

UNDERSTANDING THE LOS ANGELES “LARGE-CAPACITY” MAGAZINE BAN

HOW TO PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS AND STAY OUT OF JAIL

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***Understanding the Los Angeles “Large-Capacity” Magazine Ban
How to Protect Your Rights and Stay out of Jail***

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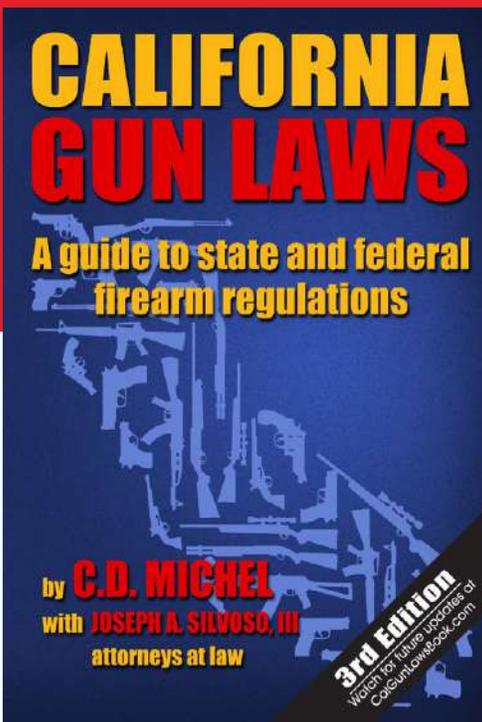
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- ★ How do you get guns back from police?
- ★ Can you get back your right to own a gun?
- ★ Who can possess a gun?

California gun owners have lots of legal responsibilities. There are now over 800 California statutes regulating the manufacture, distribution, sale, possession, and use of firearms and ammunition. Then there are hundreds of administrative regulations, local ordinances, and California DOJ Bureau of Firearms written and unwritten policies. And there are thousands of federal laws regulating firearms that apply in California.

With all the overlapping rules, it is no wonder that there is confusion among gun owners, and even among police, prosecutors, and judges. Not surprisingly, accidental gun-law violations by well-intentioned, good people are increasingly common. In the hyper-politicized legal environment of California “gun-control” laws, the consequences of even an inadvertent violation can be severe.

To enforce the law justly, to defend those accused of violating it, or to protect yourself from becoming an accidental criminal, you need to know the law.

This book has the answers.

To learn the newest changes in the law, buy the 2016 Third Edition of *California Gun Laws: A Guide to State and Federal Firearm Regulations* at www.CalGunLawsBook.com!

To order, or for more information about this comprehensive reference book and its author, civil rights attorney C.D. Michel, go to www.CalGunLawsBook.com.

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The author of *California Gun Laws*, C.D. “Chuck” Michel has been litigating civil and criminal firearms cases since 1991. He has represented thousands of individuals charged with violating California’s confusing gun laws. As an attorney for the National Rifle Association, California Rifle & Pistol Association, firearm manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers, he has litigated hundreds of civil and criminal cases involving firearms-law issues, including Second Amendment challenges, in both state and federal trial and appellate courts. Many of these cases attracted local, national, and even worldwide media coverage. Professor Michel has also taught classes in firearms law at Chapman University Dale E. Fowler School of Law.

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NRA

**LOCAL
ORDINANCE
PROJECT**

The NRA, through its Local Ordinance Project (LOP), works tirelessly to stem the creeping tide of local gun control ordinances throughout California. The NRA actively monitors and opposes attempts by anti-gun zealots to restrict your Second Amendment rights at the city and county level. But with some 58 counties and 482 municipalities in California, NRA LOP needs your help!

Whenever you hear that a gun control proposal is coming to your town, please immediately notify NRA's California counsel, Michel & Associates, P.C., at helpdesk@michellawyers.com.

GET INFORMED AND INVOLVED IN CALIFORNIA!

CONNECT WITH, LIKE, SHARE, FOLLOW, AND HELP PROMOTE
CALIFORNIA SECOND AMENDMENT CONNECTIONS

Arm yourself, with the facts! NRA is expanding its California NRA alert lists so that our California NRA members and their friends can stay up to date on legislation, Second Amendment litigation, local issues, and regulatory proposals. Now more than ever we need to build the NRA's audience of informed civil right activists in California!

You can sign up for California NRA's Stayed Informed emails at: <https://www.nraila.org/get-involved-locally/secure/stay-informed.aspx>. You don't have to be an NRA member to subscribe.

