

APPS 2017 Annual Report to the Legislature



Armed and Prohibited Persons System

SB 140 Legislative Report Number Four

Calendar Year 2017 (Revised 3/9/2018)

Pursuant to Penal Code section 30015, the Department of Justice shall address the backlog in the Armed and Prohibited Persons System and the illegal possession of firearms by those prohibited persons. This is the calendar year 2017 Armed and Prohibited Persons System report due to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee by March 1, 2018.

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Executive Summary

This report summarizes the activities of the California Department of Justice (Department), Bureau of Firearms (BOF) Armed and Prohibited Persons System during the reporting period of January 1, 2017, to December 31, 2017. SB 140 (2013) requires the Department to submit an annual report for the prior calendar year to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee by March 1 each year.

California law requires the Department to maintain a “Prohibited Armed Persons File,”¹ also known as the Armed and Prohibited Persons System (APPS) program. APPS was conceptualized by the Legislature in 1999 as a result of the proliferation of gun violence across the state and the nation and went into effect in December 2006.

The State of California is the first and only state in the nation to establish an automated system for tracking firearm owners who might fall into a prohibited status.

The focus of APPS is to disarm convicted criminals, individuals with mental illness, and other dangerous individuals. APPS tracks individuals (“subjects”) who lawfully purchased firearms, but then illegally retained their firearms after falling into a prohibited category.² APPS cross-references firearms owners across the state against criminal history records, mental health records, and restraining orders to identify individuals who have been, or will become, prohibited from possessing a firearm subsequent to the legal acquisition or registration of a firearm or assault weapon. This is a proactive way to prevent crime and reduce violence, including incidents of domestic violence.

Until 2014, the APPS database was exclusively focused on handgun transaction records, despite the fact approximately half of all California firearm sales involve long guns.³ Effective January 1, 2014, a new California law (Assembly Bill 809, 2011 Feuer) mandated the Department to collect and retain firearm transaction information for all types of firearms, including long guns. This change increased the number of subjects added to the APPS database. The number of subjects who were deemed prohibited in 2017 increased by 251 (approximately 2.5 percent) over the prior year.

In 2013, Senate Bill 140 (Leno) passed the Senate overwhelmingly, and appropriated \$24,000,000 from the Dealer Record of Sale Special Fund to the Department for three years to reduce the volume of pending APPS background investigations. On July 1, 2013, there were 20,721 active subjects in the APPS database, and since that date an additional 40,800 people became prohibited. **Due to support of APPS by the Attorney General and Legislature:**

Department agents doubled the average number of firearms seized per year and reduced the listed prohibited subjects to 10,226, the lowest since January 2008.

In 2017, the APPS enforcement program completed 8,559 investigations, resulting in 431 arrests and the seizure of 3,685 firearms. Other significant seizures include 819,343 rounds of ammunition, 3,751 magazines, 547 large capacity magazines, and 2 destructive devices. An additional 259 cases were filed with the respective District Attorney Offices when the APPS subject was not present at the time of seizure.

¹ California Penal Code §30000(a)

² California Penal Code §30000, 30005

³ Long gun is generally designed to be held by both hand and braced against a shoulder, in contrast to a handgun that is held with a single hand.

