

1 C. D. Michel – SBN 144258
2 Anna M. Barvir – SBN 268728
3 Sean A. Brady – SBN 262007
4 Tiffany D. Chevront – SBN 317144
5 MICHEL & ASSOCIATES, P.C.
6 180 East Ocean Blvd., Suite 200
7 Long Beach, CA 90802
8 Telephone: 562-216-4444
9 Facsimile: 562-216-4445
10 cmichel@michellawyers.com

11 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

12 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
13 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

14 NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF
15 AMERICA; JOHN DOE,

16 Plaintiffs,

17 vs.

18 CITY OF LOS ANGELES, ERIC
19 GARCETTI, in his official capacity as
20 Mayor of City of Los Angeles; HOLLY
21 L. WOLCOTT, in her official capacity as
22 City Clerk of City of Los Angeles; and
23 DOES 1-10,

24 Defendants.

Case No.: 2:19-cv-03212 SVW (GJSx)

**REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL
NOTICE IN SUPPORT OF
PLAINTIFFS’ MOTION FOR
ATTORNEYS’ FEES; EXHIBITS
J - R**

Hearing Date: June 15, 2020
Hearing Time: 1:30 p.m.
Judge: Stephen V. Wilson
Courtroom: 10A

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REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE

Under Federal Rule of Evidence 201, Plaintiffs National Rifle Association of America and John Doe respectfully request that the Court take judicial notice of the following documents in support of Plaintiffs' request for attorneys' fees award pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

1. Los Angeles City Ordinance No. 183806 Adding Article 6.7 to Chapter IV, Prohibiting the Possession of Large-Capacity Magazines. A true and correct copy of this document is attached as **Exhibit J**. Exhibit J is a public record that was accessed on or about May 23, 2019 from LACityClerk Connect, the official website of the Los Angeles City Clerk where official city council files are stored and made available to the public. (http://clkrep.lacity.org/onlinedocs/2013/13-0068_ord_183806_09-19-15.pdf)

2. Los Angeles City Ordinance No. 183956 Adding Section 55.21 to Chapter V, Requiring Locked Storage or Trigger Locks for Handguns. A true and correct copy of this document is attached as **Exhibit K**. Exhibit K is a public record that was accessed on or about May 23, 2019 from LACityClerk Connect, the official website of the Los Angeles City Clerk where official city council files are stored and made available to the public. (http://clkrep.lacity.org/onlinedocs/2014/14-1553_ord_183956_12-16-15.pdf)

3. Los Angeles City Ordinance No. 186000 Adding Article 26 to Chapter 1, Division 10 to the Los Angeles Administrative Code requiring prospective contractors to disclose all contracts or sponsorship relationships with the National Rifle Association of America. A true and correct copy of this document is attached as **Exhibit L**. Exhibit L is a public record that was accessed on or about May 23, 2019, from LACityClerk Connect, the official website of the Los Angeles City Clerk where official city council files are stored and made available to the public. (http://clkrep.lacity.org/onlinedocs/2018/18-0896_ORD_186000_04-01-2019.pdf)

4. Los Angeles City Council, Budget & Finance Committee, Motion to

1 List and Boycott All Businesses and Organizations that Have a Formal Relationship
2 with the National Rifle Association (Mar. 28, 2018). A true and correct copy of this
3 document is attached as **Exhibit M**. Exhibit M is a public record of the Los Angeles
4 City Council Budget and Finance Committee that was accessed on or about May 23,
5 2019, from LACityClerk Connect, the official website of the Los Angeles City Clerk
6 where official city council files are stored and made available to the public.

7 (http://clkrep.lacity.org/onlinedocs/2018/18-0262_mot_03-28-2018.pdf)

8 5. Los Angeles City Council, Budget and Finance Committee, Report re:
9 File No. 18-0896 October 3, 2018. A true and correct copy of this document is
10 attached as **Exhibit N**. Exhibit N is a public record of the City's adoption of the
11 motion and recommended action that was accessed on or about May 23, 2019, from
12 LACityClerk Connect, the official website of the Los Angeles City Clerk where
13 official city council files are stored and made available to the public.

14 (http://clkrep.lacity.org/onlinedocs/2018/18-0896_rpt_bfc_10-1-18.pdf)

15 6. Los Angeles City Council, Budget & Finance Committee, Motion to
16 Prepare and Present an Ordinance Directing Prospective Contractors with the City of
17 Los Angeles to Disclose Any Contracts or Subsidiaries with the National Rifle
18 Association, (Sept. 21, 2018). A true and correct copy of this document is attached
19 as **Exhibit O**. Exhibit O is a public record of the Los Angeles City Council Budget
20 and Finance Committee that was accessed on or about May 23, 2019, from
21 LACityClerk Connect, the official website of the Los Angeles City Clerk where
22 official city council files are stored and made available to the public.

23 (http://clkrep.lacity.org/onlinedocs/2018/18-0896_mot_09-21-2018.pdf)

24 7. Los Angeles City Council, Official Action of the Los Angeles City
25 Council, Adopting Budget and Finance Committee Report Re: Council File No. 18-
26 0896 (Oct. 12, 2018). A true and correct copy of this document is attached as
27 **Exhibit P**. Exhibit P is a public record that was accessed on or about May 23, 2019,
28 from LACityClerk Connect, the official website of the Los Angeles City Clerk

1 where official city council files are stored and made available to the public.
2 (http://clkrep.lacity.org/onlinedocs/2018/18-0896_CAF_10-12-2018.pdf)

3 8. Los Angeles City Attorney, Report Re: Draft Ordinance Adding Article
4 26 to Chapter 1, Division 10 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code Requiring City
5 Contractors to Disclose All Contracts with or Sponsorship of the National Rifle
6 Association (Jan. 18, 2019). A true and correct copy of this document is attached as
7 **Exhibit Q**. Exhibit Q is a public record that was accessed on or about May 23, 2019,
8 from LACityClerk Connect, the official website of the Los Angeles City Clerk
9 where official city council files are stored and made available to the public.
10 (http://clkrep.lacity.org/onlinedocs/2018/18-0896_rpt_ATTYY_01-18-2019.pdf)

11 9. Los Angeles City Council, Official Action of the Los Angeles City
12 Council, Adopting Budget and Finance Committee Report and Ordinance First
13 Consideration Re: Council File No. 18-0896 (Feb. 13, 2019). A true and correct copy
14 of this document is attached as **Exhibit R**. Exhibit R is a public record that was
15 accessed on or about May 23, 2019, from LACityClerk Connect, the official website
16 of the Los Angeles City Clerk where official city council files are stored and made
17 available to the public. ([http://clkrep.lacity.org/online docs/2018/18-0896_CAF_02-
18 20-2019.pdf](http://clkrep.lacity.org/online docs/2018/18-0896_CAF_02-20-2019.pdf))

19 A court shall take judicial notice of such a fact if requested by a party and
20 supplied with the necessary information. Fed. R. Evid. 201(d). Here, judicial notice
21 is proper because all the documents for which this request is made are “capable of
22 accurate and ready determination by resort to sources whose accuracy cannot
23 reasonably be questioned.” Fed. R. Evid. 201(b)(2). Indeed, the documents are
24 public records that were accessed from the official websites of government bodies,
25 which “[a] trial court may presume that public records are authentic and
26 trustworthy.” *Gilbrook v. City of Westminster*, 177 F.3d 839, 858 (9th Cir. 1999)
27 (taking judicial notice of agency report).

