

Date of Hearing: March 10, 2026

Counsel: Dustin Weber

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

Nick Schultz, Chair

AB 1743 (Wicks) – As Introduced February 5, 2026

**SUMMARY:** Clarifies that identification and tracing information for illegal firearms recovered during criminal investigations be made available to any town, city, or county, any state government agency, a California community college or California State University, or the University of California for academic and policy research purposes. Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) States that information collected shall be maintained by the Department of Justice (DOJ) for a period of not less than 10 years, and shall be available to any town, city, or county, any state government agency, the University of California, the California State University, or a California community college, under guidelines set forth by the Attorney General, for academic and policy research purposes.
- 2) Requires the Attorney General to make the information available, upon request, to any town, city, county, state government agency, the University of California, the California State University, or a California community college, in a format conducive to the requester's needs.

**EXISTING LAW:**

- 1) Establishes that in addition to specified requirements, defined law enforcement agencies shall, and any other law enforcement agency or agent may, report to the DOJ in a manner determined by the AG in consultation with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) all available information necessary to identify and trace the history of all recovered firearms that are illegally possessed, have been used in a crime, or are suspected of having been used in a crime, within seven calendar days of obtaining the information. (Pen. Code, § 11108.3, subd. (a).)
- 2) Provides that when the DOJ receives information from a defined law enforcement agency, DOJ shall promptly forward this information to the National Tracing Center (NTC) of the ATF to the extent practicable. (Pen. Code, § 11108.3, subd. (b).)
- 3) Establishes that in implementing this section, the AG shall ensure to the maximum extent practical that both of the following apply:
  - a) The information provided to the federal ATF enables that agency to trace the ownership of the defined firearm; and,
  - b) Law enforcement agencies can report all relevant information without being unduly burdened by this reporting function. (Pen. Code, § 11108.3, subd. (c).)

- 4) States that specified information shall be maintained by the DOJ for a period of not less than 10 years, and shall be available, under guidelines set forth by the Attorney General, for academic and policy research purposes. (Pen. Code, § 11108.3, subd. (d).)
- 5) Requires the DOJ to, on an ongoing basis, analyze the information collected pursuant to this section for patterns and trends relating to recovered firearms that have been illegally possessed, used in a crime, or suspected to have been used in a crime, including the leading sources and origins of those firearms. (Pen. Code, § 11108.3, subd. (e).)
- 6) Requires the DOJ to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature summarizing the analysis completed. (Pen. Code, § 11108.3, subd. (f)(1).)
  - a) States the report shall, without limitation and to the extent possible, include all of the following:
    - i) The total number of firearms recovered in the state;
    - ii) The number of firearms recovered, disaggregated by county and by city;
    - iii) The number of firearms recovered, disaggregated by the firearms dealer where the most recent sale or transfer of the firearm occurred. This shall include the full name and address of the firearms dealer;
    - iv) The number of firearms recovered, disaggregated by manufacturers;
    - v) The total number of unserialized firearms recovered in the state; and,
    - vi) The number of unserialized firearms recovered, disaggregated by county and by city. (Pen. Code, § 11108.3, subd. (f)(2).)
  - b) States the DOJ shall make the report described in this subdivision available to the public. (Pen. Code, § 11108.3, subd. (f)(3).)
- 7) States the specified report shall also contain all of the following information from the applicable time period:
  - a) The department's staffing levels for conducting firearms dealer inspections pursuant to Section 26720 and ammunition vendor inspections pursuant to Section 30345, to include both allocated positions and filled positions. (Pen. Code, § 11108.3, subd. (g)(1).)
  - b) The number of firearms dealer inspections conducted and, for each inspection, all of the following information:
    - i) The name of the dealer;
    - ii) The dealer's license number;
    - iii) The business address of the dealer;
    - iv) The number of hours spent to complete the inspection;