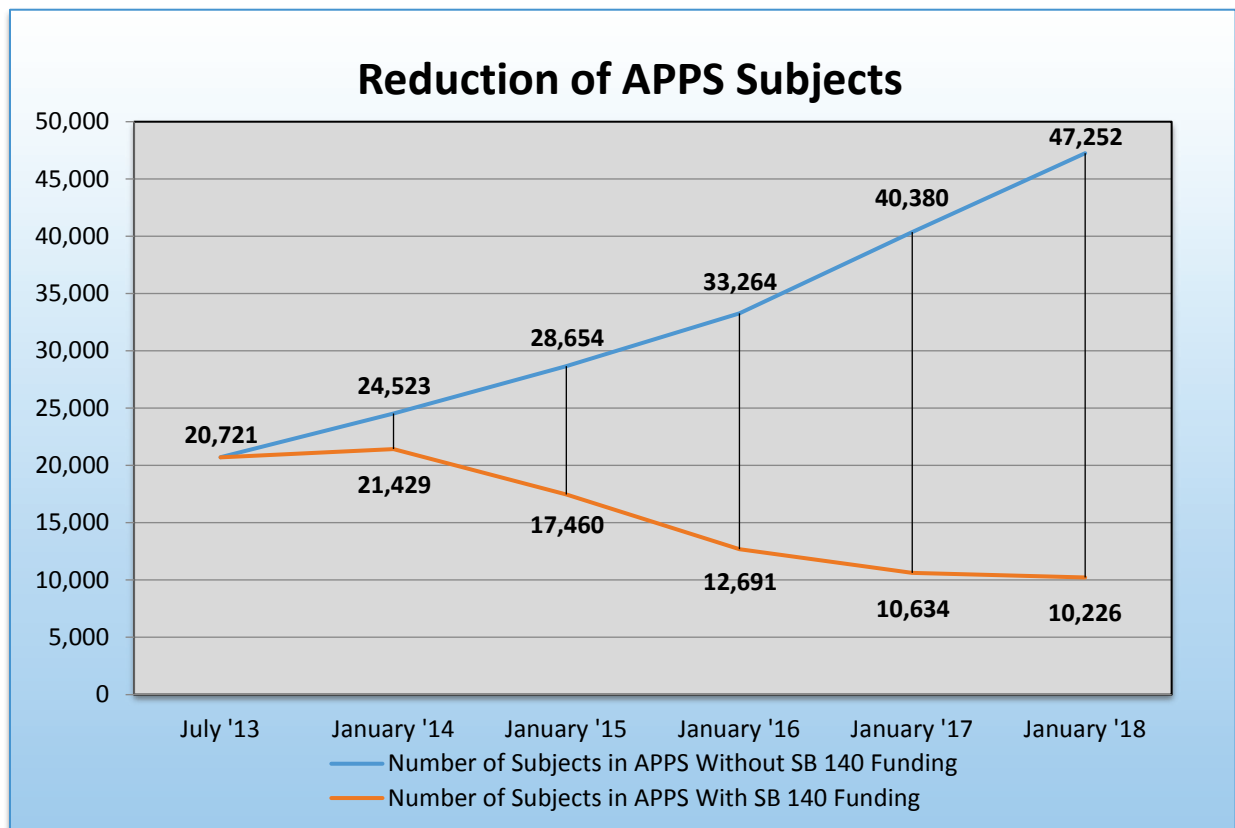
Reduction of APPS Subjects

As of January 1, 2018, the Department’s investigative and enforcement efforts have reduced the number of active subjects in the APPS database to 10,226 when it was based only on handgun information and did not include long gun information. This is the lowest figure since January 2008.

The creation of the Department’s enhanced APPS enforcement program has allowed for a historic reduction of the number of active subjects in the APPS database to an extent that would not otherwise have been possible. At the inception of SB 140 (July 1, 2013), there were 20,721 active subjects in the APPS database. An additional 40,800 subjects were deemed prohibited between July 1, 2013 and December 31, 2017; during the same period of time, 14,269 people were removed via attrition due to death or expired prohibitions. Without any enforcement action, the number of active subjects in APPS would have grown to 47,252 as evidenced below. However, with SB 140 funding and a more robust enforcement program, there have been a total of 37,026 active subjects eliminated from the APPS database. An overall reduction of more than 78 percent since July 2013.

At the beginning of 2017, there were a total of 10,634 people in the APPS database. In that year, an additional 10,350 subjects were deemed prohibited from owning or possessing firearms and 3,478 subjects naturally fell out of the database due to death or expired prohibition. As a result, the Department worked diligently to address the combined 17,506 prohibited subjects. In 2017, there were a total of 7,280 subjects cleared from the APPS database.

The following graph illustrates the Department’s efforts in reducing the number of active subjects in the APPS database since July 1, 2013.



Addition of APPS Subjects

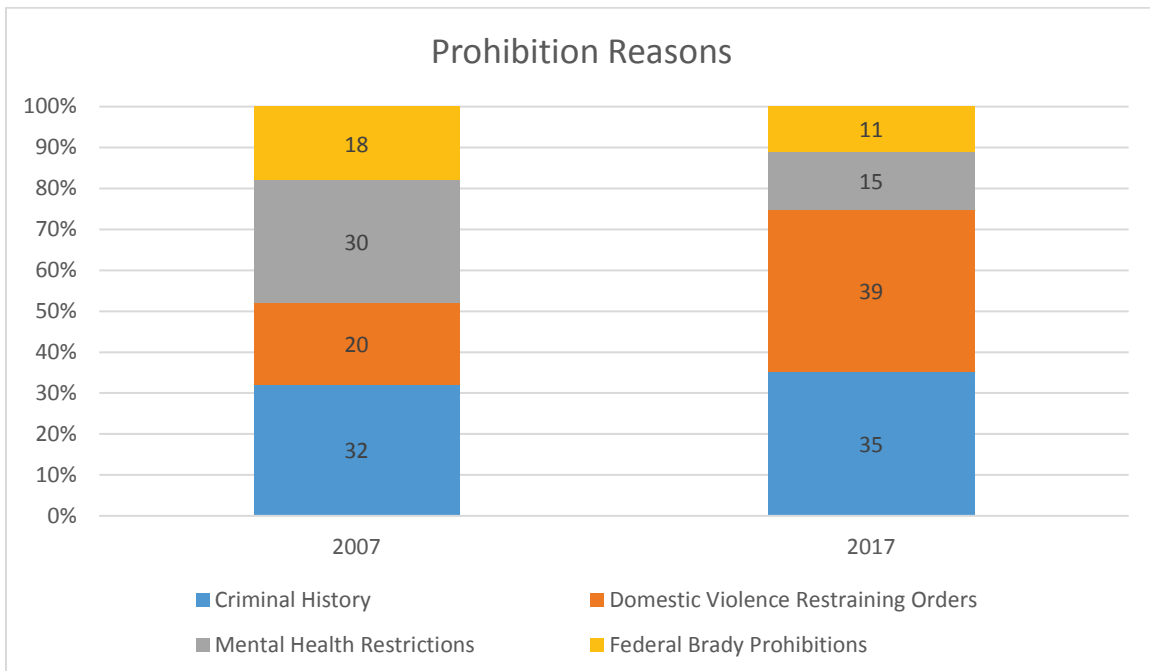
As stated in the Executive Summary, until recently, the APPS database was based exclusively on handgun transaction records, despite that approximately half of all California firearm sales involve long guns. Effective January 1, 2014, a new California law mandated the Department collect and retain firearm transaction information for all types of guns, including long guns. This new law has increased the number of people who may fall into the APPS database. In 2017, an additional 10,350 subjects were deemed prohibited from owning or possessing firearms and 3,478 subjects naturally fell out of the database due to death or expired prohibition. In 2017, 251 (approximately 2.5 percent) more subjects were deemed prohibited from the prior year.