28 Further, Exhibits J through L include the text of local ordinances passed by the

1 City of Los Angeles, which are matters of public record of which federal courts may
2 take judicial notice. *See Santa Monica Food Not Bombs v. City of Santa Monica*, 450
3 F.3d 1022, 1025 n. 2 (9th Cir. 2006) (citing *Newcomb v. Brennan*, 558 F.2d 825, 829
4 (7th Cir. 1977) (“[M]atters of public record such as state statutes, city charters, and
5 city ordinances fall within the category of “common knowledge” and are therefore
6 proper subjects for judicial notice.”).

7 Further, Exhibits L through R constitute the legislative history of enacted Los
8 Angeles City Ordinance No. 186000, and “[l]egislative history is properly a subject
9 of judicial notice.” *Anderson v. Holder*, 673 F.3d 1089, 1094 n.1 (9th Cir. 2012);
10 *Chaker v. Crogan*, 428 F.3d 1215, 1223 n. 8 (9th Cir. 2005) (discussing legislative
11 history of California statute).

12 In sum, the accuracy of all the public records subject to Plaintiffs’ Request for
13 Judicial Notice, consisting of enacted local ordinances, legislative history, and
14 government reports, cannot reasonably be questioned. Judicial notice of these
15 records is therefore appropriate.

16
17 Dated: April 30, 2020

MICHEL & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

18
19 *s/ Anna M. Barvir*

Anna M. Barvir

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

EXHIBIT J

ORDINANCE NO. 183806

An ordinance adding a new Article 6.7 to Chapter IV of the Los Angeles Municipal Code to prohibit the possession of large-capacity magazines.

WHEREAS, the ability of an automatic or semi-automatic firearm to fire multiple bullets without reloading is directly related to the capacity of the firearm's feeding device or "magazine";

WHEREAS, any ammunition feeding device with the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds of ammunition as defined in Section 16740 of the California Penal Code is considered to be a "large-capacity" magazine, and some large-capacity magazines can hold up to 100 rounds of ammunition;

WHEREAS, although detachable large-capacity magazines are typically associated with machine guns or semi-automatic assault weapons, such devices are available for any semi-automatic firearm that accepts a detachable magazine, including semi-automatic handguns;

WHEREAS, the ability of large-capacity magazines to hold numerous rounds of ammunition significantly increases the lethal capacity of the automatic and semi-automatic firearms with these magazines;

WHEREAS, a recent study concluded that 42 percent of mass shooting incidents within the last three decades involved an assault weapon and more than half of the perpetrators possessed assault weapons, large-capacity magazines or both;

WHEREAS, on average, shooters who use assault weapons and/or large-capacity magazines in mass shootings shoot 151 percent more people and kill 63 percent more people than shooters who do not use assault weapons and large-capacity magazines;

WHEREAS, the prohibition on large-capacity magazines serves as further protection for law enforcement officers because shooters will be forced to reload – and put themselves in a position to be subdued – before they can cause mass casualties;

WHEREAS, large-capacity magazines were used in a number of high-profile shootings, including:

- The shooting at a San Francisco law firm on July 1, 1993, where a shooter armed with semiautomatic assault weapons and large capacity magazines, some capable of holding up to 50 rounds of ammunition, killed 8 people and injured 6 others;

- The shooting on December 7, 1993, that occurred in a Long Island Rail Road train, where a shooter armed with a semi-automatic handgun and large capacity magazines killed 6 people and wounded 19 others;
- The shooting on February 28, 1997, at a North Hollywood Bank of America where two heavily armed bank robbers emptied more than a thousand rounds of ammunition using fully automatic machine guns and an AR-15 assault rifle with high-capacity drum magazines and armor-piercing bullets, where several courageous LAPD officers were outgunned and injured as a result of the incident;
- The shooting at the Connecticut State Lottery Headquarters in Newington, Connecticut on March 6, 1998, where a gunman armed with 9mm pistol and large-capacity magazine holding 19-rounds of ammunition, killed 4 people;
- The shooting on April 20, 1999, at Columbine High School in Columbine, Colorado where two students using shot guns and semi-automatic handguns loaded with 52, 32 and 28-round large-capacity magazines killed 12 students and injured 21 additional students;
- The shooting at the North Valley Jewish Community Center in Granada Hills on August 10, 1999, where a shooter armed with an Uzi-type submachine gun and semi-automatic pistol and large-capacity magazines fired 70 shots into the lobby of the Community Center, wounding 5 people (3 children, 1 teenage counselor and an officer worker);
- The shooting on the campus of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Virginia on April 16, 2007, where a college student using two semi-automatic handguns loaded with 15-round large-capacity magazines and hollow-point ammunition killed 32 people and wounded 17 others;
- The shooting on April 3, 2009, at the American Civic Association immigration center in Binghamton, New York where a shooter armed with semi-automatic pistols, two 30-round large capacity magazines, and two 15-round large capacity magazines, killed 13 people and wounded 4 others;
- The shooting at a family-owned beer and wine wholesaler in Manchester, Connecticut on August 3, 2010, where a gunman using a Sturm Ruger SR9 pistol and two large capacity magazines holding 17-rounds of ammunition, killed 8 co-workers and seriously wounded 2 others;
- The shooting on January 8, 2011, at a constituent meeting held in a supermarket parking lot in Tucson, Arizona where U.S. Representative Gabrielle Gifford and 13 others were shot by a man using a semi-automatic pistol loaded with a 33-round large capacity magazine. Six of the people shot died, including a Federal Court Judge;

