and firearm (purchase, loan, sale or transfer) transactions. The proposed emergency regulations are needed to enable the Department of Justice (DOJ) to continue funding these important programs.

Section 948.1. Fees.

Current statutory language authorizes DOJ to charge a fee sufficient to administer the Certificate of Eligibility (COE) program. The proposed amendment raises the current \$17 fee to \$22, sufficient to administer DOJ's processing costs of \$22 per COE.

Section 4001. DROS Fees.

Current statutory language authorizes DOJ to charge a DROS fee sufficient to reimburse its processing costs, not to exceed \$14. However, the statutes provide the fee may be increased at a rate not to exceed any increase in the California Consumer Price Index. The proposed emergency regulation raises the current \$14 DROS fee to \$19. The proposed \$19 fee is commensurate with DOJ's processing costs of \$19 per DROS, and does not exceed increases in the California Consumer Price Index which equate to \$20.02 per DROS.

Section 4002. Miscellaneous Report Fees.

Current statutory language authorizes DOJ to charge a fee for the actual costs associated with the preparation, processing and filing of various firearms related forms and reports, except that the fee may be increased at a rate not to exceed any increase in the California Consumer Price Index. The proposed emergency regulation raises these current \$14 fees to \$19. The proposed \$19 fees are commensurate with DOJ's processing costs of \$19 per report or firearm, and do not exceed increases in the California Consumer Price Index which equate to \$20.02 per report or firearm.

Section 4003. POST Certification Fees.

Current statutory language authorizes DOJ to charge a fee to cover the costs associated with determining whether a POST candidate is prohibited from possessing a firearm. The proposed amendment raises the current \$14 fee to \$19, sufficient to administer DOJ's processing costs of \$19 per POST firearms eligibility certification.

Section 4004. Peace Officer Candidate Firearms Clearance Fees.

Current statutory language authorizes DOJ to charge a fee to cover the costs associated with determining whether a peace officer candidate is prohibited from possessing a firearm. The proposed amendment raises the current \$14 fee to \$19, sufficient to administer DOJ's processing costs of \$19 per peace officer candidate firearms clearance.

Section 4005. Security Guard Firearm Clearance Fees.

Current statutory language provides that DOJ may charge a fee sufficient to reimburse DOJ's costs for furnishing firearm eligibility information upon submission of a Security Guard Firearm Card application/renewal. The proposed amendment raises the current \$28 fee to \$38, sufficient to administer DOJ's processing costs of \$38 per security guard firearms clearance.

INFORMATIVE DIGEST/PLAIN ENGLISH OVERVIEW (continued)

Section 4006. CCW Fees.

Current statutory language authorizes DOJ to charge a fee sufficient to reimburse DOJ's costs for furnishing firearm eligibility information upon submission of an application or renewal of a firearm license to carry a concealed weapon. However, the statutes provide the fee may be increased at a rate not to exceed cost of living adjustments. The proposed emergency regulation does the following:

CCW Type	Current Fee	Proposed Fee	Actual Processing Cost	Actual CPI Equivalent
Employment	\$17	\$22	\$22	\$24.03
Citizen	\$34	\$44	\$44	\$48.61
Judicial	\$51	\$66	\$66	\$72.91
Peace Officer	\$68	\$88	\$88	\$97.22

DISCLOSURES AND DETERMINATIONS REGARDING THE REGULATIONS

- 1. Fiscal impact on public agencies: None.
- 2. Cost to any local agency or school district for which 17500-17630 require reimbursement: None.
- 3. Other non-discretionary cost or savings imposed upon local agencies: None.
- 4. Cost or savings to any state agency: None.
- 5. Cost or sayings in federal funding to the state: None
- 6. Cost impact on private persons or directly affected businesses: Fee increases will have a cost impact on individuals seeking to obtain for the first time, or renew, various licenses, permits, and certifications issued by the Department of Justice, as well as a cost impact on persons acquiring a firearm(s). The fee increases do not exceed DOJ's respective processing costs and do not exceed the respective increases in the California Consumer Price Index. No cost impact on directly affected businesses has been identified.
- 7. Significant adverse effect on business including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other States: None.

INFORMATIVE DIGEST/PLAIN ENGLISH OVERVIEW (continued)

- 8. Significant effect on housing costs: None.
- 9. Alternatives considered: The DOJ has determined that no alternative (funding source) has been identified as being available to maintain these necessary programs.
- 10. Local Mandate Determination: DOJ has determined that these emergency regulations would not impose a mandate on local agencies or school districts, nor are there any costs for which reimbursement is required by Part 7 (commencing with Section17500) of Division 4 of the Government Code.