- v) A list of violations identified through the inspection, whether those violations were subsequently resolved and, if so, the date they were resolved, and any fines or penalties assessed;
  - vi) The date of reinspection, if applicable, and any violations identified during reinspection;
  - vii) The dates of any prior inspections;
  - viii) The number of Dealers' Record of Sale (DROS) background checks submitted by the dealer during the one-year period prior to the inspection, and the outcome of those background checks;
  - ix) The total number of firearms used in crimes that were traced back to the dealer during the one-year period prior to the inspection, and the percentage of total sales by the dealer in the same period of time that the traced firearms represent; and,
  - x) The number of firearms that the dealer reported or discovered lost or stolen during the one-year period prior to the inspection. (Pen. Code, § 11108.3, subd. (g)(2).)
- c) All of the following information regarding the roster of handguns that have been determined not to be unsafe handguns, as described in Section 32015:
- i) The total number of handguns on the roster;
  - ii) The number of handguns added to the roster during the applicable time period;
  - iii) The number of handguns removed from the roster during the applicable time period, including the reasons for removal;and,
  - iv) The number of handguns that were denied approval to be listed on the roster during the applicable time period, including the reasons for denial. (Pen. Code, § 11108.3, subd. (g)(4).)
- 8) Requires the Attorney General to permanently keep and properly file and maintain all information reported to DOJ pursuant to defined provisions, and any other laws as the information applies to firearms. (Pen. Code, § 11106, subs. (b)(1)(A)-(I).)
- 9) States that all information collected shall be maintained by the DOJ and shall be available to researchers affiliated with the California Firearm Violence Research Center at UC Davis for academic and policy research purposes upon proper request and following approval by the center's governing institutional review board. Material identifying individuals shall only be provided for research or statistical activities and shall not be transferred, revealed, or used for purposes other than research or statistical activities, and reports or publications derived therefrom shall not identify specific individuals. (Pen. Code, § 11106, subd. (d).)
- 10) Requires a law enforcement agency to enter or cause to be entered into the DOJ Automated Firearms System (AFS) each firearm that has been reported stolen, lost, found, recovered, held for safekeeping, surrendered as specified, or any other section of law that requires relinquishment or surrender of firearms to that law enforcement agency, or under

observation, within seven calendar days after being notified of the precipitating event. (Pen. Code, § 11108.2, subd. (a).)

- 11) States that information about a firearm entered into the AFS for firearms shall remain in the system until the reported firearm has been found, recovered, is no longer under observation, or the record is determined to have been entered in error. (Pen. Code, § 11108.2, subd. (b).)
- 12) Defines “law enforcement agency” to mean a police or sheriff’s department, or any department or agency of the state or any political subdivision thereof that employs any specified peace officer including, but not limited to, the Department of the California Highway Patrol, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the University of California or California State University Police Departments, and the police department of any school district, transit district, airport, and harbor, port, or housing authority. (Pen. Code, § 11108.2, subd. (d).)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Unknown

**COMMENTS:**

- 1) **Author's Statement:** According to the author, “The State has invested significant resources into a robust database of information about guns that have caused harm in our communities. That data is powerful, and allowing our trusted partners in local government and higher education to request it will give them one more tool to end gun violence.”
- 2) **Effect of the Bill:** AB 1743 would make available firearm trace data to most municipalities, California universities (UC), State universities (CSU), community colleges, and state government agencies for academic or policy research purposes. The bill would require DOJ to send the data in a format conducive to the requestor’s needs.

Current law generally requires law enforcement agencies to report to DOJ the recovery of all available firearm trace data relating to firearms recovered resulting from crime, or suspected of having been used in crime, within seven calendar days of obtaining the information. (Pen. Code, § 11108.3, subd. (a).) Law enforcement agencies generally are required to enter recovered, misplaced, or surrendered firearm data in the DOJ Automated Firearms System (AFS) within seven days of becoming notified (Pen. Code, § 11108.2, subd. (a).). This was passed into law in 2024 via SB 899 (Skinner), Ch. 544, Stat. of 2024. The law, however, only became operative on January 1, 2026. (Pen. Code, § 11108.2, subd. (e).) DOJ is also required to send that information to ATF’s National Tracing Center (NTS). (Pen. Code, § 11108.3, subd. (b).) DOJ must analyze the data collected for identification of patterns or trends and keep the data for at least 10 years. (Pen. Code, § 11108.3, subds. (d)-(e).)