- The shooting in a movie theater in Aurora, Colorado on July 20, 2012, where a gunman using a 12-gauge Remington 870 Express Tactical shotgun, a Smith & Wesson M&P15 semi-automatic rifle with a 100-round drum magazine and a semi-automatic handgun killed 12 and injured 58 others;
- The recent shooting on December 14, 2012, at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Connecticut where a gunman using a Bushmaster XM15-E2S rifle with 30-round large-capacity magazines and semi-automatic handguns fatally shot 20 children and 6 adult staff members;
- The recent shooting on July 15, 2013, near and on the campus of Santa Monica College where a shooter armed with 1,300-rounds of ammunition, including a semi-automatic AR-15 assault rifle with large-capacity magazines, capable of holding 30-rounds of ammunition, killed 5 people and seriously wounded 4 others;
- The recent shooting on August 5, 2013, at a town meeting in Ross Township, Pennsylvania where a gunman fired 28-rounds from a Ruger Mini-14 rifle, killing 3 people and injuring 2 others. The shooter used a 30-round large-capacity magazine in his rifle and had 90-rounds of ammunition in his car;
- The recent shooting on August 20, 2013, at Ronald E. McNair Discovery Learning Academy in Decatur, Georgia where a gunman using an AK 47-style assault rifle, large-capacity magazines and nearly 500 rounds of ammunition exchanged fire with local law enforcement before ultimately surrendering to local law enforcement;
- The recent shooting on September 20, 2013 at a park on the south side of Chicago where a shooter armed with an assault weapon equipped with a large-capacity magazine injured 13 people; and
- The recent shooting on November 1, 2013, at Los Angeles International Airport where a gunman using a Smith & Wesson M&P15 semi-automatic rifle loaded with a 30-round large-capacity magazine opened fire into a crowded airport terminal, killing 1 TSA agent and wounding several others. The shooter had five additional 30-round large-capacity magazines and hundreds of ammunition in his carrying bag;

WHEREAS, large-capacity magazine bans reduce the capacity, and thus the potential lethality, of any firearm that can accept a large capacity magazine; and

WHEREAS, large-capacity magazines are not necessary for individuals to vindicate their right to self-defense. Only in an extraordinarily rare circumstance would a person using a firearm in self-defense ever be required to use a large-capacity magazine to defend himself or herself effectively. This is particularly true in an urban center like Los Angeles where law enforcement can and does respond quickly to threats

and incidents. Conversely, the dangers of large-capacity magazines are heightened in dense urban areas like Los Angeles;

WHEREAS, in 1994, in recognition of the dangers posed by large-capacity magazines, Congress adopted a law prohibiting the transfer and possession of large-capacity magazines as part of the federal assault weapon ban;

WHEREAS, the federal law banning large-capacity magazines was enacted with a sunset clause and expired on September 13, 2004;

WHEREAS, a researcher hired by the U.S. Department of Justice to analyze the effect of the 1994 federal ban on assault weapons and large-capacity magazines found that "attacks with semi-automatics including assault weapons and other semi-automatics equipped with large-capacity magazines result in more shots fired, more persons hit, and more wounds inflicted per victim than do attacks with other firearms";

WHEREAS, since the federal ban's sunset in 2004, the Los Angeles Police Department's Gun Unit has seen a significant increase in the number of large-capacity magazines recovered, from 38 in 2003 to anywhere from 151 to 940 each year between 2004 and 2010;

WHEREAS, the number of assault rifles recovered by the Los Angeles Police Department's Gun Unit ranged from 93 in 2010, 56 in 2011, 54 in 2012, and 63 in 2013;

WHEREAS, since January 1, 2000, California Penal Code Section 32310 has, with limited exceptions, prohibited the manufacture, importation into the state, keeping for sale, offering or exposing for sale, giving or lending of large capacity magazines; however, California law does not prohibit the possession of these magazines, and this gap in the law threatens public safety;

WHEREAS, any large-capacity magazine that is subject to California Penal Code Section 32390 is a nuisance wherever found within the State and can be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of Sections 18010 and 18005 of the California Penal Code; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary to preserve the peace and protect the general health, safety and welfare of the residents of the City.

NOW, THEREFORE,

**THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES
DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:**

Section 1. A new Article 6.7 is added to Chapter IV of the Los Angeles Municipal Code to read as follows:

ARTICLE 6.7

LARGE-CAPACITY MAGAZINES – POSSESSION PROHIBITED

SEC. 46.30. LARGE-CAPACITY MAGAZINES – POSSESSION PROHIBITED.

(a) Definitions.

(1) **“LARGE –CAPACITY MAGAZINE”** means any detachable ammunition feeding device with the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds, but shall not be construed to include any of the following:

- (i) A feeding device that has been permanently altered so that it cannot accommodate more than 10 rounds.
- (ii) A .22 caliber tube ammunition feeding device.
- (iii) A tubular magazine that is contained in a lever-action firearm.

(b) Prohibition on Possession of Large-Capacity Magazines

(1) It is unlawful for any person to possess any large-capacity magazine, except as otherwise authorized by law, whether assembled or disassembled.

(2) Any person who, prior to the effective date of this article, was legally in possession of a large-capacity magazine shall have 60 days from such effective date to do any of the following without being subject to prosecution:

- (i) Remove the large-capacity magazine from the City of Los Angeles;
- (ii) Surrender the large-capacity magazine to the Los Angeles Police Department for destruction;
- (iii) Sell or transfer the large-capacity magazine lawfully in accordance with Section 32410 of the California Penal Code.

(c) **Exemptions.**

The provisions of Subsection (b) shall not apply to the following:

- (1) Any government officer, agent, or employee, member of the armed forces of the United States, or peace officer, to the extent that such person is otherwise authorized to possess a large-capacity magazine, and does so while acting within the scope of his or her duties;
- (2) A person licensed pursuant to Sections 26700 to 26915 of the California Penal Code;
- (3) A gunsmith for the purpose of maintenance, repair or modification of the large-capacity magazine;
- (4) Any entity that operates an armored vehicle business pursuant to the laws of the state, and an authorized employee of such entity, while in the course and scope of his or her employment for purposes that pertain to the entity's armored vehicle business;
- (5) Any person, corporation or other entity that manufactures the large-capacity magazine for a person mentioned in Subdivision (1), or for export pursuant to applicable federal regulations;
- (6) Any person using the large-capacity magazine solely as a prop for a motion picture, television or video production;
- (7) Any holder of a special weapons permit issued pursuant to California Penal Code Sections 18900, 31000, 32650, 32700-32720, or 33300;
- (8) Any person issued a permit pursuant to California Penal Code Section 32315 by the Department of Justice upon a showing of good cause for the possession, transportation or sale of large-capacity magazines between a person licensed pursuant to Sections 26700 to 26915 of the California Penal Code, and an out-of-state client, when those activities are in accordance with the terms and conditions of the permit;
- (9) Any federal, state or local historical society, museum or institutional collection which is open to the public, provided that the large-capacity magazine is properly housed, secured from unauthorized handling and unloaded;
- (10) Any person who finds the large-capacity magazine, if the person is not prohibited from possessing firearms or ammunition pursuant to federal or state law, and the person possesses the large-capacity magazine no longer than is necessary to deliver or transport the same to a law enforcement agency for that agency's disposition according to the law;

(11) A forensic laboratory or any authorized agent or employee thereof in the course and scope of his or her authorized activities;

(12) Any person in the business of selling or transferring large-capacity magazines in accordance with California Penal Code Section 32310 who is in possession of a large-capacity magazine solely for the purpose of doing so; or

(13) Any person lawfully in possession of a firearm that the person obtained prior to January 1, 2000 if no magazine that holds 10 or less rounds of ammunition is compatible with that firearm and the person possesses the large-capacity magazine solely for use with that firearm;

(d) **Penalty.** Violation of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor.