Percentage of Subjects in APPS by Prohibitions

The APPS database cross-references firearms owners across the state against criminal history records, mental health records, and restraining orders to identify individuals who have become prohibited from possessing a firearm subsequent to the legal acquisition or registration of a firearm or assault weapon.

Many APPS subjects have multiple prohibitions, such as a felon with a domestic violence restraining order or one who is a fugitive from justice. This fact, coupled with the fluidity of the APPS database – subjects enter and exit the database on a regular basis – makes it difficult to accurately breakdown why each subject in the APPS database is prohibited from possessing a firearm. We can, however, report the categorical percentages for each year. For instance, a subject who has a firearm-prohibiting misdemeanor conviction, a domestic violence restraining order, and a mental health prohibition, may only be counted for one prohibition factor, not three. In cases with multiple prohibitions, the Department of Justice categorizes the subject’s most serious prohibition, or the factor with the greatest length of prohibition.

The following graph provides the prohibiting categorical percentages for calendar years (CY) 2007 and 2017. In 2007, the percentages of categorical information updating the APPS database were as follows: 32 percent due to changes in felony and misdemeanor convictions; 30 percent due to mental health prohibitions; 20 percent due to domestic violence and other restraining orders, and 18 percent due to Federal Brady prohibitions. As the 2017 data below demonstrates, the predominant prohibiting category has changed over time; domestic violence restraining orders have grown.