The AFS is a collection of firearm records maintained by DOJ.<sup>1</sup> The AFS data is collected from firearm purchases or transfers at a California licensed firearm dealer, registration of assault weapons during specified registration periods, an individual’s report of firearm ownership to DOJ, Carry Concealed Weapons Permit records, or records entered by law

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<sup>1</sup> *Automated Firearms System Personal Information Update* (2026) California Department of Justice <<https://oag.ca.gov/firearms/afspi>> [as of Mar. 5, 2026].

enforcement agencies.<sup>2</sup> Individuals can electronically update AFS records through the California Firearms Application Reporting System (CFARS).<sup>3</sup>

Enormous amounts of firearms data are required to be collected and shared under California law. One dataset required is a report for the Legislature that must describe “information regarding the roster of handguns that have been determined to be ‘not unsafe’ handguns.” (Pen. Code, § 11108.3, subd. (f)(4).) Other data collected includes data related to firearms purchases, ammunition purchases, background checks, background check results, dealer inspections, including “staffing levels” for inspections and “the number of hours spent to complete the inspection.” (See Pen. Code, § 11108.3, subds. (e)-(i).) There is at least colorable public safety uses for most of the data collected. Those uses can include supporting criminal investigations, identification of patterns relating to unlawful firearms conduct, directing resources to disproportionately impacted communities and regions, and internal systems improvement.

Concern over surrendering to the government even greater volumes of personal data is understandable, especially considering the general controversy over firearms and DOJ’s improper exposure of the confidential personal data for more than 190,000 concealed carry applicants.<sup>4</sup> It is also important to note that the sections of the law being amended in this bill are still new in this statutory scheme, having just been passed in 2024. There does not appear to be any case law where courts have had the opportunity to delineate bounds of these newer requirements.

Yet, there are some understandable public safety uses and some relevant limitations in this bill. Specifically, this bill would provide only for data sharing with government-affiliated institutions and the purpose for use of the data is limited to academic and policy research. Given the data mandated to be captured, collected, and shared already under California law, this bill is a relatively modest extension of conduct that is already permitted under the law. AB 1743 would attempt to expand the public safety uses for existing data collection and sharing requirements by permitting state agencies, municipalities, and universities to receive this data for academic and policy research purposes.

- 3) Californians’ Constitutional Rights to Privacy and Public Access:** The California Constitution provides for an individual right to privacy. (U.S. Const. Art. I, § 1.) The “‘principal mischiefs’ at which the constitutional right to privacy was directed were the uncontrolled collection and use of personal information gathered by government . . .” (*Robbins v. Superior Court* (Cal. 1985) 38 Cal.3d 199, 211.) Our right of privacy sometimes conflicts with our right to access information related to public affairs. (Cal. Const. Art. I, § 3, subd. (b)(1)) [“The people have the right of access to information concerning the conduct of

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<sup>2</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> *California Department of Justice Releases Results of Independent Investigation of Firearms Dashboard Data Exposure* (Nov. 30, 2022) California Department of Justice < [https://oag.ca.gov/news/press-releases/california-department-justice-releases-results-independent-investigation#:~:text=The%20California%20Department%20of%20Justice%20\(DOJ\)%20released,on%20June%207%20and%20June%2028,%202022](https://oag.ca.gov/news/press-releases/california-department-justice-releases-results-independent-investigation#:~:text=The%20California%20Department%20of%20Justice%20(DOJ)%20released,on%20June%207%20and%20June%2028,%202022)> {as of Mar. 5, 2026} [Press release sharing the outcome of an independent investigation conducted by legal and forensic cyber experts that found some confidential personal data of roughly 192,000 individuals, who applied for a concealed carry weapons (CCW) permit from approximately 2012-2021, was unintentionally disclosed due to an error updating the 2022 Firearms Dashboard].

the people’s business, and therefore . . . the writings of public officials and agencies shall be open to public scrutiny.”].