(e) **Severability.** If any provision of this ordinance is found to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, that invalidity shall not affect the remaining provisions which can be implemented without the invalid provisions, and to this end, the provisions of this ordinance are declared to be severable.

Sec. 2. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and have it published in accordance with Council policy, either in a daily newspaper circulated in the City of Los Angeles or by posting for ten days in three public places in the City of Los Angeles: one copy on the bulletin board located at the Main Street entrance to the Los Angeles City Hall; one copy on the bulletin board located at the Main Street entrance to the Los Angeles City Hall East; and one copy on the bulletin board located at the Temple Street entrance to the Los Angeles County Hall of Records.

I hereby certify that this ordinance was passed by the Council of the City of Los Angeles, at its meeting of JUL 28 2015.

HOLLY L. WOLCOTT, City Clerk

By [Signature]
Deputy

Approved August 7, 2015

[Signature]
Mayor

Approved as to Form and Legality

MICHAEL N. FEUER, City Attorney

By [Signature]
BRIAN SOTTILE
Deputy City Attorney

Date JUN 26 2014

File No. CF 13-0068

DECLARATION OF POSTING ORDINANCE

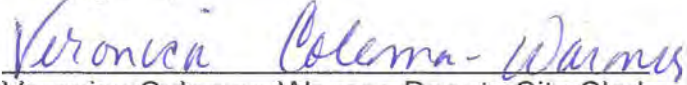
I, VERONICA COLEMAN-WARNER, state as follows: I am, and was at all times hereinafter mentioned, a resident of the State of California, over the age of eighteen years, and a Deputy City Clerk of the City of Los Angeles, California.

Ordinance No.183806 – Adding a new Article 6.7 to Chapter IV of the Los Angeles Municipal Code to prohibit the possession of large-capacity magazines - a copy of which is hereto attached, was finally adopted by the Los Angeles City Council on **July 28, 2015**, and under the direction of said City Council and the City Clerk, pursuant to Section 251 of the Charter of the City of Los Angeles and Ordinance No. 172959, on **August 10, 2015** I posted a true copy of said ordinance at each of the three public places located in the City of Los Angeles, California, as follows: 1) one copy on the bulletin board located at the Main Street entrance to the Los Angeles City Hall; 2) one copy on the bulletin board located at the Main Street entrance to the Los Angeles City Hall East; 3) one copy on the bulletin board located at the Temple Street entrance to the Los Angeles County Hall of Records.

Copies of said ordinance were posted conspicuously beginning on **August 10, 2015** and will be continuously posted for ten or more days.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Signed this **7th** day of **August, 2015** at Los Angeles, California.


Veronica Coleman-Warner, Deputy City Clerk

Ordinance Effective Date: **September 19, 2015**

Council File No. **13-0068**

EXHIBIT K

ORDINANCE NO. 183956

An ordinance adding a new Section 55.21 to Chapter V of the Los Angeles Municipal Code to require handguns located in a residence to be kept in a locked container or disabled with a trigger lock.

WHEREAS, firearm injuries have a significant public health impact both nationally and locally;

WHEREAS, between 1999 and 2010, over 8,300 unintentional shooting deaths were reported in the United States, including 2,383 children and young people under the age of 21;

WHEREAS, on the average, over 16,000 people in the United States are treated each year in hospital emergency rooms for unintentional gunshot wounds;

WHEREAS, in 2010, firearms were used in 19,392 suicides in the United States, constituting almost 62 percent of all gun deaths;

WHEREAS, over 50 percent of suicides are committed with a firearm;

WHEREAS, approximately 49 gun suicides were committed each day for the years 2005-2010;

WHEREAS, firearms were used in 44 percent of suicide deaths among persons under age 25 in 2010;

WHEREAS, more than 75 percent of guns used in suicide attempts and unintentional injuries of people under 19 years of age were stored in the residence of the victim, a relative, or a friend;

WHEREAS, a 1991 study found that 8 percent of accidental shooting deaths resulted from guns fired by children under the age of six;

WHEREAS, having a loaded or unlocked gun in the home is associated with an increased risk of gun-related injury and death;

WHEREAS, in 2013, more than five children under the age of 12 were killed each month by guns that were improperly stored and secured at the home of a family member or friend;

WHEREAS, children are particularly at risk of injury and death, or causing injury and death, when they can access guns in their own homes or homes that they visit;

WHEREAS, a 2005 study found that an estimated 1.69 million children age 18 and under are living in households with loaded and unlocked firearms. Many young

children, including children as young as three years old, are strong enough to fire handguns;

WHEREAS, more than two thirds of school shooters obtained their guns from their own home or that of a relative;

WHEREAS, quick access to loaded firearms heightens the risk that a young person's impulsive decision to commit suicide will be carried out without reflection or seeking help, and that the attempt will be fatal. One third of youths who died by suicide had faced a crisis within the previous 24 hours. Among people who nearly died in a suicide attempt, almost a quarter indicated that fewer than five minutes had passed between deciding on suicide and making the attempt. While fewer than 10 percent of suicide attempts by other means are fatal, at least 85 percent of firearm suicide attempts end in death;

WHEREAS, guns kept in the home are more likely to be involved in an unintentional shooting, criminal assault, or used in suicides and against family and friends rather than in self-defense;

WHEREAS, only one in ten firearm homicides in the shooter's home is considered justified. Of every ten firearm homicide victims killed at the shooter's residence, six were intimate partners or family members of the shooter, three were friends or acquaintances of the shooter, and only one was a stranger to the shooter;

WHEREAS, applying trigger locks or using lockboxes when storing firearms in the home reduces the risk of firearm injury and death;

WHEREAS, keeping a firearm locked when it is not being carried ensures that it cannot be accessed and used by others without the owners' knowledge or permission. This simple measure significantly decreases the risk that the gun will be used to commit suicide, homicide or inflict injury, whether intentionally or unintentionally;

WHEREAS, safe storage measures have a demonstrated protective effect in homes with children and teenagers where guns are stored;

WHEREAS, there is a wide consensus among medical professionals, police chiefs, gun control advocates and gun rights groups that applying trigger locks or using lockboxes to store unsupervised guns in the home promotes health and safety;

WHEREAS, the International Association of Chiefs of Police recommends that state and local governments mandate safe storage of firearms;

WHEREAS, the American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that, if families must have firearms in their homes, the firearms should be stored locked, unloaded and separate from locked ammunition;

WHEREAS, both gun control and gun rights advocates endorse the use of locking devices when storing guns to ensure that unauthorized or untrained persons cannot use the gun to inflict injury or death. For example, the National Rifle Association's Home Firearm Safety Handbook, developed and used as part of the National Rifle Association (NRA) Basic Firearm Training Program, emphasizes that "there is one general rule that must be applied under all conditions: Store guns so they are not accessible to untrained or unauthorized persons." The NRA Guide To The Basics Of Personal Protection In The Home further explains that "all storage methods designed to prevent unauthorized access utilize some sort of locking method";