In accordance with Government Code Section 11346.3, the following are required responses as State agencies proposing to adopt or amend any administrative regulations shall assess whether and to what extent it will affect the following:

- (a) The creation or elimination of jobs within the State of California: Minimal, if any.
- (b) The creation of new businesses or the elimination of existing businesses with the State of California: Minimal, if any.
- (c) The expansion of businesses currently doing business with the State of California: Minimal, if any.

INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS

Section 948.1. Fees.

Specific purpose of the regulation

The purpose of amending this regulation is to ensure that the Firearms Division fee is commensurate with the actual cost of processing Certificate of Eligibility (COE) applications. The proposed amendment raises the current \$17 fee to \$22, sufficient to cover the Firearms Division's processing costs of \$22 per COE. Due to a change in the applicant fingerprint card process, the Firearms Division no longer collects the fingerprint card processing fee as part of the COE application process. Rather, prior to submitting a COE application to the Firearms Division, the applicant must submit fingerprint impressions independently at a DOJ-approved Live Scan station, at which time the applicant must pay the respective fingerprint processing fees as statutorily authorized. Accordingly, the amended regulation reflects only the Firearms Division fee.

Section 4001. DROS Fees.

Specific purpose of the regulation

The purpose of this regulation is to ensure that the Firearms Division fee is commensurate with the actual cost of processing a Dealer's Record of Sale (DROS). The proposed regulation raises the current \$14 DROS fee to \$19. The \$19 fee is sufficient to cover the Firearms Division's processing costs of \$19 per DROS, and does not exceed increases in the California Consumer Price Index (CCPI) that equate to \$20.02 per DROS.

Section 4002. Miscellaneous Report Fees.

Specific purpose of the regulation

The purpose of this regulation is to ensure that the Firearms Division fees are commensurate with the actual cost of processing of various firearms related forms and reports. The proposed regulation raises the current \$14 fees to \$19. The \$19 fees are sufficient to cover the Firearms Division's processing costs of \$19 per report or firearm, and do not exceed increases in the California Consumer Price Index which equate to \$20.02 per report or firearm.

Section 4003. POST Certification Fees.

Specific purpose of the regulation

The purpose of this regulation is to ensure that the Firearms Division fee is commensurate with the actual cost of furnishing firearm eligibility information for POST candidates. The proposed regulation raises the current \$14 fee to \$19, sufficient to cover the Firearms Division's processing costs of \$19 per POST firearms eligibility certification.

Section 4004. Peace Officer Candidate Firearms Clearance Fees. Specific purpose of the regulation

The purpose of this regulation is to ensure that the Firearms Division fee is commensurate with the actual cost of furnishing firearm eligibility information for peace officer candidates. The proposed regulation raises the current \$14 fee to \$19, sufficient to cover the Firearms Division's processing costs of \$19 per peace officer candidate firearms clearance.

Section 4005. Security Guard Firearms Clearance Fees. Specific purpose of the regulation

The purpose of this regulation is to ensure that the Firearms Division fee is commensurate with the actual cost of furnishing firearm eligibility information for Security Guard Firearm Card applications. The proposed regulation raises the current \$28 fee to \$38, sufficient to administer Firearms Division's processing costs of \$38 per security guard firearms clearance.

Section 4006. CCW Fees. Specific purpose of the regulation

The purpose of this regulation is to ensure that the Firearms Division fee is commensurate with the actual cost of furnishing firearm eligibility information for carry a concealed weapon (CCW) license applications. The proposed regulation raises the current initial permit application fees ranging from \$17-\$68 to \$22-\$88. The proposed fees are sufficient to cover the Firearms Division's processing costs of \$22-\$88 and do not exceed increases in the California Consumer Price Index which equate to \$24.03-\$97.22.

Section 4007. Tear Gas Permit Application Fees. Specific purpose of the regulation

The purpose of this regulation is to ensure that the Department of Justice fee is commensurate with the actual cost of processing tear gas permit applications. The proposed regulation raises the initial permit application fee from \$177 to \$229 and the annual renewal fee from \$43 to \$61. The proposed fees are sufficient to cover the DOJ's processing costs of \$229 (initial) and \$61 (renewal) and do not exceed increases in the California Consumer Price Index which equate to \$252.92 and \$61.44.

<u>Sections 948.1, 4001, 4002, 4003, 4004, 4005, 4006, and 4007</u> <u>Factual basis</u>

The Firearms Division of the Department of Justice (DOJ) is authorized to charge statutorily mandated fees to cover its processing costs for processing Dealer's Records of Sale (DROS) and other firearms related reports, clearances, and licenses specified in Penal Code Sections, 832.15, 12054, 12071, 12076, 12423, 12424, and 13511.5, and Business and Professions Code Section

7583.26. Four of the fee increases (sections 4001, 4002, 4006, 4007) are additionally constrained to rates not exceeding increases in the California Consumer Price Index (CCPI). In all cases, the Firearms Division is adopting fee increases only as needed to cover actual costs.