In addition to sending important NRA-ILA email alerts that every Californian who believes in the right to keep and bear arms should receive, the NRA sponsors or promotes several informative websites, Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn and YouTube pages. These sites are devoted to keeping you informed about critical California issues.

Through NRA's internet and social media connections, you can be the first to know about important gun rights news, interact and connect with a growing online community of members, followers, and supporters of the right to keep and bear arms, and take advantage of grassroots activist tools to let California politicians know what you think of their efforts to take away your rights.

It is critical that every eligible Second Amendment supporter register to vote to have your voice heard! You can register to vote in CA at: <http://registertovote.ca.gov/>. For information on how to vote-by-mail, go to: http://www.sos.ca.gov/elections/elections_m.htm.

Help preserve your right to choose to own a gun to defend yourself and your family by helping us spread the word and expand NRA's online grassroots activist network!

WEBSITES

NRA-ILA

(www.nraila.org): NRA Institute for Legislative Action.

NRA-ILA California

(www.craila.org/gun-laws/state-gun-laws/california.aspx): CA legislative updates.

CalNRA

(www.calnra.com): California legislative updates and grassroots action tools.

California Rifle and Pistol Association

(www.CRPA.org): NRA's state association in CA.

CalGunLaws.com

(<http://www.calgunlaws.com/>): News, blogs, & resources on California firearms law issues.

HuntforTruth.org

(<http://www.huntfortruth.org/>): Info and science about proposed lead ammo bans harmful to hunters and shooting ranges.

NRAStandandFight.com

(www.nrastandandfight.com): Federal issues.

NRAblog.com

(www.nrablog.com/): NRA's blog.

NRAnews.com

(www.nranews.com): NRA news coverage with Cam & Co.

LINKEDIN

California Rifle and Pistol Association

(www.linkedin.com/groups/California-Rifle-Pistol-Association-1480057)

NRA

(www.linkedin.com/company/national-rifle-association).

FACEBOOK

California Rifle and Pistol Association

(www.facebook.com/CRPA.org).

NRA

(www.facebook.com/NationalRifleAssociation).

CalGunLaws.com

(facebook.com/MichellLawyers): Breaking California state and local news about firearms law & Second Amendment civil rights litigation.

YOUTUBE

California Rifle and Pistol Association

(www.youtube.com/CRPAVideos).

NRA

(<http://www.youtube.com/user/NRAVideos>).

TWITTER

CalNRA

(twitter.com/calnra): California specific breaking up to the minute news from Sacramento.

CalGunLaws.com

(twitter.com/MichellLawyers): Receive the latest news on gun laws from the attorneys on the cutting edge of gun law in California.

California Rifle and Pistol Association

(www.twitter.com/CRPANews)

NRA

(twitter.com/nra): Federal policy and legal issues

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A GUIDE FOR CALIFORNIA GUN OWNERS



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BACKGROUND & SUMMARY

This guide seeks to clarify, to the extent possible, your obligations under the new Los Angeles ordinance. This guide also outlines the constitutional protections you have when interacting with law enforcement so that you can protect yourself if you are ever at risk of arrest or prosecution for violating the Los Angeles ordinance. This guide will begin by detailing each of the requirements imposed by the Ordinance.

While these laws will not prevent any mass shootings, they plainly limit the Second Amendment rights of the law-abiding citizens who choose these magazines to defend themselves and their families. As most gun owners already know, magazines holding more than ten rounds are standard equipment for many popular pistols and rifles and are possessed by millions of Americans for a variety of lawful purposes – including self-defense.

The magazine prohibition undoubtedly affects lawful gun owners' self-defense capabilities, especially in situations requiring more than ten shots. Since the ordinance does not provide an exemption for self-defense purposes¹, you should carefully consider your best alternative options for self-defense.

Although there is a pending legal challenge to the ordinance, *Los Angeles residents and those who drive through the city need to know their rights to avoid being prosecuted for violating this law.*

Section V of Chapter 1 of this guide includes a list of frequently asked questions (FAQs) addressing some of the most common inquiries we've received in the wake of the adoption of the Los Angeles Ordinance.

For more information on this and other state and local firearms legislation in California, please visit www.CalGunLaws.com. We highly recommend that you also make yourself aware of all your obligations as a firearm owner under state and federal law by purchasing the latest edition of *California Gun Laws, A Guide to State and Federal Firearm Regulations*, written by the co-author of this guide, C.D. Michel. You can learn more about the book and purchase it at www.CalGunLawsBook.com.