WHEREAS, requiring firearms to be stored with trigger locks or in a locked container does not substantially burden the right or ability to use firearms for self-defense in the home;

WHEREAS, the locking requirements apply only to handguns that are not being lawfully carried. Gun owners and adults over 18 years of age may carry loaded and unlocked handguns in the home at any time. The safe storage requirements also permit owners to store their handguns fully loaded;

WHEREAS, gun security does not preclude quick access. For example, affordable lockboxes using Simplex-type locks, which pop open immediately when several keys or pushbuttons are touched in a preset sequence, are widely available. Users report that they can retrieve a loaded weapon in just two to three seconds, and that the locks are also easy to open in the dark. The NRA describes this type lockbox as providing "a good combination of security and quick access." Some lockboxes also feature biometric locks, which provide immediate access when they scan the owner's fingerprint; and

WHEREAS, portable lockboxes can store loaded weapons such that they are always within easy reach on counters, tables or nightstands. Such safely stored weapons are more quickly and easily retrieved for use in self-defense than unlocked guns that have been hidden away in seldom-used locations.

NOW, THEREFORE,

**THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES
DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:**

Section 1. A new Section 55.21 is added to Chapter V of the Los Angeles Municipal Code to read as follows:

SEC. 55.21. SAFE STORAGE OF HANDGUNS.

(a) Definitions.

1. **"Residence"** shall mean any structure intended or used for

human habitation, including, but not limited to, houses, condominiums, rooms, in-law units, motels, hotels, single room occupancies, time-shares, recreational and other vehicles where human habitation occurs.

2. **“Locked Container”** shall mean a secure container which is fully enclosed and locked by a padlock, key lock, combination lock or similar locking device.

3. **“Handgun”** shall mean any pistol, revolver or other firearm that is capable of being concealed upon the person, designed to be used as a weapon, capable of expelling a projectile by the force of any explosion or other form of combustion and has a barrel less than 16 inches in length.

4. **“Trigger Lock”** shall mean a trigger lock that is listed in the California Department of Justice’s list of approved firearm safety devices and that is identified as appropriate for that handgun by reference to either the manufacturer and model of the handgun or to the physical characteristics of the handgun that match those listed on the roster for use with the device under Penal Code Section 23655(d).

(b) **Prohibition.** No person shall keep a handgun within a residence unless the handgun is:

1. Stored in a locked container or disabled with a trigger lock that has been approved by the California Department of Justice;

2. Carried on the person of the owner or other lawfully authorized user of the handgun who is over the age of 18; or

3. Within close enough proximity and control that the owner or other lawfully authorized user of the handgun who is over the age of 18 can readily retrieve and use the handgun as if carried on the person.

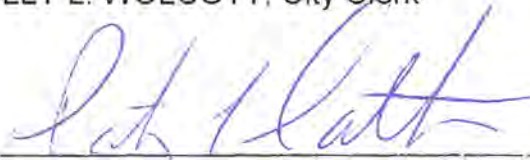
(c) **Penalty.** Every violation of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$1,000 or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or by both.

(d) **Severability.** If any provision of this ordinance is found to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, that invalidity shall not affect the remaining provisions of this ordinance which can be implemented without the invalid provisions, and to this end, the provisions of this ordinance are declared to be severable. The City Council hereby declares that it would have adopted this ordinance and each provision thereof irrespective of whether any one or more provisions are found invalid, unconstitutional or otherwise unenforceable.

Sec. 2. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and have it published in accordance with Council policy, either in a daily newspaper circulated in the City of Los Angeles or by posting for ten days in three public places in the City of Los Angeles: one copy on the bulletin board located at the Main Street entrance to the Los Angeles City Hall; one copy on the bulletin board located at the Main Street entrance to the Los Angeles City Hall East; and one copy on the bulletin board located at the Temple Street entrance to the Los Angeles County Hall of Records.

I hereby certify that this ordinance was passed by the Council of the City of Los Angeles, at its meeting of OCT 27 2015

HOLLY L. WOLCOTT, City Clerk


By 
Deputy

Approved Nov 06 2015


Mayor

Approved as to Form and Legality

MICHAEL N. FEUER, City Attorney

By 
BRIAN SOTTILE
Deputy City Attorney

Date OCT 21 2015

File No. CF 14-1553

DECLARATION OF POSTING ORDINANCE

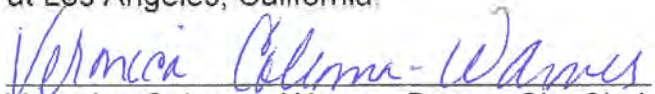
I, VERONICA COLEMAN-WARNER, state as follows: I am, and was at all times hereinafter mentioned, a resident of the State of California, over the age of eighteen years, and a Deputy City Clerk of the City of Los Angeles, California.

Ordinance No.183956 – Adding a new Section 55.21 to Chapter V of the Los Angeles Municipal Code to require handguns located in a residence to be kept in a locked container or disabled with a trigger lock - a copy of which is hereto attached, was finally adopted by the Los Angeles City Council on **October 27, 2015**, and under the direction of said City Council and the City Clerk, pursuant to Section 251 of the Charter of the City of Los Angeles and Ordinance No. 172959, on **November 6, 2015** I posted a true copy of said ordinance at each of the three public places located in the City of Los Angeles, California, as follows: 1) one copy on the bulletin board located at the Main Street entrance to the Los Angeles City Hall; 2) one copy on the bulletin board located at the Main Street entrance to the Los Angeles City Hall East; 3) one copy on the bulletin board located at the Temple Street entrance to the Los Angeles County Hall of Records.

Copies of said ordinance were posted conspicuously beginning on **November 6, 2015** and will be continuously posted for ten or more days.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Signed this **6th** day of **November, 2015** at Los Angeles, California.


Veronica Coleman-Warner, Deputy City Clerk

Ordinance Effective Date: **December 16, 2015**

Council File No. **14-1553**

EXHIBIT L

ORDINANCE NO. 186000

An ordinance adding Article 26 to Chapter 1, Division 10 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code requiring a prospective contractor of the City to disclose all contracts with or sponsorship of the National Rifle Association.

