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**AB 1286 (Muratsuchi) Shared Mobility Devices
FACT SHEET**

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ISSUE

Shared Mobility Devices, like bikes and scooters, which are rented across a mobile platform, can be helpful to local governments as they search for eco-friendly, low-cost options to solving “the last mile” transportation options and creating access for traditionally underserved communities. However, the lack of uniform consumer protections is problematic.

In a number of California cities, the devices have been introduced in the city without discussion or rule-making by the local government. Some cities have sought injunctions against this practice, and in some cities the devices are no longer available.

Additionally, although there are existing state laws governing motorized devices – for instance, they can’t be ridden on the sidewalk – riders have not been made aware of these existing laws and have ended up in violation of the law. In addition, because cities have not been part of the discussion when a company installs a shared mobility device program, many users have found a lack of parking options, which has led to the devices being left everywhere, creating hazards for pedestrians, cyclists, and drivers.

There are public safety concerns for the riders as well. Four scooter riders have died and many riders and pedestrians have suffered injuries. In January this year, The Journal of the American Medical Association issued a report detailing a 2018 study of scooter injuries in two Southern California emergency rooms. The findings were: 249 patients went to the ER for scooter injuries; 96% were injured as riders.

Finally, Shared Mobility Devices’ rental agreements currently include complicated waivers, which relieve the companies of responsibility for any injuries or deaths, even when it is their fault. For example, toward the end of one company’s scooter share agreement is a provision saying the device is rented “as is” and the company makes no warranty as to its quality or condition. The agreements limit their liability to \$100 regardless of the injury or faulty equipment. But, if you do want to recover this \$100, you cannot go to court or join together as a class.

SOLUTION

AB 1286 (Muratsuchi) will create a state-wide minimum standard requirements for shared mobility devices. These devices have appeared in major California cities often overnight – leaving cities and counties to create policies around an existing issue. What results is a patchwork of different laws and regulation across the state.

AB 1286 would enact minimum state protections requiring the following:

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AB 1064 (Muratsuchi & McCarty) – Firearms Transactions
FACT SHEET

Sponsor: Brady United Against Gun Violence, California Chapters
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SUMMARY

This bill would improve public safety and bring increased accountability, transparency, and security to gun sales in California by requiring gun dealers to comply with a set of responsible business practices, and by authorizing DOJ to fine irresponsible dealers who break the law.

ISSUE

ATF data confirms that firearms dealers are the leading source of crime guns on the black market. Though California has enacted some laws to regulate gun dealers, it has not done enough to ensure that dealers act responsibly. Stronger oversight is necessary to prevent gun dealer practices that endanger our communities.

Unfortunately, federal law enforcement has limited resources to oversee the more than 2,300 licensed gun dealers in our state. A 2010 Washington Post report found that, due to limited staffing, ATF could only inspect gun dealers once *per decade* on average. These limitations, combined with weak state and federal dealer laws, allow too many bad apple gun dealers to evade accountability.

In two academic studies, undercover researchers found that at least 20% of California gun dealers were willing to conduct an illegal “straw purchase;”ⁱⁱ even when the dealer knew the gun would be used by a prohibited person.ⁱⁱⁱ Though these transactions are a leading source of crime guns, they often appear legal on paper without security cameras to visibly capture the sale. California gun dealers also reported 1,797 firearms “missing” from their inventories from 2012-2015.^{iv} Without security cameras monitoring dealers’ premises and sales counters, law enforcement has few tools to investigate whether these firearms were misplaced, stolen, or illegally trafficked to criminals.

Existing law also permits dealers to sell firearms out of private homes, locations that are *more* accessible to children and burglars but *less* accessible to law enforcement oversight than commercial storefronts. Home-based dealers threaten the safety and character of their communities, as neighbors and local law enforcement are often unaware that large quantities of weapons are flowing in and out of their residential streets.

SOLUTION

Numerous California cities and counties have enacted laws to promote responsible gun sales. AB 1064 would extend these best practices statewide by:

- **Requiring gun dealers to install security cameras to monitor and videotape their premises and sales:** 5 local governments have enacted this law to help prevent and detect firearm thefts and illegal straw purchases;
- **Prohibiting gun dealers from selling weapons from their homes:** 69 localities have enacted this law to protect residential neighborhoods and bring gun dealers out of the shadows and into more secure and transparent commercial storefronts;
- **Requiring gun dealers to carry liability insurance:** 32 localities have enacted this law to ensure that people injured by gun dealers’ negligence or law-breaking conduct receive compensation for their injuries.