There is a potential privacy right infringement with AB 1743. The firearms data sharing provisions, in combination with the existing statutory scheme authorizing robust firearms data collection and sharing, arguably exacerbate the principal mischief for which the privacy right was designed to combat. The courts in our jurisdiction, however, have addressed this issue in similar legislative contexts and have broadly upheld the constitutionality of firearms data collection sharing.

In a federal appellate case, registered gun owners challenged the firearms data provisions authorized by AB 173 (Comm. On Budget), Chapter 253, Statutes of 2021. (Pen. Code, § 11106, subd. (d); See also *Doe v. Bonta* (9th Cir. 2024) 101 F.4th 633, 635.) While the Ninth Circuit acknowledged a Fourteenth Amendment right to informational privacy, the court held the firearms owners could not show the data shared under the law was sufficiently sensitive to implicate the protections found in the Fourteenth Amendment. (*Id.* at pp. 638-39.) Furthermore, the court found no cognizable Second Amendment injury for the firearms owners because their injury – risk of public harassment due to the data being made public that chills their exercise of Second Amendment rights – was not “certainly impending” as required for standing. (*Id.* at pp. 639-40; see also *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife* (1992) 504 U.S. 555.) Moreover, the same law was challenged on state constitutional grounds in state court and while the challengers secured a preliminary injunction in Superior Court, the Court of Appeal sided with DOJ and ultimately reversed the injunction.<sup>5</sup>

Current legal precedent suggests constitutional challenges to AB 1743 are unlikely to void the law, at least in the near term.

4) **Federal Law and the Tiahrt Amendments:** AB 1743 interacts and intersects with areas of federal law that may impact its enforcement.

The ATF is the agency authorized to trace firearms, which it administers through its National Tracing Center (NTC).<sup>6</sup> Tracing is a systematic process of tracking the movement of a firearm from its manufacture or from its introduction into U.S. commerce by the importer through the distribution chain (wholesalers and retailers), to identify an unlicensed purchaser.<sup>7</sup> Firearm tracing provides critical information to assist domestic and international law enforcement agencies investigate and solve firearms crimes.<sup>8</sup> NTC additionally supports detection of firearms trafficking, tracking the intrastate, interstate and international movement of crime guns.<sup>9</sup> All firearms traced must have been used, or suspected to have been used, in a crime.<sup>10</sup> The NTC oversees numerous firearms, including eTrace, Obliterated Serial number Program, Interstate Theft Program, Out-of-Business Records management,

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<sup>5</sup> *Barba v. Bonta* (Cal. 4th Dist. Nov. 7, 2023) Case No: D081194

<<https://www.courts.ca.gov/opinions/nonpub/D081194.PDF>> [as of Mar. 5, 2026].

<sup>6</sup> *National Tracing Center* (Sep. 19, 2024) Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives

<<https://www.atf.gov/firearms/tools-services-law-enforcement/national-tracing-center>> [as of Mar. 5, 2026].

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

Multiple Sales Program, and the NTC Connect program, which stores descriptive firearm and disposition data.<sup>11</sup> Unlike California, participation in the program is voluntary.<sup>12</sup> But all federal firearms licensees (FFLs) are required to report a theft or loss within 48 hours of discovery. (27 C.F.R. § 478.39a, subd. (a)(1).)

ATF's 2024 Theft and Loss Report shows that just 10 FFLs with the most firearms reported in Theft/Loss Reports are associated with 6,187 firearms reported lost or stolen.<sup>13</sup> The next 90 highest FFLs are associated with approximately 4,000 more firearms reported lost or stolen.<sup>14</sup> ATF processed nearly 640,000 crime gun traces in 2024. They were successful in tracing nearly 80% of those crime guns.<sup>15</sup> While no overall total of crimes solved exists that are linked to these traces, over 9,000 law enforcement agencies used ATF trace data to assist in identifying firearms traffickers, homicides, and aggravated assaults.<sup>16</sup>