WHEREAS, since the Sandy Hook Elementary School shooting in December 2012, there have been more than 1,600 mass shootings in the United States. In October 2017, a total of 58 people were killed and 489 wounded in an outdoor concert in Las Vegas;

WHEREAS, on average, 100 Americans are killed with guns on a daily basis, while hundreds more are injured. In 2018 alone, there have been more than 300 mass shooting incidents. On October 27, 2018, 11 people were killed and 6 others wounded in a shooting inside a synagogue in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The most recent local mass shooting occurred on November 7, 2018, inside a Thousand Oaks' restaurant where 12 people were shot and killed;

WHEREAS, the National Rifle Association (NRA) has sought to block sensible gun safety reform at every level of government across the nation. The NRA's influence is so pervasive in Congress that no national gun safety legislation has been enacted since the 1994 assault weapons ban, a ban that expired in 2004;

WHEREAS, the NRA has five million members, 69% of whom support sensible gun control regulation. The NRA's leadership, however, ignores its members' perspective by continuing to lobby for easy access to firearms, no background checks, no limits on magazine capacity, no regulation of assault weapons, no mandatory training, and no age restrictions;

WHEREAS, in 2015, the NRA collected \$163 million in membership dues. In return for membership in the NRA, members receive an array of benefits and corporate discounts to products and services including: home, car, health, and life insurance; travel discounts, including vehicle rentals and hotel stays; online privacy and personal data protection services; club memberships; and access to an exclusive medical network and global security services;

WHEREAS, the benefits and discounts the NRA arranges for its membership entices new members to join and existing members to renew their NRA membership. The millions of dollars generated from the new and renewed membership dues fund the NRA agenda of opposing legislative efforts throughout the country to adopt sensible gun regulations. The membership dues also finance the NRA's nationwide effort to repeal existing gun control measures and to diminish local and state government's ability to adopt sensible gun legislation;

WHEREAS, in the aftermath of the synagogue shooting, the Pittsburgh City Council is now considering adopting gun control measures, including a measure to

allow the courts to take guns away temporarily from individuals deemed to pose a significant danger to themselves or others. Although the measures have yet to be adopted, the NRA has declared that it will sue Pittsburgh to try and stop its adoption of this and other sensible gun safety measures;

WHEREAS, even with the increasing number of mass shootings throughout the country, the NRA leadership, with the financial support of its dues paying members, continues to lobby against gun safety regulations. For example, the NRA leadership continues to resist efforts by state and local governments to require mental health screenings for firearm purchases, even though between 70-80% of NRA members support universal background checks;

WHEREAS, the City of Los Angeles has enacted ordinances and adopted positions that promote gun safety and sensible gun ownership. The City's residents deserve to know if the City's public funds are spent on contractors that have contractual or sponsorship ties with the NRA. Public funds provided to such contractors undermines the City's efforts to legislate and promote gun safety; and

WHEREAS, this ordinance requires those seeking to do business with the City to fully and accurately disclose any and all contracts with or sponsorship of the NRA.

NOW, THEREFORE,

**THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES
DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:**

Section 1. A new Article 26 is added to Chapter 1, Division 10 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code to read as follows:

CHAPTER 1, ARTICLE 26

**DISCLOSURE OF CONTRACTS AND SPONSORSHIP OF THE
NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION**

Sec. 10.52. Definitions.

The following definitions shall apply to this article:

A. **"Awarding Authority"** means the governing body, board, officer or employee of the City authorized to award a Contract and shall include a department which has control of its own funds if the department adopts policies consonant with the provisions of this article.

B. **"City"** means the City of Los Angeles and all Awarding Authorities thereof.

C. **“Contract”** means any agreement, franchise, lease or concession, including an agreement for any occasional professional or technical personal services, for the performance of any work or service, the provision of any materials or supplies or the rendering of any service to the City of Los Angeles, which is awarded or entered into with or on behalf of the City of Los Angeles or any Awarding Authority of the City.

D. **“Designated Administrative Agency (DAA)”** means the Department of Public Works, Bureau of Contract Administration, which shall bear administrative responsibilities under this article.

E. **“Person”** means any individual, proprietorship, partnership, joint venture, corporation, limited liability company, trust, association, or other entity that may enter into a Contract.

F. **“Sponsorship”** means an agreement between a Person and the NRA to provide a discount to the NRA or an NRA member of the customary costs, fees or service charges for goods or services provided by the Person to the NRA or an NRA member.

G. **“Subsidiary”** means any individual, proprietorship, partnership, joint venture, corporation, limited liability company, trust, association, or other entity owned or controlled by a Person.

Sec. 10.52.1. Disclosure Requirement.

A. Each Awarding Authority shall require that a Person fully disclose, prior to entering into a Contract, all of its and its Subsidiaries' contracts with or Sponsorships of the NRA.

B. The disclosure required under this section shall continue throughout the term of the Contract, thereby obligating a Person to update its disclosure each time the Person or its Subsidiary contracts with or enters into a Sponsorship with the NRA.

The Awarding Authority may terminate a Contract if at any time it determines a Person failed to fully or accurately disclose all of its and its Subsidiaries contracts with or Sponsorships of the NRA.

Sec. 10.52.2. Exceptions.

This article shall not be applicable to the following Contracts:

- A. Contracts for the investment of:
 - (1) City trust moneys or bond proceeds;
 - (2) pension funds;

(3) indentures, security enhancement agreements for City tax-exempt and taxable financings;

(4) deposits of City surplus funds in financial institutions;

(5) the investment of City moneys in securities permitted under the California State Government Code and/or the City's investment policy;

(6) investment agreements;

(7) repurchase agreements;

(8) City moneys invested in United States government securities; or

(9) Contracts involving City moneys in which the Treasurer or the City Administrative Officer finds that the City will incur a financial loss or forego a financial benefit, and which in the opinion of the Treasurer or the City Administrative Officer would violate his or her fiduciary duties.

B. Grant funded Contracts if the application of this article would violate or be inconsistent with the terms or conditions of a grant or grant Contract with an agency of the United States, the State of California or the instruction of an authorized representative of any of those agencies with respect to any grant or grant Contract.

C. Contracts with a governmental entity such as the United States of America, the State of California, a county, city or public agency of one of these entities, or a public or quasi-public corporation located in the United States and declared by law to have a public status.

D. Contracts awarded on the basis of exigent circumstances whenever an Awarding Authority finds that the City would suffer a financial loss or that City operations would be adversely impacted unless exempted from the provisions of this article. This finding must be approved by the DAA prior to Contract execution.

E. Contracts for goods covered under a United States patent or only available from a single source.

F. Contracts for repairs, alterations, work or improvements declared in writing by the Awarding Authority to be of urgent necessity for the preservation of life, health or property. The declaration shall give the reasons for the urgent necessity and must be approved by the Council or its designee.

G. Contracts entered into during time of war or national, state or local emergency declared in accordance with federal, state or local law, where the Council adopts a resolution by two-thirds vote and is approved by the Mayor, the suspension of any or all the restrictions of Section 371 of the Los Angeles City Charter or their applicability to the Awarding Authority.

H. Contracts for equipment repairs or parts obtained from the manufacturer of the equipment or its exclusive agent.

Sec. 10.52.3. Administration.

The DAA shall administer the requirements of this article. The DAA shall develop an affidavit to be used by the Awarding Authority in obtaining the disclosure required under this article. The DAA shall promulgate rules and regulations consistent with this article for the implementation of the provisions of this article.