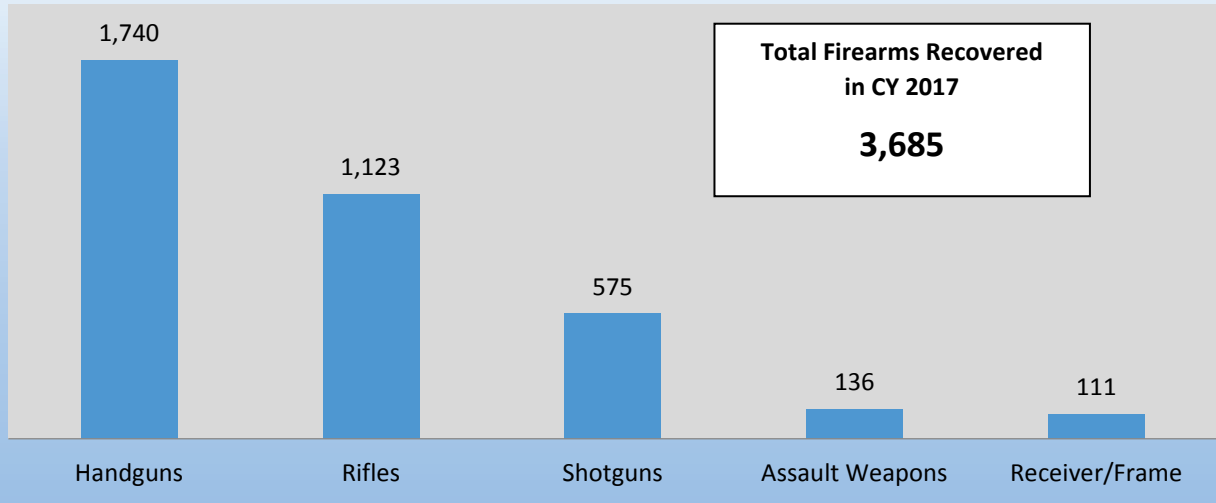


Number of Firearms and Contraband Recovered

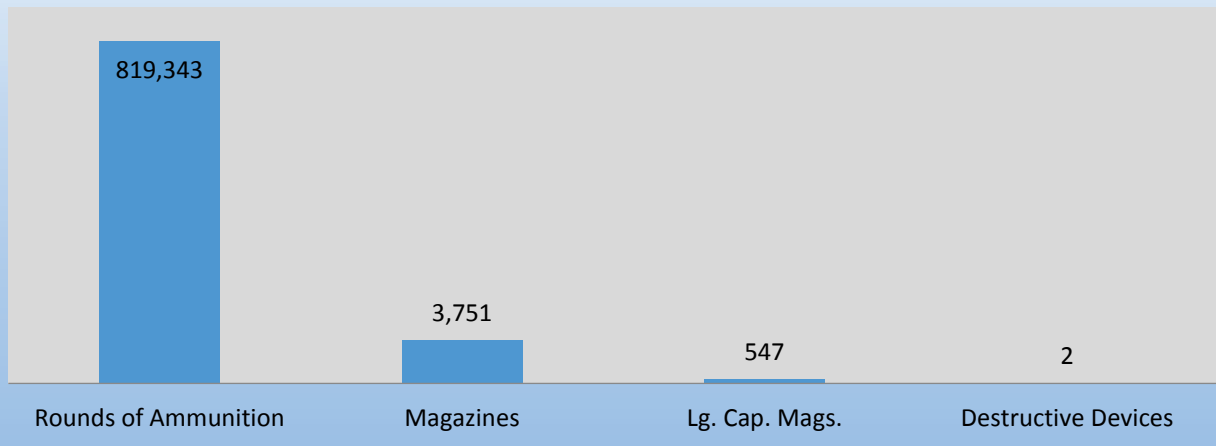


The following graphs detail the number of firearms seized due to APPS enforcement in 2017, the types of firearms seized, and other relevant seized contraband.

Firearms Recovered Due to APPS Enforcement



Rounds of Ammunition, Magazines, and Destructive Devices Seized Due to APPS Enforcement



Under California law, a “large capacity magazine” is defined as any ammunition-feeding device with the capacity to accept more than ten rounds, but does not include any .22 caliber tube ammunition feeding device, any feeding device that has been permanently altered so that it cannot accommodate more than ten rounds, or any tubular magazine that is contained in a lever-action firearm.

Number of Contacts Made During APPS Enforcement Efforts

Enforcement staff continuously research and develop viable APPS investigations to garner the highest number of positive results. An average of three separate contacts are required to resolve one APPS case, usually because (1) the APPS subject is not home at the time of the initial contact, (2) the APPS subject moved and failed to update their address with the Department of Motor Vehicles, or (3) the APPS subject claims to have given their firearm to another person outside of the legal gun transfer process, thereby requiring agents to track down the firearm and/or verify the information provided. Some cases require a greater number of contacts to verify information provided.

Agents conducted 8,559 APPS investigations in 2017. This number is not reflective of the number of times agents attempted to locate an APPS subject; it only captures the number of investigations conducted. The Department's case management system does not capture the number of attempted contacts for each case.

A case is considered resolved (closed) when the APPS firearm(s) is seized, the APPS subject is arrested, and/or all investigative leads have been exhausted.

Number of APPS Agents Hired

In 2013, SB 140 allocated 36 limited-term agent positions to the Department. The limited term positions and funding were to expire on April 30, 2016. Due to funding cuts in 2011, the Department had to lay off over fifty agents in 2012. Since then the Department has struggled to fill agent positions, particularly limited-term agent positions. The Legislature recognized this issue and on July 1, 2015, granted the Department authority to convert 22 of the 36 limited-term agent positions to permanent positions.

While the conversion of the limited-term positions to permanent positions was a step in the right direction, the difficulty in filling special agent vacancies continues to persist due to factors outside of the Department's control, such as pay disparity with other state law enforcement agencies, attrition through retirements, and a change in retirement formulas that is unfavorable to new hires.

Beginning on January 1, 2013, the [Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013](#) (PEPRA) became effective. The main purpose of PEPRA was to reduce the pension benefits that were offered to all public employees who were hired after 2012. The unintended consequence of PEPRA resulted in the reduction of pension benefits to local law enforcement officers who transferred to any state law enforcement agency after 2012. Any of those officers who transferred to a state law enforcement agency incurred a pension benefits reduction from 3 percent at 50-formula to the scaled-back 2.5 percent at 55-formula.

Pay disparity has also impacted the Department's ability to fill vacancies. Historically, Special Agents were higher-paid officers and were the elite members of California's state law enforcement personnel. Over the years, pay increases slowed and, at times, halted. Local law enforcement agencies and the California Highway Patrol, however, have consistently increased law enforcement salaries and pay differentials over the years. The California Highway Patrol offers salary and pay incentives that exceeds the Department's Special Agent salary by up to 12 percent⁴. Law enforcement agencies in California's major metropolitan areas offer salaries and pay incentives that exceed the Special Agent salary packages by as much as 25 percent.⁵ These metropolitan law enforcement agencies are in direct competition with the Department for Special Agents since the Department's regional office are located in the same locations.

Additionally, the minimum education requirements for an entry-level DOJ Special Agent classification tend to be more extensive than other law enforcement agencies. An entry-level DOJ Special Agent classification requires a four-year degree. Most California local law enforcement agencies require either a General Education Development (GED) or a high school diploma, while some local law enforcement agencies require 60 college units. Similarly, the CHP offers cadet positions with a high school diploma or a GED.

With all of these challenges, the Department continues to work diligently to fill the SB 140 positions. In 2017, a total of six new special agents were hired for the enforcement of APPS. The Department has taken proactive measures to mitigate the impact of these aforementioned issues, such as expanding its recruitment efforts and mandating overtime from all agents assigned to APPS enforcement.