Congress can direct agencies to engage, or to refrain from engaging, in certain activities to receive appropriated funds.<sup>17</sup> Congress has included firearms riders into appropriations bills. A recent firearms rider includes the Tiahrt Amendments.<sup>18</sup> The Tiahrt Amendments are a series of riders attached to appropriations for ATF and FBI.<sup>19</sup> Initially introduced in 2003, and successively amended over the next two decades, the Tiahrt Amendments currently prohibit the ATF from engaging in specified firearms-related activities.<sup>20</sup> The ATF is barred from "consolidating or centralizing" records held by FFLs.<sup>21</sup> The ATF additionally cannot disclose to anyone the contents from the trace database maintained by the NTC, including when subjected to legal process in civil actions.<sup>22</sup> Exceptions for these restrictions are made for law enforcement and national security purposes.<sup>23</sup> The ATF also cannot implement a regulation that would require FFLs to take a physical inventory of their businesses, in addition to requiring that the FBI destroy identifying information submitted during a background check within 24 hours of notifying an FFL that a firearm transfer may proceed.<sup>24</sup> Due to Congress' inclusion of added futurity language<sup>25</sup> to the Tiahrt Amendments, they are considered permanent restrictions on the ATF and FBI unless Congress eliminate them.<sup>26</sup> A bill was introduced in 2025 by Rep. Madeleine Dean (D-PA) to repeal certain provisions of

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<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>13</sup> 2024 - Federal Firearms Licensee Theft/Loss Report (Feb. 2025) Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives <<https://www.atf.gov/firearms/report/firearms-theft-loss/2024-federal-firearms-licensee-theft/loss-report#summation>> [as of Mar. 5, 2026].

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>17</sup> Schwartz, M. *Firearms-Related Appropriations Riders* (Nov. 22, 2019) Congressional research Service <<https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/IF11371>> [as of Mar. 5, 2026].

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*

the Tiahrt Amendments, however, there appears to have been no action taken since its referral to the House Judiciary Committee in June 2025.<sup>27</sup>

California law aligns with federal law in parts of this space but is more comprehensive in its reporting requirements. The DOJ, upon receiving crime gun information under this law, must promptly forward it to the NTC of the ATF to the extent practicable. (Pen. Code, § 11108.3, subd. (a)(2).) California law generally provides for more aggressive firearms restrictions relative to federal law, but must do so without directly conflicting with pre-empting federal law. (See U.S. Const. amend. VI.) While more cases would be helpful in evaluating these newer firearms data sharing laws, AB 1743 does not appear to directly conflict with contrary federal law, at least not more so than current California law in this statutory scheme.

- 5) **Argument in Support:** According to *Brady United to End Gun Violence*, “In furtherance of our goal to reduce firearm violence across the state, Brady and Brady California are proud to sponsor AB 1743.

#### **“What is Firearm Trace Data:**

“Every gun recovered on California streets starts somewhere, and the overwhelming majority have their origins in the legal marketplace. Understanding how guns — particularly those that have been diverted from legal commerce to the underground market — make their way to crime scenes is essential to crafting evidence-based and life-saving solutions to the American gun violence epidemic. Firearm trace data, which identifies the flow of that firearm from its legal construction or importation by a manufacturer/importer, wholesaler, or distributor, to a federally licensed firearms dealer, and finally to the firearm’s original purchaser, is key.

“Are the guns coming from in state? Are they coming from a specific county? Are they coming from nearby or far away? Are they coming from a specific dealer? Firearm Trace data, which is information about where firearms are purchased, is key to understanding where crime guns are coming from. This data is a vital investigative tool, providing the historical sales record of a gun, tracked from its manufacturing to its first retail sale. It can help find the original purchaser, link suspects to crimes, identify traffickers, and uncover patterns in crime gun sources, revealing how guns move from legal commerce into illegal hands.

“In short, firearm trace data is an essential tool for identifying and holding accountable the minority of irresponsible gun dealers and manufacturers who cater to the illegal gun trafficking market. It is only with this knowledge that they can take action to prevent further tragedy.

