

Department of Legislative Services
Maryland General Assembly
2015 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE

House Bill 25
Judiciary

(Delegate Schulz)

Public Safety - Assault Weapons - Replacements

This bill authorizes a person to replace a lost or broken assault weapon that the person lawfully possessed on or before certain dates, if the replacement is registered with the Secretary of State Police.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: None. The bill's authorization can be accommodated with the existing budgeted resources of the Department of State Police (DSP).

Local Effect: None.

Small Business Effect: None.

Analysis

Current Law: The Firearm Safety Act of 2013 (Chapter 427) modified and expanded the regulation of firearms, firearms dealers, and ammunition in Maryland and made changes to related mental health restrictions on the possession of firearms. Among other things, the Act extended the scope of assault pistol prohibitions to all assault weapons, created a new licensing scheme for handguns under the authority of DSP, and imposed restrictions on ammunition.

Among its many provisions, the Act created a definition of "assault weapon," encompassing assault pistols, assault long guns, and copycat weapons. The Act applied existing prohibitions relating to assault pistols to all assault weapons. With specified exceptions, transporting, possessing, selling, offering to sell, transferring, purchasing, or receiving any assault weapon is prohibited. A person who lawfully possessed an assault

pistol before June 1, 1994, and who registered the pistol with DSP before August 1, 1994, may continue to possess and transport the assault pistol. A person who lawfully possessed, had a purchase order for, or completed an application to purchase an assault long gun or a copycat weapon before October 1, 2013, is allowed to continue to possess and transport the weapon. A licensed firearms dealer may continue to possess, sell, offer for sale, or transfer an assault long gun or a copycat weapon that the dealer lawfully possessed on or before October 1, 2013. Chapter 427 also clarified when the inheritance of a prohibited assault weapon is permitted.

Chapter 427 had no specific provisions addressing a lost or broken assault weapon. However, a dealer or any other person who sells or transfers a regulated firearm must notify the purchaser or recipient of the firearm at the time of purchase or transfer that the purchaser or recipient is required to report a lost or stolen firearm to the local law enforcement agency. If a regulated firearm is lost or stolen, the owner of the firearm must report the loss or theft to the local law enforcement agency within 72 hours after the owner first discovers the loss or theft. On receipt of a report of a lost or stolen firearm, a local law enforcement agency must report to the Secretary and enter into the National Crime Information Center database, to the extent known, the caliber, make, model, manufacturer, and serial number of the firearm and any other distinguishing number or identification mark on the firearm. A knowing and willful first time violation is a civil offense punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500. A second or subsequent violation is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment not exceeding 90 days and/or a fine not exceeding \$500.

Background: During and after the 2013 session, the Licensing Division of DSP was overwhelmed with new applications for firearm purchases, including assault weapons and handguns. The backlog was not eliminated by the October 1, 2013 effective date of the new law, but was fully eliminated by June 2014. Two separate suits challenging Maryland's new law on a variety of grounds were filed in federal District Court shortly before the law went into effect. On October 1, 2013, a District Court judge denied the plaintiffs' request to enjoin implementation of the Firearm Safety Act pending the outcome of the litigation.

Doe v. O'Malley, 13-cv-2861, U.S. District Court, Maryland (Baltimore), anticipated that DSP would be unable to process the new Handgun Qualification Licenses (HQLs) in a timely manner and that the result would be a de facto moratorium on handgun sales in Maryland. Plaintiffs' request for a temporary restraining order to delay the effective date of the HQL requirement for 90 days was denied. The case was voluntarily dismissed without prejudice.

In *Kolbe v. O'Malley*, 13-cv-2841, U.S. District Court, Maryland (Baltimore), a group of individual and organizational plaintiffs challenged the assault weapons and large-capacity magazine bans enacted as part of the Act. The plaintiffs contended that the bans violate

the Second Amendment by precluding the plaintiffs from possessing commonly owned firearms for self-defense purposes. The plaintiffs also contended that the bans violate their due process rights because the definition of assault long guns is imprecise and vague, and that the exemption in the law applicable to retired law enforcement officers violates the equal protection clause. On August 12, 2014, the court awarded summary judgment in favor of the defendants on all of the plaintiffs' claims. On September 9, 2014, the plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal. Oral arguments in the case have been scheduled for March 2015 by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit (*Kolbe et al. v. O'Malley et al., No. 14-1945*). According to published news accounts in November 2014, 21 states have filed briefs in support of overturning the Firearm Safety Act on grounds that the Maryland statute was written too broadly and violates the Second Amendment rights of their citizens.

Additional Information

Prior Introductions: None.

Cross File: None.

Information Source(s): Department of State Police, Department of Legislative Services

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