AB 1064 would also incentivize compliance with state law by authorizing DOJ to fine dealers for violations as an alternative to the all-or-nothing license revocation proceedings provided under existing law.



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AB 720: Removing Instructional Services Agreements from the Student Centered Funding Formula

The Issue

Police and fire personnel in California have mandated, ongoing training required through their respective state agencies. Community colleges partner with their local police and fire departments to offer this training under the state's apportionment funding model. Nearly a third of California's community colleges maintain such partnerships built on revenue sharing agreements called Instructional Services Agreements (ISAs). Revenues received from the state pay for the cost of the training and are divided between the college and its partner to cover program expenses.

In the past, 100 percent of the funds received from the state for these training programs came from FTES apportionment. However, under the new student-centered community college funding formula approved during the 2017-18 legislative session, over the next three years colleges will receive 60 percent of the funding based on apportionment. The remaining 40 percent is based on serving students of need and student outcomes—criteria that do not apply to the ISA scenario.

Accordingly, the revenue needed to support ISA training is now limited by the new funding formula and may not cover the cost of instruction for colleges that offer continuing education, certified POST training, or additional coursework required for public safety officers in California. CEOs across the system raised this issue during the development of the new funding formula, but the final version did not address it.

The Need

The 2018 Budget Act that included the new funding formula also created an oversight committee to evaluate and review the implementation of the formula, including whether to incorporate ISAs in the funding formula. However, the timeline for the committee's work is far too long given the urgency of resolving the ISA issue. Additionally, the Chancellor's Office indicated it does not intend to make any changes to the funding formula until the Oversight Committee has completed its work. Another solution was needed to have this category of FTES removed from the current metrics and keep ISA classes outside the funding formula.

The Solution

Given the structure for making changes to the Student Centered Funding Formula and the potentially lengthy review process by the Oversight Committee, legislation was ultimately the best solution. To that end, El Camino College and College of the Canyons have worked with Assemblymember Al Muratsuchi (D-Torrance) to draft a bill that will require ISA courses be funded outside the new funding formula.

Assembly Bill 720, introduced for the 2019-2020 legislative session, modifies section 84750.4 of the Education Code dealing with community college apportionment, and, specifically, program-based funding. The proposed additional language states:

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AB 345 (Muratsuchi): Health Protection Zones
FACT SHEET

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ISSUE

Of the nearly five and a half million Californians who live within one mile of an oil or gas well, one-third live in areas with the highest levels of environmental pollution in the state and 92 percent of the individuals living in those heavily burdened areas are people of color.

Studies link proximity to oil and gas wells to a host of health impacts, including increased risk of asthma and other respiratory illnesses, pre-term births and high-risk pregnancies, and in some cases, cancer. Oil and gas extraction produces air toxics, including volatile organic compounds (VOCs) like benzene and formaldehyde, fine and ultra-fine particulate matter (PM), and hydrogen sulfide. Other risks include water contamination, toxic chemicals spills, and explosions.

Kern and Los Angeles Counties account for more than 80 percent of the overall oil production in California, placing some of our state's most overburdened residents' health and safety at risk, due to the hazards posed by close proximity production.

In 2015, the California Council on Science and Technology's (CCST) issued a report regarding the health and environmental impacts associated with oil and gas production, which recommended a health and safety buffer zone between sensitive land uses and oil and gas wells in order to protect communities where neighborhood drilling occurs. Despite this recommendation, current law does not prohibit oil and gas operators from placing wells near sensitive areas, such as schools, day cares, residential homes, and hospitals.

SOLUTION

AB 345 will mandate a 2,500-foot health and safety buffer zone between new oil and gas wells and sensitive land uses, which include schools, day care centers, residential homes, and hospitals, thereby creating a safe distance between drilling operations and vulnerable populations in order to avoid serious public health and safety risks and impacts.

SUPPORT

- Voices in Solidarity Against Oil in Neighborhoods (VISION - Sponsor)
- Center on Race, Poverty, & the Environment (Sponsor)
- Central Valley Air Quality Coalition
- Central California Asthma Collaborative
- Courage Campaign