In processing these reports, licenses, etc., the Firearms Division must conduct a Basic Firearms Eligibility Check (BFEC) to insure that subjects are not prohibited from owning/possessing firearms pursuant to Penal Code Sections 12021 and 12021.1, Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 8100 and 8103, and Title 18 United States Code, Section 922(t). Workload related to conducting a BFEC has increased as a result of the addition of new state/federal firearm prohibition categories and watch list partly resultant from September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. Also, the volume of manual reviews needed to ensure a complete and competent analysis also increased as result of a boom in the number of applicant records maintained on file in the DOJ criminal history system which often match/hit against an applicant BFEC inquiry. For example, in FY 2000-01 of the 365,717 DROS transactions, 275,568 required a full review (75%). That compares to FY 2003-04, where of the 300,638 DROS transactions, 297,363 required a full review (99%). As a result, although the volume of DROS transactions has slowly decreased, the average time spent on each transaction has increased.

Sections 948.1, 4001, 4002, 4003, 4004, 4005, 4006, and 4007 Technical, theoretical, and/or empirical study, report or documents

The California Consumer Price Index (CCPI) was used to ensure the fee increases in sections 4001, 4002, 4006, and 4007 do not exceed statutory limits based on increases in the CCPI. The CCPI information is available on the Division of Labor Statistics and Research website at http://www.dir.ca.gov/dlsr/statistics_research.html.

<u>Sections 948.1, 4001, 4002, 4003, 4004, 4005, 4006, and 4007</u> Specific technologies and new equipment

These regulations do not mandate the use of specific technologies or new equipment.

Sections 948.1, 4001, 4002, 4003, 4004, 4005, 4006, and 4007 Reasonable Alternatives to the Regulation and the Agency's Reasons for Rejecting Them.

No other reasonable alternatives were presented to or considered by the Firearms Division that would be either more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the action is proposed, or would be as effective and less burdensome. The alternative of lower fees than those currently proposed was considered but rejected by the Firearms Division because it would require a reduction and/or elimination of services.

Sections 948.1, 4001, 4002, 4003, 4004, 4005, 4006, and 4007

Reasonable Alternatives to the Proposed Regulatory Action That Would Lessen Any Adverse Impact on Small Businesses and the Agency's Reasons for Rejecting Them.

The alternative of lower fees than those currently proposed was considered but rejected by the Firearms Division because it would require a reduction and/or elimination of services. The Department finds that the proposed regulation would not have an adverse impact on small businesses. Therefore, no such alternatives were identified and rejected.

Sections 948.1, 4001, 4002, 4003, 4004, 4005, 4006, and 4007

Evidence Supporting Finding of No Significant Adverse Economic Impact on Any Business.

The Firearms Division determined the proposed regulations will not have a significant adverse economic impact because the fees are only a tiny fraction of the total overhead costs of running a business. The proposed DROS fee increase in Section 4001 would be the most likely to have an adverse impact on business (gun dealers) because of the potential reduction in firearm sales. However, a person who intends to buy even the least expensive firearm is not likely to be dissuaded from making the purchase because of the \$5 increase in DROS fees. Consequently, the Firearms Division believes the DROS fee increase will not cause any significant reduction in firearm sales. Furthermore, the because the Firearms Division is statutorily mandated to assess fees sufficient to reimburse it's costs, any potential adverse impact is the result of the statutes and not the regulations.

BUREAU OF FIREARMS- ADMINISTRATION

C.E.A.	419-510-7500-003	Administration - Executive
AST BUR CH D/LE DJ	419-510-8681-003	Administration - Executive
AST BUR CHIEF	420-510-8680-001	Administration - Program
STAFF SVS MANGER I	420-510-4800-001	Administration - Program
STAFF SVS MANGER I	420-510-4800-003	Administration - Program
AS INFO SYS AN/SP	420-510-1470-004	Administration - Infor. Tech.
ASO GOVRL PROG ANL	420-510-5393-007	Administration - Budget
ASO GOVRL PROG ANL	420-510-5393-009	Administration - Legislation
ASO GOVRL PROG ANL	420-510-5393-008	Administration - Regulations
STAFF SER AN (GEN)	420-510-5157-008	Administration - Personnel
STAFF SER AN (GEN)	420-510-5157-019	Administration - Procurement