¹ Within the city's official boundaries, there is no exception for magazines possessed on private property, including one's home. For a more accurate representation of Los Angeles' official boundaries and geographical information, see http://www.graphatlas.com/los_angeles_map_city_communities.png.

CHAPTER I: BAN ON POSSESSION OF CERTAIN MAGAZINES

Section 46.30 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code, subject to various limited exemptions, bans the possession of any “large-capacity” magazine, whether assembled or disassembled, within Los Angeles city limits.²

I. What Is A “Large-Capacity Magazine”?

Los Angeles defines a “large-capacity magazine” as “any detachable ammunition feeding device with the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds.”

There are three notable exceptions to this definition:

1. Any feeding device that has been *permanently* altered so that it cannot hold more than 10 rounds;
2. Any .22 caliber tube ammunition feeding device;
3. Any tubular magazine that is contained in a lever-action firearm.

This definition is applicable whether the magazine is assembled or disassembled. In other words, possessing mere parts that could be assembled to create a “large capacity magazine” may be a violation of this ordinance.

Every gun owner who travels in and around Los Angeles should be aware of his or her surroundings when in possession of magazines capable of holding over ten rounds. The Los Angeles magazine ban does not exempt visitors to the city or those passing through, even if the magazine is in a locked container. Should you be stopped by police and found to be in possession of a banned magazine, you may be criminally liable.

² The full text of section 4630 is provided at the end of this guide in Appendix A.

A. Exceptions

The restriction does not apply to any of 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; *or*
2. A person licensed pursuant to Sections 26700 to 26915 of the California penal code; *or*
3. A gunsmith for the purpose of maintenance, repair or capacity magazine; or modification of the large-capacity magazine; *or*
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; *or*
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; *or*
6. Any person using the large-capacity magazine solely as a prop for a motion picture, television or video production; *or*
7. Any holder of a special weapons permit issued pursuant to California Penal Code Sections 18900, 31000, 32650, 32700-32720, or 33300; *or*
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 Section 267—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; *or*
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.

II. Penalty for Violating the Ban on Possessing "Large-Capacity Ammunition Magazines"

Any violation of the ordinance is punishable as a misdemeanor. According to the Los Angeles Municipal Code, misdemeanors are punishable as a fine of up to \$1,000 or by imprisonment in County Jail for up to six months, or both. City of Los Angeles, Cal., Municipal Code § 11.00(m). You may also be liable for court costs and fees.

III. How to Comply

To avoid prosecution, LA residents who lawfully owned magazines capable of holding over ten rounds prior to the September 19, 2015, enforcement date (60 days from when the ordinance took effect) must either: (1) remove them from the City of Los Angeles; (2) surrender them to the Los Angeles Police Department for destruction; (3) sell or transfer them in accordance with state law; or (4) permanently alter them to only accept 10 rounds or less.

On November 19, 2015, the 60-day grace period expires. If you are still in possession of any magazines capable of holding over ten rounds on or after this date, ***do not attempt to surrender them to law enforcement within Los Angeles***; you could be subject to prosecution. Instead, you should contact an attorney experienced in firearms law immediately.

You can store your magazines outside of Los Angeles. However, be aware that simply transferring your magazines capable of holding over ten rounds to friends or family outside of the city for storage is generally prohibited under state law. Securing a storage unit or safe-deposit box in your name to store the banned magazines may be a suitable option.

Alternatively, you may sell or transfer your magazines to a licensed dealer outside of Los Angeles under California Penal Code sections 26700-26915 and 32410.

Finally, you may permanently alter your magazine so that it only accepts 10 or less rounds of ammunition. Unfortunately, it is not clear what it means to “permanently” alter your magazine.

A. Active-Duty Law Enforcement Officers

While the ordinance provides an exemption for law enforcement officers, that exemption requires the individual to be “acting within the scope of his or her duties” when possessing a “large-capacity magazine.” This means that law enforcement officers who live in the City of Los Angeles must surrender any lawfully acquired “large-capacity magazine” that they own, if the magazine is not being used in the “scope” of that officer’s duties. This would include any such magazines stored in the officer’s home for self-defense. And officers from other jurisdictions who enter Los Angeles off duty cannot legally bring any magazines capable of accepting more than 10 rounds with them because, under California law, they are not acting within the “course and scope of their duties” when they are in other jurisdictions.