⁴ California Highway Patrol's Bargaining Unit 5 Contract.

⁵ Memorandums of Understanding with San Francisco Police Department; Oakland Police Department; San Diego Sheriff's Office; Sacramento Police Department; San Jose Police Department.

Task Forces or Collaboration with Local Law Enforcement on APPS Investigations

Since the inception of SB 140, other law enforcement agencies have directly or indirectly reduced the APPS numbers. Of these, the Los Angeles Police Department continues to have the greatest impact, as they have a Gun Detail that works closely with the Department on APPS investigations. It must be noted, however, that the Department's own enforcement and investigative efforts had the greatest impact on clearing subjects from the APPS database.

The Department takes pride in its collaborative efforts with its law enforcement partners. Since the inception of SB 140, the Department has worked with the following agencies to lower the number of subjects in the APPS database:

Anaheim Police Department	Dixon Police Department
Antioch Police Department	Dublin Police Department
Atwater Police Department	El Cerrito Police Department
Auburn Police Department	El Dorado County Sheriff's Department
Brea Police Department	Elk Grove Police Department
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives	Fairfield Police Department
Butte County Sheriff's Department	Federal Bureau of Investigation
California Highway Patrol	Fremont Police Department
Chico Police Department	Fresno Police Department
Chula Vista Police Department	Fullerton Police Department
Citrus Heights Police Department	Galt Police Department
Clearlake Police Department	Gridley Police Department
Colusa County Sheriff's Department	Huntington Beach Police Department
Colusa Police Department	Imperial County Sheriff's Department
Concord Police Department	Irvine Police Department
Contra Costa County Probation Department	Laguna Beach Police Department
Contra Costa County Sheriff's Department	Lake County Sheriff's Department
Corona Police Department	Lakeport Police Department
Cypress Police Department	Lincoln Police Department
Daly City Police Department	Lodi Police Department
Danville Police Department	Long Beach Police Department
Davis Police Department	Los Alamitos Police Department
	Los Angeles Police Department

Manteca Police Department
Marin County District Attorney's Office
Marysville Police Department
Mendocino County Sheriff's Department
Merced Police Department
Montclair Police Department
Napa County Sheriff's Department
Napa Police Department
Nevada County Sheriff's Department
Novato Police Department
Oakland Police Department
Oakley Police Department
Ontario Police Department
Orange County Sheriff's Department
Oroville Police Department
Oxnard Police Department
Paradise Police Department
Petaluma Police Department
Pittsburg Police Department
Placer County Sheriff's Department
Placerville Police Department
Redlands Police Department
Richmond Police Department
Riverside County Sheriff's Department
Riverside Police Department
Rocklin Police Department
Roseville Police Department
Sacramento County Sheriff's Department
Sacramento Police Department
San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department
San Bernardino Police Department
San Diego County Sheriff's Department
San Diego District Attorney's Office
San Diego Police Department
San Joaquin County Sheriff's Department
San Leandro Police Department
Santa Ana Police Department
Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department
Santa Rosa Police Department
Sebastopol Police Department
Seal Beach Police Department
Simi Valley Police Department
Solano County Sheriff's Department
Sonoma County Sheriff's Department
Stockton Police Department
Sutter County Sheriff's Department
Tracy Police Department
Tustin Police Department
United States Marshals Office
Vacaville Police Department
Vallejo Police Department
Walnut Creek Police Department
West Sacramento Police Department
Willits Police Department
Woodland Police Department
Yolo County Sheriff's Department
Yuba City Police Department
Yuba County Sheriff's Department

Significant APPS Case Closures in 2017

As indicated in this report, the Department has made great strides in reducing the number of subjects in the APPS database. The success of the APPS program will continue due to the commitment of the Department to fulfill the obligations set forth in SB 140.

The following synopses detail some of the resolved APPS cases and highlight the importance of the APPS program to statewide public safety.

PASO ROBLES APPS SUBJECT ARRESTED FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS

BOF agents conducted an APPS investigation in the Paso Robles area (San Luis Obispo County), which resulted in the seizure of seven shotguns, three rifles, four handguns, 11 standard-capacity magazines, and 27,113 rounds of ammunition. The APPS subject was arrested for violation of Welfare and Institutions Code section 8103(a)(1), Mentally Unstable Person in Possession of Firearms; and Penal Code section 30305(a), Prohibited Person in Possession of Ammunition.



VENTURA APPS SUBJECT ARRESTED FOR POSSESSION OF FIREARMS/ASSAULT WEAPON

BOF agents conducted an APPS investigation in Ventura, which resulted in a search and the seizure of one assault weapon, nine handguns, four shotguns, 21 rifles, and four large-capacity magazines. When asked about additional firearms, the APPS subject stated that after his mental health commitment, he gave his firearms to his father-in-law, who resided in Ben Lomond. The APPS subject was arrested for violation of Penal Code sections 29825(b), Violation of Protective Order; and 30605(a), Possession of an Unregistered Assault Weapon.