BUREAU OF FIREARMS- ENFORCEMENT

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SPEC AGENT IC D/J	419-505-8523-002	Enforcement
SPEC AGENT IC D/J	419-823-8523-002	Enforcement
SPEC AGENT SUP D/J	419-505-8524-005	Enforcement
SPEC AGENT SUP D/J	419-505-8524-010	Enforcement
SPEC AGENT SUP D/J	419-510-8524-002	Enforcement
SPEC AGENT SUP D/J	419-510-8524-007	Enforcement
SPEC AGENT SUP D/J	419-510-8524-008	Enforcement
SPEC AGENT SUP D/J	419-823-8524-003	Enforcement
SPEC AGENT SUP D/J	419-930-8524-600	Enforcement
SPEC AGENT SUP D/J	419-930-8524-601	Enforcement
SPEC AGENT SUP D/J	419-930-8524-602	Enforcement
SPEC AGENT SUP D/J	419-930-8524-603	Enforcement
SPEC AGENT SUP D/J	419-930-8524-604	Enforcement
CRIMINAL ID SPEC I	420-505-8462-005	Enforcement
CRIMINAL ID SPEC I	420-505-8462-006	Enforcement
CRIMINAL ID SPEC I	420-510-8462-003	Enforcement
CRIML INTG SPEC I	420-930-8443-601	Enforcement
CRIML INTG SPEC I	420-930-8443-602	Enforcement
CRIML INTG SPEC I	420-930-8443-603	Enforcement
CRIML INTG SPEC I	420-930-8443-604	Enforcement
CRIML INTG SPEC I	420-930-8443-605	Enforcement
CRIML ITG SPEC III	420-505-8439-003	Enforcement
OFF TECH (TYPING)	420-510-1139-005	Enforcement
OFF TECH (TYPING)	420-930-1139-600	Enforcement
OFF TECH (TYPING)	420-930-1139-602	Enforcement
PROP CONT II	420-510-1549-001	Enforcement
PROP CONT II	420-510-1549-003	Enforcement

PROOF OF SERVICE

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

I, Laura Palmerin, am employed in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California. I am over the age eighteen (18) years and am not a party to the within action. My business address is 180 East Ocean Boulevard, Suite 200, Long Beach, California 90802.

On June 13, 2017, I served the foregoing document(s) described as

DECLARATION OF SCOTT M. FRANKLIN IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR ADJUDICATION OF PLAINTIFFS' FIFTH AND NINTH CAUSES OF ACTION PURSUANT TO THE BIFURCATION ORDER OF NOVEMBER 4, 2016

on the interested parties in this action by placing

[] the original

[X] a true and correct copy

thereof by the following means, addressed as follows:

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Office of the Attorney General

Anthony Hakl, Deputy Attorney General

1300 I Street, Suite 1101

Sacramento, CA 95814 15

Anthony.Hakl@doj.ca.gov

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X (BY OVERNIGHT MAIL) As follows: I am "readily familiar" with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for overnight delivery by UPS/FED-EX. Under the practice it would be deposited with a facility regularly maintained by UPS/FED-EX for receipt on the same day in the ordinary course of business. Such envelope was sealed and placed for collection and delivery by UPS/FED-EX with delivery fees paid or provided for in accordance with ordinary business practices. Executed on June 13, 2017, at Long Beach, California.

X (BY ELECTRONIC MAIL) As follows: I served a true and correct copy by electronic transmission. Said transmission was reported and completed without error. Executed on June 13, 2017, at Long Beach, California.

X (STATE) I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

-ENDORSED C. D. Michel - S.B.N. 144258 1 Scott M. Franklin - S.B.N. 240254 MICHEL & ASSOCIATES, P.C. 2017 JUN 14 PM 12: 10 180 E. Ocean Boulevard, Suite 200 Long Beach, CA 90802 Telephone: (562) 216-4444 GDSSC COURTHOUSE SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA Facsimile: (562) 216-4445 Email: cmichel@michellawyers.com SACRAMENTO COUNTY Attorney for Plaintiffs/Petitioners 6 7 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 8 FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO 9 10 11 DAVID GENTRY, JAMES PARKER, CASE NO. 34-2013-80001667 MARK MIDLAM, JAMES BASS, and 12 CALGUNS SHOOTING SPORTS SEPARATE STATEMENT IN SUPPORT ASSOCIATION. OF MOTION FOR ADJUDICATION OF 13 PLAINTIFFS' FIFTH AND NINTH Plaintiffs and Petitioners, CAUSES OF ACTION PURSUANT TO THE BIFURCATION ORDER OF 14 NOVEMBER 4, 2016 VS. 15 KAMALA HARRIS, in Her Official Capacity as Attorney General for the State 16 of California; STEPHEN LINDLEY, in His 17 Official Capacity as Acting Chief for the California Department of Justice, BETTY YEE, in her official capacity as State 18 Controller for the State of California, and August 4, 2017 Date: DOES 1-10. 9:00 a.m. 19 Time: Dept.: 31 20 Defendants and Respondents. Judge: Hon. Michael P. Kenny Action filed: 10/16/13 21 22 UNDISPUTED FACT **EVIDENCE** No. 23 GENT002 To purchase a firearm in California, 24 qualified individuals must pay a transaction fee known as a Dealer 25 Record of Sale ("DROS") fee ("Fee"). 2 The California Department of Justice GENT002 26 (the "Department") performs extensive 27 "background checks" of all applicants seeking to purchase firearms. 28