Sec. 10.52.4. Application of this Article.

This article is applicable to Contracts entered into after the effective date of this ordinance.

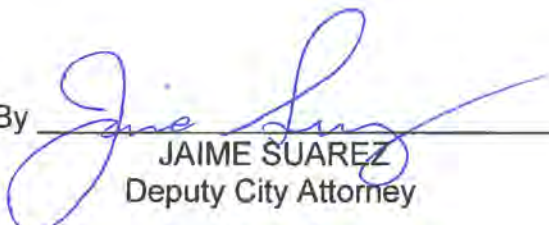
Sec. 10.52.5. Severability.

If any part or provision of this article, including, but not limited to, a section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, phrase or word, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this article. The City Council hereby declares that it would have adopted this article and each and every section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, phrase and word thereof not declared invalid or unconstitutional, without regard to whether any portion of this article would be subsequently declared invalid or unconstitutional.

Sec. 2. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and have it published in accordance with Council policy, either in a daily newspaper circulated in the City of Los Angeles or by posting for ten days in three public places in the City of Los Angeles: one copy on the bulletin board located at the Main Street entrance to the Los Angeles City Hall; one copy on the bulletin board located at the Main Street entrance to the Los Angeles City Hall East; and one copy on the bulletin board located at the Temple Street entrance to the Los Angeles County Hall of Records.

Approved as to Form and Legality

MICHAEL N. FEUER, City Attorney

By 
JAIME SUAREZ
Deputy City Attorney

Date 2/12/2019

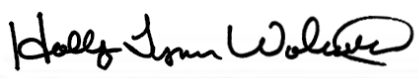
File No. 18-0896

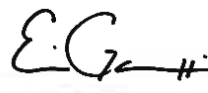
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I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was passed by the Council of the City of Los Angeles.

CITY CLERK

MAYOR





Ordinance Passed 02/12/2019

Approved 02/18/2019


Ordinance Effective Date: 04/01/2019
Council File No.: 18-0896

DECLARATION OF POSTING ORDINANCE

I, Ottavia Smith state as follows: I am, and was at all times hereinafter mentioned, a resident of the State of California, over the age of eighteen years, and a Deputy City Clerk of the City of Los Angeles, California.

Ordinance No. 186000 - a copy of which is hereto attached, was finally adopted by the Los Angeles City Council on 02/12/2019, and under the direction of said City Council and the City Clerk, pursuant to Section 251 of the Charter of the City of Los Angeles and Ordinance No. 172959, I conspicuously posted a true copy of said ordinance at each of the three public places located in the City of Los Angeles, California, as follows: 1) one copy on the bulletin board located at the Main Street entrance to the Los Angeles City Hall; 2) one copy on the bulletin board located at the Main Street entrance to the Los Angeles City Hall East; 3) one copy on the bulletin board located at the Temple Street entrance to the Los Angeles County Hall of Records beginning on 02/20/2019 and will be continuously posted for ten or more days.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.



Deputy Clerk

Date: 02/20/2019

Ordinance Effective Date: 04/01/2019

Council File No.: 18-0896

EXHIBIT M

BUDGET & FINANCE

MOTION

According to a 2017 report from Everytown For Gun Safety, there have been 156 mass shootings from 2009-2016. Those statistics do not include the recent mass shooting incidents in Parkland, Florida and Las Vegas, Nevada.

The National Rifle Association (NRA) is the most influential lobbying organization in the United States, effectively hindering the adoption of any common sense gun safety laws at every level of government.

According to an audit obtained by the Center for Responsive Politics, the NRA's spending on political activities from 1998-2017 aggregated to over \$200 million.

The City of Los Angeles has historically enacted ordinances and adopted positions that promote gun safety and gun safety legislation.

Given the opposing stances of the NRA and the City, the City should move to rid itself of its relationships with any organization that supports the NRA.

I THEREFORE MOVE that the City Council direct the Chief Legislative Analyst (CLA) to report back with a list of all businesses and organizations that have a formal relationship with the NRA.

I FURTHER MOVE that the CLA report back with options for the City to immediately boycott those businesses and organizations until their formal relationship with the NRA ceases to exist.

PRESENTED BY: 
MITCH O'FARRELL
Councilmember, 13th District

SECONDED BY: 

ORIGINAL


MAR 28 2019

EXHIBIT N

File No. [18-0896](#)

BUDGET AND FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT relative to disclosure by prospective contractors with the City of Los Angeles of contracts or sponsorships with the National Rifle Association (NRA).

Recommendation for Council action, pursuant to Motion (O'Farrell - Krekorian):

REQUEST the City Attorney, with the assistance of the Bureau of Contract Administration, to prepare and present an ordinance directing any prospective contractor with the City of Los Angeles to disclose under affidavit: any contracts it, or any of its subsidiaries, has with the NRA; and, any sponsorship it, or any of its subsidiaries, provides to the NRA.

Fiscal Impact Statement: Neither the City Administrative Officer nor the Chief Legislative Analyst has completed a financial analysis of this report.

Community Impact Statement: None submitted.

SUMMARY

At its regular meeting held on October 1, 2018, the Budget and Finance Committee considered Motion (O'Farrell - Krekorian) relative to a request to the City Attorney, with the assistance of the Bureau of Contract Administration, to prepare and present an ordinance directing any prospective contractor with the City of Los Angeles to disclose any contracts with the NRA or sponsorships provided to the NRA.

During discussion of this matter, Councilmember O'Farrell, mover of the Motion, addressed the Committee and provided background on the Motion (as detailed in the Communication from Councilmember O'Farrell dated October 1, 2018, attached to the Council file).

After consideration, and after providing an opportunity for public comment, the Committee recommended that Council approve the Motion. This matter is now forwarded to the Council for its consideration.

Respectfully Submitted,

BUDGET AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>VOTE</u>
KREKORIAN:	YES
ENGLANDER:	ABSENT
KORETZ:	ABSENT
BLUMENFIELD:	YES
BONIN:	YES

REW 10/3/18 FILE NO. 18-0896

-NOT OFFICIAL UNTIL COUNCIL ACTS-

EXHIBIT O

BUDGET & FINANCE

MOTION

According to the Gun Violence Archive, since the Sandy Hook Elementary School shooting in December 2012, there have been more than 1,600 mass shootings. In 2018 alone, there have been over 200 mass shooting incidents.

Research compiled by Everytown for Gun Safety show that on average, 96 Americans are killed with guns on a daily basis, while hundreds more are injured. The effects of gun violence extend far beyond these casualties.

The National Rifle Association (NRA) has been one of the most significant roadblocks to sensible gun safety reform at every level of government across the nation. In Congress, next to nothing has been done due to the NRA's stranglehold and propaganda machine. According to an audit obtained by the Center for Responsive Politics, the NRA's spending on political activities from 1998-2017 aggregated to over \$200 million.

The City of Los Angeles has historically enacted ordinances and adopted positions that support and promote gun safety and gun safety legislation.