DIXON APPS SUBJECT WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDER ARRESTED WITH FIREARMS

BOF agents conducted an APPS investigation in Dixon (Solano County). The APPS subject was prohibited due to a domestic violence restraining order against him. Agents contacted the individual, who gave them consent to search his residence. As a result of the search, agents seized 10 rifles, seven shotguns, 34 standard-capacity magazines, and 5,000 rounds of ammunition. The APPS subject was arrested for violation of Penal Code sections 29825(b), Violation of Protective Order; and 30305(a), Possession of Ammunition by Prohibited Person.



SAN JOSE APPS SUBJECT ARRESTED FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS

BOF agents conducted an APPS investigation in San Jose, which resulted in the seizure of six handguns, four rifles, two standard-capacity magazines, and 650 rounds of ammunition. The APPS subject was prohibited due to a mental health commitment. Agents arrested the subject for violation of Welfare & Institutions Code (WIC) section 8103(i), Possession of Firearms by Prior WIC 5150 Subject; and Penal Code section 30305(a), Possession of Ammunition by Prohibited Person.



AGENTS SEIZE ASSAULT WEAPONS, MULTIPLE FIREARMS FROM APPS SUBJECT IN SOLANO COUNTY

BOF agents conducted an APPS investigation in Solano County at the home of a subject prohibited due to a mental health commitment. The prohibited subject was found to be in possession of two assault weapons, 14 rifles, five handguns, and six standard-capacity magazines. The APPS subject was arrested for violation of Penal Code sections 30605(a), Possession of an Unregistered Assault Weapon; Welfare and Institutions Code section 8103(a)(1), Mentally Unstable Person in Possession of Firearms; and Penal Code section 30305(a), Prohibited Person in Possession of Ammunition.



AGENTS SEIZE UNREGISTERED ASSAULT WEAPON, MULTIPLE FIREARMS FROM APPS SUBJECT IN PLACER COUNTY

BOF agents conducted an APPS investigation in Placer County at the home of a subject prohibited due to a mental health commitment. The prohibited subject was found to be in possession of one assault weapon, seven rifles, four shotguns, seven handguns, and approximately 6,000 rounds of ammunition.

The APPS subject was arrested for violation of Penal Code sections 30605(a), Possession of an Unregistered Assault Weapon; 29805, Prohibited Person in Possession of Firearms; and 30305, Possession of Ammunition by a Prohibited Person.



CITRUS HEIGHTS APPS SUBJECT FOUND IN POSSESSION OF ASSAULT WEAPONS AND NUMEROUS FIREARMS

BOF agents conducted a consent search in Citrus Heights (Sacramento County) at the residence of a man prohibited from firearms possession due to a previous mental health commitment.

As a result of the search, agents located and seized two unregistered assault weapons, seven shotguns, five rifles, six handguns, five large-capacity magazines, and approximately 97 rounds of ammunition. The APPS subject was charged with violation of Penal Code sections 30605, Possession of an Unregistered Assault Weapon; 30305(a)(1), Possession of Ammunition by a Prohibited Person; and Welfare & Institutions Code section 8103, Mentally Unstable Person in Possession of Firearms.



AGENTS FIND NUMEROUS FIREARMS HIDDEN IN ATTIC OF APPS SUBJECT

BOF agents conducted a consent search at the residence of a previously convicted felon in the Sacramento area. The APPS subject was evasive with agents at first, but later admitted to agents that he had hidden firearms in the attic of his residence.

As a result of the search, agents seized 12 rifles, 12 shotguns, one standard-capacity magazine, and approximately 30 rounds of ammunition. The APPS subject was arrested for violation of Penal Code sections 29800, Prohibited Person in Possession of a Firearm; and 30305(a)(1), Prohibited Person in Possession of Ammunition.



PREVIOUSLY COMMITTED MENTAL HEALTH PATIENT ARRESTED WITH ASSAULT WEAPON/FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION

BOF agents conducted a consent search at the residence of an APPS subject in Santa Clara who was a previously committed mental health patient. The subject admitted to possessing firearms at his residence and gave agents consent to search.

As a result of the search, agents seized one assault rifle, two AR-15 lower receivers, two rifles, five handguns, two shotguns, 33 standard-capacity magazines, and approximately 5,400 rounds of ammunition.

The APPS subject was arrested for violation of Penal Code sections 30605, Possession of an Unregistered Assault Weapon; 30305(a)(1), Possession of Ammunition by a Prohibited Person; and Welfare & Institutions Code (WIC) section 8103, Mentally Unstable Person in Possession of Firearms.



ENCINITAS APPS SUBJECT ARRESTED FOR ILLEGAL FIREARMS POSSESSION

BOF agents conducted an investigation in Encinitas (San Diego County) of an APPS subject prohibited due to a domestic violence restraining order. The agents conducted a search of the subject's residence and seized six rifles, one handgun, and 100 rounds of ammunition. The subject was arrested for violation of Penal Code sections 29825(b), Possession of Firearms While Under a Restraining Order; and 30305(a)(1), Prohibited Person in Possession of Ammunition.