3	The primary purpose of the "DROS Process" is to ensure that people seeking to purchase firearms in California are not legally prohibited from possessing them.	GENT002
4	The Fee was \$2.25 in 1982 when it was statutorily created to cover the costs of background checks.	AGIC007
5	In 1990, the amount of the DROS Fee was \$4.25.	GENT003, AGIC007
6	In 1995, the legislature capped the DROS Fee at \$14.00, subject to Consumer Price Index adjustment.	GENT003
7	In 2004, the Department increased the the DROS fee from \$14 to \$19 for the first handgun or any number of rifles or shotguns in a single transaction.	GENT003
8	Section 28225 provides the rules for how the Fee should be set, i.e., that the fee "shall be no more than is necessary to fund the following:" eleven classes of costs, based on what the Department determined to be "actual" or "estimated reasonable" costs to pay for the eleven costs classes identified.	Penal Code § 28225
)	Penal Code section 28225 places a duty on the Department to consider whether the amount currently being charged for the DROS fee is excessive, and the Department; the Department admits it cannot legally increase the DROS fee to an amount the Department believes to be greater than necessary to fund the costs referred to in Penal Code section 28225.	GENT009-10; GENT034; AGRFP000399
10	The Department deposits DROS fee monies in the "Dealers' Record of Sale Special Account of the General Fund" ("DROS Fund").	GENT004
11	Revenue from multiple fees is pooled in the DROS Fund.	GENT051-52

12	Because of that pooling, however, it is impossible to trace if money paid in via a particular fee is actually used for costs related to that particular cost. For example, it is impossible to determine if a cost listed in Penal Code Section 28225 is funded from DROS fee funds, money from a mix of fee sources, or from fee sources exclusive of the DROS fee.	GENT035-36; GENT051-952
13	The Department has claimed herein that it is "unable to admit or deny" whether DROS fee money constitutes a certain percentage of the money in the DROS Special Account,	GENT035
14	Internal Department documents the Department was ordered to produce herein show that DROS fee funds are the primary source of money going into the DROS Special Account.	AGICO32
15	The Department contends that Per Transaction Cost (i.e., the average cost of performing a given transaction, including a proportional share of overhead costs) of the DROS process is currently at least \$19.00.	GENT011
16	The Department has not provided any basis, however, for that claim. In fact, the Department originally claimed that it would produce a current per transaction cost, but after two years of requests from Plaintiffs herein, the Department repudiated its promise during a meeting in chambers.	Franklin Decl. ¶ 30
17	It was only after years of discovery in this action that the Department finally admitted that it does not actually consider any of the specific costs listed in Penal Code section 28225 when evaluating how much should be charged for the DROS Fee.	GENT080-81; GENT110-111

18	The process used by the Department for at least the last thirteen years (the "Macro Review Process") consists of the following: occasionally, two people in the Department look at (1) how much money is in the DROS Fund, (2) then they estimate the <i>total</i> amount of money going into and coming out of the DROS Fund in the next year, and (3) as long as the DROS Fund will stay in the black and will have a surplus to cover up to one year's worth of operating expenses, the Fee will not be increased.	AGIC007-12; GENT033-34; GENT057; GENT079-80; GENT087; GENT108; GENT110- 111
19	The Department does not have protocol for determining when it should examine if the amount currently being charged for the DROS Fee is excessive.	GENT010; GENT139; GENT078; GENT083
20	As to the eleven cost classes referred to in section 28225(b): (1) the Department is unaware of the amount spent yearly for eight of those categories, one of which is the particularly relevant class stated in section 28225(11) (and four of this group concern costs the Department has not been requested to pay since at least 2004), (2) the Department has identified two categories that are funded from a source other than the DROS Special Account, and (3) one is known: the amount spent for electronic information transfer (.83 to 3.53 as of 20).	GENT012-23; GENT043-47
21	The Department has previously paid Verizon for costs related to electronic information transfer.	GENT045
22	The Department cannot even provide the total amount of section 28225 costs for any year since 2002.	GENT060A
23	The Department claims its process does contemplate the Fee being reduced.	GENT081-83
24	The DROS Fee has never been lowered.	AGIC007; 11 CCR § 4001