For the sake of transparency, the City's residents and stakeholders deserve to know how the City's public funds are being spent, and whether taxpayer funds are being spent on contractors that have contractual or sponsorship ties with the NRA. An ordinance should be drafted and modeled after existing disclosure requirements like the Border Wall Contracts Disclosure and the Slavery Disclosure ordinances.

I THEREFORE MOVE, that the City Council REQUEST the City Attorney, with the assistance of the Bureau of Contract Administration, to prepare and present an ordinance directing any prospective contractor with the City of Los Angeles to disclose, under affidavit: (1) any contracts it or any of its subsidiaries has with the National Rifle Association; and (2) any sponsorship it or any of its subsidiaries provides to the National Rifle Association.

PRESENTED BY:



MITCH O'FARRELL
Councilmember, 13th District

SECONDED BY:



ORIGINAL

SEP 21 2018



EXHIBIT P

HOLLY L. WOLCOTT
CITY CLERK

City of Los Angeles
CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE
CITY CLERK

SHANNON D. HOPPE
EXECUTIVE OFFICER



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

Council and Public Services Division
200 N. SPRING STREET, ROOM 395
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
GENERAL INFORMATION - (213) 978-1133
FAX: (213) 978-1040

PATRICE Y. LATTIMORE
ACTING DIVISION MANAGER

CLERK.LACITY.ORG

When making inquiries relative to
this matter, please refer to the
Council File No.: [18-0896](#)

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCIL

October 12, 2018

Council File No.: [18-0896](#)

Council Meeting Date: October 10, 2018

Agenda Item No.: 13

Agenda Description: BUDGET AND FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT relative to disclosure by prospective contractors with the City of Los Angeles of contracts or sponsorships with the National Rifle Association.

Council Action: BUDGET AND FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT - ADOPTED

Council Vote:	YES	BOB BLUMENFIELD
	ABSENT	MIKE BONIN
	ABSENT	JOE BUSCAINO
	ABSENT	GILBERT A. CEDILLO
	YES	MITCHELL ENGLANDER
	YES	MARQUEECE HARRIS-DAWSON
	YES	JOSE HUIZAR
	ABSENT	PAUL KORETZ
	ABSENT	PAUL KREKORIAN
	YES	NURY MARTINEZ
	YES	MITCH O'FARRELL
	YES	CURREN D. PRICE
	YES	MONICA RODRIGUEZ
	YES	DAVID RYU
	YES	HERB WESSON

HOLLY L. WOLCOTT
CITY CLERK

Adopted Report(s)

Title

Report from Budget and Finance Committee

Date

10/01/2018

EXHIBIT Q



MICHAEL N. FEUER
CITY ATTORNEY

REPORT NO. **R 19-0017**
JAN 18 2019

REPORT RE:

**DRAFT ORDINANCE ADDING ARTICLE 26 TO CHAPTER 1, DIVISION 10 OF THE
LOS ANGELES ADMINISTRATIVE CODE REQUIRING CITY CONTRACTORS TO
DISCLOSE ALL CONTRACTS WITH OR SPONSORSHIP OF
THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION**

The Honorable City Council
of the City of Los Angeles
Room 395, City Hall
200 North Spring Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Council File No. 18-0896

Honorable Members:

Pursuant to your request, this Office has prepared and now transmits for your consideration the enclosed draft ordinance, approved as to form and legality. The draft ordinance adds Article 26 to Chapter 1, Division 10 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code to require anyone seeking a contract with the City to disclose all contracts with or any sponsorship of the National Rifle Association.

Council Rule 38 Referral

A copy of the draft ordinance was sent, pursuant to Council Rule 38, to the Bureau of Contract Administration, Department of Recreation and Parks, Department of General Services, and City Administrator Officer with a request that all comments, if any, be presented directly to the City Council when this matter is considered.

The Honorable City Council
of the City of Los Angeles
Page 2

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Deputy City Attorney Jaime Suarez at (213) 978-1931. He or another member of this Office will be present when you consider this matter to answer questions you may have.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL N. FEUER, City Attorney

By 

DAVID MICHAELSON
Chief Assistant City Attorney

DM:JS:cl
Transmittal

EXHIBIT R

HOLLY L. WOLCOTT
CITY CLERK

City of Los Angeles
CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE
CITY CLERK

SHANNON D. HOPPE
EXECUTIVE OFFICER



ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

Council and Public Services Division
200 N. SPRING STREET, ROOM 395
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
GENERAL INFORMATION - (213) 978-1133
FAX: (213) 978-1040

PATRICE Y. LATTIMORE
DIVISION MANAGER

CLERK.LACITY.ORG

When making inquiries relative to
this matter, please refer to the
Council File No.: [18-0896](#)

OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCIL

February 13, 2019

Council File No.: [18-0896](#)

Council Meeting Date: February 12, 2019

Agenda Item No.: 4

Agenda Description: BUDGET AND FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT and ORDINANCE FIRST CONSIDERATION relative to amending the Los Angeles Administrative Code to require City contractors and prospective City contractors to disclose all contracts with or sponsorship of the National Rifle Association.

Council Action: BUDGET AND FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT AND ORDINANCE FIRST CONSIDERATION - ADOPTED

Council Vote:

YES	BLUMENFIELD	ABSENT	HUIZAR	YES	PRICE
YES	BONIN	YES	KORETZ	YES	RODRIGUEZ
YES	BUSCAINO	YES	KREKORIAN	YES	RYU
YES	CEDILLO	YES	MARTINEZ	YES	SMITH
YES	HARRIS-DAWSON	YES	O'FARRELL	YES	WESSON

HOLLY L. WOLCOTT
CITY CLERK

Pursuant to Charter/Los Angeles Administrative Code Section(s): 250

FILE SENT TO MAYOR:

LAST DAY FOR MAYOR TO ACT:

APPROVED

 ***DISAPPROVED**

 ***VETO**

02/18/2019

Mayor

DATE SIGNED

Adopted Report(s)

Title

Date

Final Ordinance No. 186000

04/01/2019

Report from Budget and Finance Committee

02/04/2019

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Case Name: *National Rifle Association, et al., v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*
Case No: 2:19-cv-03212 SVW (GJSx)

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT:

I, the undersigned, am a citizen of the United States and am at least eighteen years of age. My business address is 180 East Ocean Boulevard, Suite 200, Long Beach, California 90802.

I am not a party to the above-entitled action. I have caused service of:

**REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS’
MOTION FOR ATTORNEYS’ FEES; EXHIBITS J - R**

on the following party by electronically filing the foregoing with the Clerk of the District Court using its ECF System, which electronically notifies them.

Benjamin F. Chapman
Los Angeles City Attorney
200 N. Main St., Suite 675
Los Angeles, CA 90012
benjamin.chapman@lacity.org
Attorneys for Defendants

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed April 30, 2020.

s/ Laura Palmerin

Laura Palmerin