APPS SUBJECT IN NORCO ARRESTED FOR POSSESSING ILLEGAL ASSAULT WEAPONS

BOF agents conducted an investigation in Norco (Riverside County) on an APPS subject prohibited due to a domestic violence restraining order. Agents conducted a search of the subject's residence and seized three 80 percent AR-15 style assault weapons, five rifles, two handguns, 16 standard-capacity magazines, and approximately 1,000 rounds of rifle and handgun ammunition. Agents also located three 80 percent lower receiver blanks. The subject was arrested for violation of Penal Code sections 29825(b), Possession of Firearms While Under a Restraining Order; and 30305(a)(1), Prohibited Person in Possession of Ammunition.



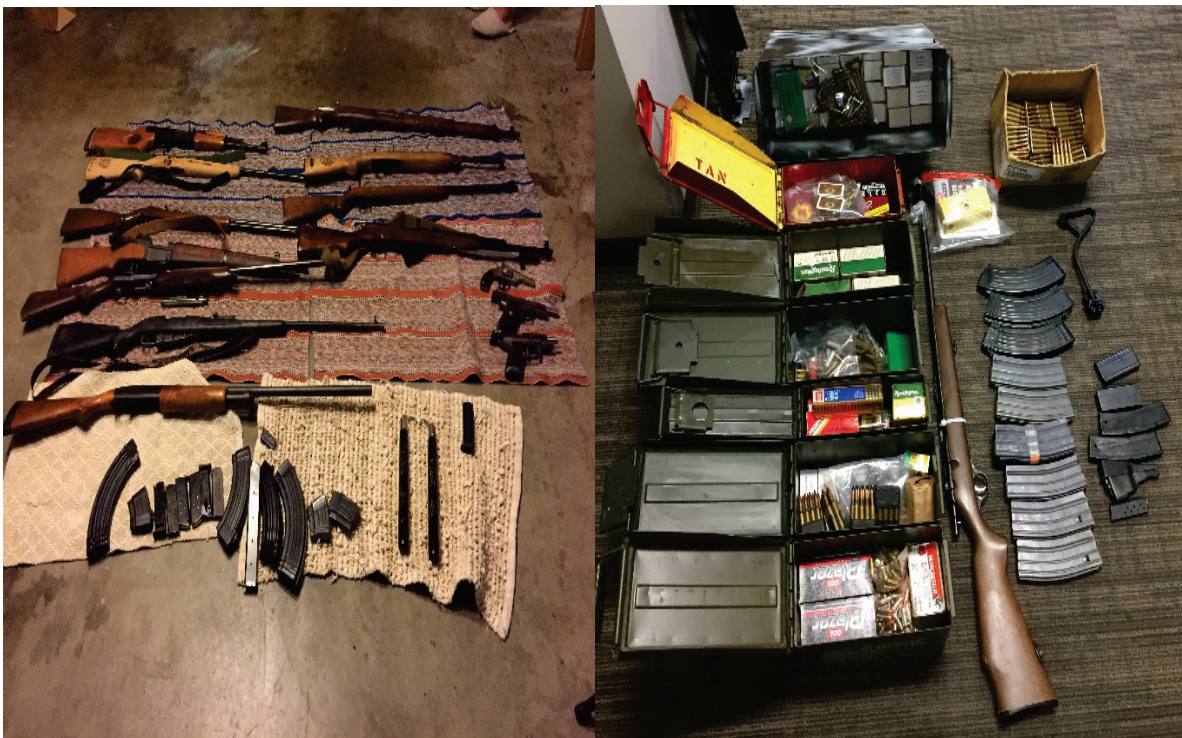
ADELANTO APPS SUBJECT ARRESTED ON FIREARMS CHARGES

BOF agents conducted an investigation on an APPS subject in the city of Adelanto (San Bernardino County) after receiving information he was manufacturing silencers and assault weapons utilizing 80 percent lower receivers. The subject was prohibited due to a previous conviction for Penal Code section 243(b), Assault on a Police Officer. Agents obtained a search warrant for the subject's residence and seized one handgun, two California banned assault rifles (manufactured utilizing un-serialized 80 percent lower receivers), one machine gun, 400 rounds of ammunition, eight standard-capacity magazines, and one large-capacity magazine. The subject was arrested 29800(a)(1), Prohibited Person in Possession of Firearms; 30305(a), Prohibited Person in Possession of Ammunition; 32625(a), Possession of a Machine Gun; and 30605(a), Possession of Assault Weapons.



JOINT APPS INVESTIGATION WITH OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT RESULTS IN ARREST AND FIREARMS SEIZURE

While working a monthly joint APPS operation, BOF agents and Oceanside (San Diego County) Police Department investigated an APPS subject prohibited for a Penal Code section 245(a)(1), Assault with a Deadly Weapon felony conviction. When agents contacted the subject at his residence in Oceanside, he was adamant he had no firearms or ammunition in his possession. Agents conducted a 4th waiver probation search on the subject's residence and recovered a rifle, 4,321 rounds of ammunition, and 16 magazines from a metal locker. Agents also searched the subject sister's residence in Oceanside after learning from the subject that he stored firearms at that location. Agents searched a gun safe and seized an additional eight rifles, one assault weapon, two shotguns, three handguns, 16 magazines and approximately 639 rounds of ammunition. The subject was arrested for violation of Penal Code sections 29800(a)(1), Prohibited Person in Possession of Firearms; 30305(a), Prohibited Person in Possession of Ammunition; and 30605(a), Possession of Assault Weapons.