25	Between 2005 and 2011, the surplus in the DROS Special Account slowly grew to over \$14 million.	GENT124; AGIC007
26	It was only when the Department got pressure from the legislature about the size of the surplus that the Department instituted a rulemaking to reduce the Fee	GENT084-85; GENT131-134
27	The Department abandoned the 2010 rulemaking in secret in October 2011, about two years after David Harper sent his September 9, 2009, letter to then assembly Nielsen.	GENT031; GENT132-34
28	The amount of the Fee was most recently increased in 2005 via an emergency rulemaking ("2005 Rulemaking") intended to resolve an anticipated negative balance in the DROS Fund.	11 CCR § 4001 (emergency regulation permanently instituted on March 1, 2005);AGRFP000391-396
29	At the time, the Department stated that 2005 increase was "only up to a level to cover actual costs as specified in statute."	AGRFP000391-396
30	The Department concedes that the cost of APPS was not a cost considered in the calculation to raise the Fee.	GENT011
31	The Department claims that it "created a written document that utilized specific cost data to provide an explanation as to why a \$19.00 FEE was appropriate[;]" but the Department refuses to produce such material, claiming it is privileged.	GENT027; GENT064-65
32	Documents ordered produced by this Court over the Department's objections, however, show that the Macro Review Process was used in the 2005 Rulemaking.	AGIC007-19; AGIC048; AGICO22 36; GENT026-27; GENT033
33	The Department's own internal audit recommended cost cutting as an element of a solution to the DROS Fund deficit.	AGIC011-12; AGIC034

34	The Department chose to not adopt a cost cutting recommendation as a way deal with the low funds in the DROS Fund, and instead raised the Fee as the only measure to address the deficit.	11 C.F.R. § 4001; cf. AGIC0011
35	During the summer of 2009 then- Assemblyman Jim Nielsen contacted the Department about the unchecked growth of the DROS Fund surplus, which was over \$8 million at the time	GENT131
36	As of September 2, 2009, the Department knew the then \$10.5 million dollar surplus in the DROS Special Account was more than necessary.	GENT131
37	In response to the assemblyman's inquiry, the Department stated that it was "currently exploring numerous administrative and statutory options to reduce the surplus[, and that "[s]hould [the Department] decide to pursue statutory changes to reduced the surplus[, the Department would] "welcome an opportunity to meet with [the assemblyman] to discuss the specifics of any proposal."	GENT131
38	As a result of the pressure from the legislature, on July 9, 2010, the Department formally commenced rulemaking (the "2010 Rulemaking") regarding the possibility of reducing the amount charged for the Fee from \$19.00 to \$14.00.	GENT84-86
39	The 2010 Rulemaking was initiated while the Department was headed by Attorney General Jerry Brown.	GENT005
40	The Department stated the purpose of the 2010 Rulemaking was to make the amount of the Fee 'commensurate with the actual costs of processing a DROS [application]."	AGRFP000048-49

41	The Department did not actually perform an analysis to determine that the proposed \$14.00 DROS Fee would be ""commensurate with the actual costs of processing a DROS [application;]" instead, it performed only the Macro Review Process, which necessarily did not include "a specific, more detailed analysis[.]"	GENT56-57; GENT109-11; AGRGP000048
42	Defendant Lindley admitted the 2010 Rulemaking was based on a determination that the surplus in the DROS Fund was "excessive[,]" and that, with the "\$19 fee structure there was a surplus at the end of every fiscal year[.]" Similarly, he said "at that point the \$19 was more than what was needed."	GENT083; GENT091; GENT132- 134; AGRGP000048-49.
43	The Department claimed (1) that it never made even a preliminary determination that \$19 was excessive, and that (2) at the conclusion of the 2010 Rulemaking, the Department was of the opinion that the total amount collected as a result of the \$19.00 fee was reasonably related to the total amount of costs referred to in section 28225 that were being incurred by the Department at the time.	GENT 10; GENT025; GENT030; AGRGP000048-49
44	As to the 2010 Rulemaking, the Department held a public hearing, and even created a final statement of reasons.	AGRFP0000166-174
45	Notwithstanding that the Department had basically completed the 2010 Rulemaking, the Department sat on the rulemaking until SB 819 passed, and then the rulemaking was abandoned in favor of SB 819, without any explanation to the public.	AGRFP000174; GENT030-31; GENT050; GENT054-55; GENT120
46	When Defendant Lindley was asked in a deposition in a different lawsuit why the rulemaking was abandoned, he said it was because all of the public comment was against it.	GENT101