#### **“California’s Firearm Trace Date System:**

“The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives’ (ATF) annual crime gun tracing report from 2023 identified that approximately 54% of all California crime guns originate

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<sup>27</sup> H.R.4223 - Gun Records Restoration and Preservation Act. (2025-26) 119<sup>th</sup> Congress  
<<https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/4223/committees>> [as of Mar. 5, 2026].

from within the state, however ATF's reports do not identify the individual dealers. The vast majority of gun dealers in this country and in California sell guns responsibly and make every effort to comply with federal, state, and local law. However, a small minority of gun dealers supply the criminal market. Prior to 2003, ATF conducted a nationwide analysis on crime gun tracing and made that analysis public. In fact, early ATF reports show that about 5% of gun dealers are responsible for about 90% of recovered crime guns. In 2003, the Tiahrt Amendment was added to the 2003 federal appropriations bill and because of ATF's interpretation of the amendment, policymakers and the general public no longer have any visibility into how crime guns flood into their communities or which irresponsible gun dealers supply them.

"Thankfully, the California Department of Justice's (Cal DOJ) Automated Firearms System (AFS) contains a database with information on all crime guns recovered in California. Because of California's unique firearms databases and systems, California has its own crime gun tracing program, independent and outside the restrictions set by ATF and the Tiahrt Amendment, allowing California to take meaningful and immediate action in reducing the effects of crime guns in its communities.

**"Why this Bill is Needed:**

"The firearm trace data is housed within Cal DOJ, and it can be shared with localities as part of an investigation in real time, which is incredibly important. Additionally, pursuant to existing law statute firearm trace data is published in an annual report. However, despite the availability of the information and ability to share in those circumstances, the ability for Cal DOJ to share cumulative trace data with cities or counties, even if requested by a city or county counsel is not as clear or streamlined in California code. This information is incredibly important not only for solving violent crimes and understanding patterns of where crime guns are coming from but is becoming increasingly more relevant as localities consider litigation against gun industry members for irresponsible and dangerous business practices.

"AB 1743 is simple; it makes clear and streamlined in statute that Cal DOJ can share this key data with localities upon request. California has invested in a system that ensures it has access to this vital data and information, and it is important that all levels of government in the state can utilize it to keep their constituents safe and to prevent gun violence."

- 6) **Argument in Opposition:** According to the *California Rifle and Pistol Association*, "On behalf of the California Rifle & Pistol Association, Inc. (CRPA), representing millions of law-abiding gun owners statewide, CRPA is dedicated to defending the rights of law-abiding firearms owners, promoting firearms safety and education, and fostering the shooting sports. On behalf of our members and supporters, we respectfully oppose AB 1743. CRPA promotes recreational shooting sports and provides safety, education, and skills training to enable all persons a safer recreational experience and the ability to defend themselves and others. CRPA has promoted firearms safety for 150 years.

"AB 1743 seeks to expand access to sensitive firearms tracing data maintained in the Department of Justice's Automated Firearms System (AFS) to a broader array of entities, including towns, cities, counties, state agencies, the University of California, California State University, and community colleges, for "academic and policy research purposes." It further mandates that the Attorney General provides this data in a format "conducive to the

requester's needs." While presented as a measure to facilitate research, this bill poses significant risks to the privacy and safety of California's law-abiding gun owners and could be weaponized to advance anti-gun agendas.

"CRPA has long advocated for the protection of gun owners' personal information, as evidenced by our strong response to the 2022 DOJ data breach that exposed confidential details of hundreds of thousands of concealed carry permit holders. That incident, which CRPA condemned and demanded immediate remediation for, highlighted the dangers of mishandling firearms-related data, including risks of identity theft, harassment, and targeted burglaries. Expanding access to AFS data—which includes detailed histories of recovered, stolen, or crime-related firearms—without robust safeguards exacerbates these vulnerabilities. The bill's vague "guidelines set forth by the Attorney General" offer insufficient protection against potential leaks or misuse, especially given past failures in data security.

"Moreover, this expanded access could enable biased "research" aimed at justifying further infringements on Second Amendment rights. Academic and policy studies funded or conducted by entities with anti-gun predispositions have historically been used to push for restrictive legislation, chilling lawful firearms ownership. CRPA opposes measures that facilitate such outcomes, as they undermine the privacy rights of individuals exercising their constitutional freedoms. Existing law already requires data retention for 10 years and allows limited access under controlled guidelines; AB 1743's broadening of eligibility and format requirements is unnecessary and burdensome, potentially straining DOJ resources and increasing error risks."