EL CAJON MAN UNDER CRIMINAL PROTECTIVE ORDER ARRESTED ON GUN CHARGES

BOF agents conducted an APPS investigation on a subject under Criminal Protective Order (CPO) for committing battery on his spouse. Agents conducted a search of the subject's residence in El Cajon (San Diego County) and seized seven rifles (two of which were assault rifles), two handguns, one shotgun, seven magazines, and approximately 100 rounds of ammunition. The subject was arrested for violation of Penal Code sections 29800(a)(1), Prohibited Person in Possession of Firearms; 30305(a), Prohibited Person in Possession of Ammunition; and 30605(a), Possession of Assault Weapons.



FOUNTAIN VALLEY APPS SUBJECT ON PROBATION FOR POSSESSING CHILD PORN ARRESTED ON FIREARMS CHARGES

BOF agents conducted an APPS investigation in Fountain Valley (Orange County) on a subject prohibited for a conviction of Penal Code section 311.1, Possession of Child Pornography. Agents conducted a search of the subject friend's residence in Fountain Valley and seized two assault weapons, 12 rifles, three shotguns and 26 handguns that belonged to the APPS subject. Agents arrested the subject for violation of Penal Code sections 30600(a), Furnishing an Assault Weapon; and 1203.3(a), Violation of Probation. The APPS subject's friend was also arrested for violation of Penal Code section 30605(a), Possession of an Assault Weapon.



FELON IN EL CAJON ARRESTED ON DRUG AND FIREARMS CHARGES

BOF agents conducted an APPS investigation in El Cajon (San Diego County) on a subject prohibited due to a felony conviction in 1993. Agents conducted a search of the subject's residence and seized seven firearms, ammunition, and magazines from a safe. One of the rifles contained a bullet button with a magnet attached to the bullet button chamber. This configuration resulted in the rifle being an assault weapon. There was also a small plastic vial of a white powdery substance inside a small leather gun case. The substance tested positive for the presence of cocaine. The subject was arrested for violation of Penal Code sections 29800(a)(1), Felon in Possession of a Firearm; 30305(a), Felon in Possession of Ammunition; 30605(a), Possession of an Assault Weapon; and Health and Safety Code 11350(a), Possession of a Controlled Substance (Cocaine).



SAN DIEGO SUBJECT ARRESTED FOR POSSESSING FIREARMS IN VIOLATION OF A DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RESTRAINING ORDER

BOF agents conducted an investigation on an APPS subject in San Diego who was prohibited due to a Domestic Violence Restraining Order relating to an incident with his wife. Agents conducted a search of the subject's residence and seized eight handguns, seven rifles, two shotguns, 39 magazines, and 5,207 rounds of ammunition. Three of the rifles and one of the handguns were assault weapons. An arrest warrant was issued for the subject's arrest, and he has since been arrested and charged with violation of Penal Code sections 29800(a)(1), Prohibited Person in Possession of Firearms; 30305(a)(1), Prohibited Person in Possession of Ammunition; and 30605(a), Possession of Assault Weapons.



LAKESIDE MAN VIOLATES TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER AND IS ARRESTED FOR FIREARMS OFFENSES

BOF agents conducted an investigation on an APPS subject prohibited because of a Temporary Protective Order relating to an incident with a former girlfriend. Agents conducted a search of the subject's residence in Lakeside (San Diego County) and seized five rifles, five handguns, 19 magazines, and seven ammunition cans containing approximately 3,500 rounds of ammunition. The subject was arrested for violation of Penal Code sections 29800(a)(1), Felon in Possession of a Firearm; 30305(a), Felon in Possession of Ammunition.



California Penal Code Section 30015

30015. (b) No later than March 1, 2015, and no later than March 1 each year thereafter, the department shall report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee all of the following for the immediately preceding calendar year:

- (1) The degree to which the backlog in the APPS has been reduced or eliminated.
 - (2) The number of agents hired for enforcement of the APPS.
 - (3) The number of people cleared from the APPS.
 - (4) The number of people added to the APPS.
 - (5) The number of people in the APPS before and after the relevant reporting period, including a breakdown of why each person in the APPS is prohibited from possessing a firearm.
 - (6) The number of firearms recovered due to enforcement of the APPS.
 - (7) The number of contacts made during the APPS enforcement efforts.
 - (8) Information regarding task forces or collaboration with local law enforcement on reducing the APPS backlog.
- (c) (1) The requirement for submitting a report imposed under subdivision (b) is inoperative on March 1, 2019, pursuant to Section 10231.5 of the Government Code.
- (2) A report to be submitted pursuant to subdivision (b) shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.