17	The Calguns Foundation not only stated that it supported a fee reduction, but that it supported an even greater fee reduction than the 2010 Rulemaking proposed.	AGRFP00176
48	When deposed in this matter, however, Defendant Lindley admitted that it was abandoned in favor of SB 819.	GENT090A
49	when Defendant Lindley was asked at deposition who made the decision to abandon the 2010 rulemaking, he indicated the decision had been made by then Attorney General Kamala Harris.	GENT088-90; GENT092
50	Defendant Lindley stated in a discovery response that he made the decision to abandon the rulemaking.	GENT055
51	The initial statement of reasons for the 2010 Rulemaking literally says the purposes of the proposed fee reduction to "\$14, commensurate with the actual cost of processing a DROS[,]"	AGRFP000419
52	Defendants herein admitted during discovery that the Department initiated the 2010 Rulemaking to reduce the amount of the Fee from \$19 to \$14	GENT029
53	Defendant Lindley claims he does not "think there was an intent to lower it to \$14."	GENT067-68
54	By winter 2010/2011, the DROS Fund surplus was over \$14 million.	GENT124
55	In January 2011, newly elected Governor Jerry Brown released his proposed budget, which included almost \$62 million in cuts, over two years, to the Department's Division of Law Enforcement.	GENT135-136
56	In August 2011, the legislature enacted the California state budget for 2011-2, which included a \$71.5 million dollar reduction in the Division of Law Enforcement's budge over two years.	GENT137-38

57	The intent behind the \$71.5 million cut to the Division of Law Enforcement's budget was to "[e]liminate General Fund from the Division of Law Enforcement[;]" previously, the General Fund was used to pay for the Division of Law Enforcement's APPS-based law enforcement activities, among other things.	GENT011; GENT40; GENT96-98; GENT137-38
58	Shortly after Kamala Harris became California's Attorney General, the Department, acting on her specific instruction, brought proposed legislation to Senator Mark Leno that ultimately became Senate Bill 819 (Leno, 2011).	GENT154A
59	The first substantive version of SB 819, introduced March 21, 2011, did nothing other than addition the word "possession" to two passages in section 28225.	GENT144-146
60	In the opinion of a Department attorney who was involved in the drafting of SB 819, "as the sponsor I think I can say that we felt that it [i.e., adding only the word "possession"] was a sufficient clarification of existing law."	GENT114-15; GENT119; GENT121-22
61	On April 14, 2011, Senator Leno introduced a new, and what was ultimately the final, version of SB 819.	GENT147-53
62	The April 14, 2011, version of SB 819 included a new section, and specifically the subsection limiting SB 819 to providing a funding source for APPS-based law enforcement activities: Section 1(g).	GENT147-50
63	Senator Leno's "Q&A" packet for SB 189 expressly stated that he "added declarations and findings to make it clear that [SB 819 wa]s intended to address the APPS enforcement issue."	GENT125-27

64	A parenthetical note in the "Q&A" packet also shows that the Department was involved in the revision of SB 819 when it the new Section 1 was added.	GENT125-27
65	APPS is a system that cross-references (1) firearm purchaser background check records and (2) criminal or other records that indicate if an individual is prohibited from possessing firearms.	GENT102-03; AGIC0050
66	If the system produces a "hit" that is later verified by human analysis, it provides a basis for law enforcement to contact the person identified to determine that person is illegally possessing a firearm.	GENT102-03
67	Senator Leno and the Department worked together extensively in promoting SB 819.	GENT154A
68	While discussing SB 819 with the legislature and the public, Senator Leno and the Department both made it very clear that SB 819 <i>only</i> applied to funding for APPS-based law enforcement activities.	GENT104; GENT125-127; GENT147-150
69	Further, when the Department and Senator Leno were pushed on why SB 819's proposed statutory change was limited to one word—the addition of the word "possession" to section 28225—the response was clear: SB 819's non-codified provisions provide the needed context to understand what "possession" would mean in section	GENT125-27

70	In 2011, the Legislature passed SB 819, which added the word "possession" to Section 28225, with the following uncodified intent language: "it is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this measure to allow the DOJ to utilize the Dealer Record of Sale Account for the additional, <i>limited</i> purpose of funding enforcement of the Armed Prohibited Persons System."	GENT151-53
71	Since 1999, the Department has been using the DROS Fund to pay for attorney services in over 50 cases.	GENT073-74
72	In fiscal year 2013/2014, \$181,486.29 of DROS Fund money was spent on attorneys.	GENT59-60
73	The total costs of attorney services paid for out of the DROS Fund is in the millions.	GENT075
74	Five positions within the Department, but outside the Bureau, were being funded from the DROS Fund.	AGIC010
75	The State's auditor stated the DROS Fund was a "dubious funding source for these [five abovementioned] positions. While they may somewhat contribute to the goals of the DROS program, an overwhelming majority of their time is spent on non-DROS workload."	AGIC010
76	And once SB 819 became law, the Department started to use the DROS Fund not only to fund APPS-based law enforcement actives, it also used DROS Fund money to pay for APPS itself (e.g., generating the APPS list).	AGRFP0017; GENT041