#### 7) **Related Legislation:**

- a) AB 1948 (Ramos) would extend the licensure duration of concealed carry licenses from two years to six years. AB 1948 is pending hearing in the Assembly Public Safety Committee.
- b) AB 1974 (Stefani) would authorize a law enforcement agency, as defined, to create a voluntary firearm storage program that allows a person to voluntarily transfer custody of their firearm to the local law enforcement agency for temporary safekeeping purposes to prevent firearm violence, suicide, or other injury. AB 1948 is pending hearing in the Assembly Public Safety Committee.
- c) SB 948 (Arreguin) would require a personal firearm importer to obtain a valid firearm safety certificate and include a copy of the valid firearm safety certificate within the report. SB 948 also would require an applicant for a firearm safety certificate to complete a training course no less than 8 hours in length that, among other things, includes instruction on firearm safety and handling and live-fire shooting exercises on a firing range. SB 948 is pending hearing in the Senate Public Safety Committee.

#### 8) **Prior Legislation:**

- a) SB 965 (Min), Chapter 546, Statutes of 2024, requires DOJ to include in report to the Legislature information about DOJ staffing for conducting inspections of firearms dealers and ammunition vendors, detailed information about each such inspection conducted,

including violations and the resolution of those violations, and specified information about the roster of handguns, including information about handguns added to, removed from, or denied addition to, the roster.

- b) SB 899 (Skinner), Chapter 544, Statutes of 2024, among other things, requires the court to provide the person subject to the order with information on how any firearms or ammunition still in their possession are to be relinquished, as specified.
- c) SB 1038 (Blakespear), of the 2023-2024 Legislative Session, would have amended Proposition 63 by requiring a person to report the loss or theft within 48 hours of the time that the owner or possessor knew or should have known that the firearm had been stolen or lost. SB 1038 also would have required a firearm dealer to annually certify their inventory to the Department of Justice, as specified. SB 1038 was held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.
- d) AB 1191 (McCarty), Chapter 693, Statutes of 2021, requires DOJ to analyze firearms trace data, as specified. The analysis must be submitted as a report to the Legislature and the report made available to the public.
- e) AB 1237 (Ting), of the 2021-2022 Legislative Session, would have required all firearms trace information collected to be maintained by DOJ for a period of not less than 25 years. The data may be made available to the California Firearm Violence Research Center at UC Davis, provided to any other nonprofit bona fide research institution or public agency concerned with the study and prevention of violence, for academic and policy research purposes. Material identifying individuals shall only be provided for research or statistical activities and shall not be revealed or used for purposes other than research or statistical activities, and reports or publications derived therefrom shall not identify specific individuals. This bill died in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.
- f) AB 173 (Comm. on Budget), Chapter 253, Statutes of 2021, requires certain firearms information above to be made available to the center and researchers affiliated with the center and any other nonprofit bona fide research institution accredited by the United States Department of Education or the Council for Higher Education Accreditation, as specified, for the study of the prevention of violence. The bill requires that material identifying individuals only be provided for research or statistical activities and requires that information to only be used for those purposes and would prohibit reports or publications derived from that information from identifying specific individuals.
- g) AB 2222 (Quirk), Chapter 864, Statutes of 2018, would have extended firearms trace data reporting requirements to all law enforcement agencies in the state, as defined, and would require that the report be entered within 7 days of the agency being notified of the precipitating event.

**REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

**Support**

Brady California  
Brady Campaign  
Consumer Protection Policy Center/usd School of Law  
Everytown for Gun Safety Action Fund  
Giffords  
Moms Demand Action for Gun Sense in America  
Students Demand Action

**Opposition**

California Civil Liberties Advocacy  
California Rifle and Pistol Association, INC.  
Gun Owners of California, INC.  
National Rifle Association - Institute for Legislative Action

**Analysis Prepared by:** Dustin Weber / PUB. S. / (916) 319-3744