77	Once SB 819 became law, the Department started to use the DROS Fund for investigations of people who were <i>not</i> on the APPS list. The Department claims SB 819 authorized DROS Fund money to be spent on law enforcement activities related to removing firearms from the possession of prohibited persons, whereas Plaintiffs contend SB 819 is expressly limited to funding APPS-based law enforcement activities.	GENT069-71; GENT077 (See also the First Amended Complaint and Answer to the First Amended Complaint.)
78	Prior to SB 819, APPS and APPS- based law enforcement activities were funded out of the General Fund	GENT40; GENT011; GENT076; GENT095-96; GENT098-99
79	The list of costs funded from the DROS Fund but not referred to in section 28225 also includes the cost of legislative analysis done by the department.	GENT076
80	The list of costs funded from the DROS Fund but not referred to in section 28225 also includes the cost of certain high-level Bureau executives' entire salaries.	AGROG000016
81	The Bureau does not just perform the DROS Process (and the extent relevant, APPS-based law enforcement); it administers over thirty state mandated programs.	GENT139-143
82	Approximately 25% of Defendant Lindley's time as chief of the Bureau was spent working on matters related to APPS.	GENT074A
83	The Department does not separately record expenses for non-APPS-based law enforcement activities and APPS-based law enforcement activities.	GENT077
84	Approximately 5% of the "APPS Cases" handled by the Department concern individuals not identified via APPS.	GENT071-72

	Based on the Department's own data and estimation, and assuming both kinds of enforcement activities take the same time, the amount spent on non-APPS-based law enforcement activities by the Department is somewhere between \$131,272.16 to 262,859.04 (the total yearly salary for approximately 2.84 special agents)—depending on pay grade—not to mention overtime and support staff (e.g., non-sworn criminal identification specialists).	GENT154; GENT156
86	Support staff do a large amount of investigatory work prior to special agents going into the field to contact people who may be armed but legally prohibited from possessing firearms.	GENT100

1 PROOF OF SERVICE 2 STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 3 I, Laura Palmerin, am employed in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, 4 California. I am over the age eighteen (18) years and am not a party to the within action. My 5 business address is 180 East Ocean Boulevard, Suite 200, Long Beach, California 90802. 6 On June 13, 2017, I served the foregoing document(s) described as 7 SEPARATE STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR ADJUDICATION OF PLAINTIFFS' FIFTH AND NINTH CAUSES OF ACTION PURSUANT TO THE 8 **BIFURCATION ORDER OF NOVEMBER 4, 2016** 9 on the interested parties in this action by placing 10 [] the original [X] a true and correct copy 11 12 thereof by the following means, addressed as follows: 13 Office of the Attorney General Anthony Hakl, Deputy Attorney General 14 1300 I Street, Suite 1101 Sacramento, CA 95814 15 Anthony.Hakl@doi.ca.gov 16 X (BY OVERNIGHT MAIL) As follows: I am "readily familiar" with the firm's practice of 17 collection and processing correspondence for overnight delivery by UPS/FED-EX. Under the practice it would be deposited with a facility regularly maintained by UPS/FED-EX 18 for receipt on the same day in the ordinary course of business. Such envelope was sealed and placed for collection and delivery by UPS/FED-EX with delivery fees paid or 19 provided for in accordance with ordinary business practices. 20 Executed on June 13, 2017, at Long Beach, California. 21 X (BY ELECTRONIC MAIL) As follows: I served a true and correct copy by electronic transmission. Said transmission was reported and completed without error. 22 Executed on June 13, 2017, at Long Beach, California. 23 X (STATE) I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that 24 the foregoing is true and correct. 25

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PROOF OF ELECTRONIC SERVICE

Case Name: Gentry, et al. v. Becerra, et al.

Court of Appeal Case No.: C089655

Superior Court Case No.: 34-2013-80001667

I, Sean A. Brady, am employed in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California. I am over the age eighteen (18) years and am not a party to the within action. My business address is 180 East Ocean Boulevard, Suite 200, Long Beach, California 90802.

On February 7, 2020, I served a copy of the foregoing document(s) described as: **APPELLANTS' APPENDIX, VOLUME VIII OF XVI, (Pages 1868 to 2162 of 4059)**, by electronic transmission as follows:

Robert E. Asperger
bob.asperger@doj.ca.gov
1300 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
Attorneys for Defendants and Respondents Xavier Becerra, et al.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on February 7, 2020, at Long Beach, California.

s/ Sean A. Brady
Sean A. Brady
Declarant