IV. Pending Litigation

The California Rifle and Pistol Association, joined by 30 duly elected California Sheriffs, two law enforcement organizations, and several other individuals, filed a lawsuit on October 23, 2015, seeking to invalidate the ordinance.

The NRA is supporting the lawsuit, which challenges the ordinance as being preempted by state law. Because California law specifically allows for the possession of “large-capacity” magazines if lawfully acquired prior to January 1, 2000, the ordinance is in direct conflict with state law and is thus preempted and invalid. The ordinance is also preempted in light of numerous California statutes that operate to remove the power of municipalities to ban the possession of these magazines. The Plaintiffs are asking the Court to stay enforcement of the ordinance while the matter is litigated in the hopes of allowing law-abiding city residents to maintain possession of their lawfully acquired property pending a resolution of the case.

All filings in the case can be viewed here: <http://michellawyers.com/shasta-county-sheriff-thomas-bosenko-et-al-vs-the-city-of-los-angeles-et-al/>.

V. Frequently Asked Questions

A. I Owned a Magazine Capable of Accepting More Than Ten Rounds Before the Effective Enforcement Date of September 19, 2015. What Are My Legal Responsibilities?

Assuming you do not meet any of the exceptions, you should have removed the magazine from Los Angeles or surrendered it to the Los Angeles Police Department for destruction *or* sold or transferred it in accordance with the limited circumstances authorized by state law by November 19, 2015. ***Do not continue possessing the banned magazines within the city unless a court invalidates the ordinance.***

B. I Missed the November 19, 2015, Deadline to Dispose of My Banned Magazines. What Do I Do Now?

Do NOT attempt to surrender them to the Los Angeles Police Department. If you remain in possession of the banned magazines on or after November 19, 2015, you are in violation of the law and attempting to surrender them to the authorities is ill-advised.

Contact an attorney experienced in firearms law to discuss your options.

C. Can I Keep My Magazine at a Friend's or Relative's House Outside of Los Angeles Instead of Selling Them to a Dealer?

California law only allows you to loan your magazine to someone who is not prohibited from possessing firearms, and only when you remain in the accessible vicinity of the person to whom the magazine is loaned. Cal. Penal Code § 32415. Because you must be in the “accessible vicinity” of the magazine, it is illegal for you to simply give your magazine to someone who lives outside of Los Angeles.

However, it may suffice to store your magazines at someone else's property under the right conditions. Gun owners should take care to ensure that they are the only ones with access to the magazines (e.g., only the owner of the magazine has the key to the safe that contains the magazines). If within your means, it is advisable to rent a storage space or acquire a safety-deposit box to store your magazines outside of the city.

D. I Am Not a Los Angeles Resident, But I Do Travel Through the City. What Should I Do With My Magazines?

A provision of the federal law known as the Firearms Owners' Protection Act, or “FOPA,” protects those who are transporting firearms for lawful purposes from local restrictions which would otherwise prohibit passage. Given the vast expanse of the city of Los Angeles,

it is practically impossible for individuals to travel through Southern California without at some point entering city limits. Although FOPA should, in theory, protect you while traveling through Los Angeles, it is likely that litigation will be necessary to ensure its protection.

While the lawsuit is pending, individuals traveling through Los Angeles should leave their magazines at home. Visitors to the city are not exempt from the ban, and merely keeping them locked up while you pass through will not protect you from criminal liability.

E. What Are Los Angeles' Intentions in Regard to Enforcement? Should I Be Worried About Police Knocking on My Door?

While it is impossible to predict the actions of city officials or law enforcement officers, it is clear that the ordinance will prove very difficult to enforce.

That said, if police visit your residence, it is important to remember *not* to let officers in unless they have acquired a legal search warrant. If they do have a search warrant, invoke your right to counsel by asking to speak with an attorney. Otherwise, remain silent. We strongly encourage you to also review the next chapter which will help you understand and assert all of your constitutionally protected rights should you encounter any law enforcement officer.

F. Who Will Enforce the Los Angeles Ordinance?

Law enforcement entities will be charged with enforcing the Los Angeles ordinance. That includes the Los Angeles Police Department and Los Angeles County Sheriff Department, as well as any other law enforcement officers operating within the city.

G. Where Can I Go Should I Need to Contact an Attorney?

Should you be contacted by law enforcement, or have questions regarding the law or your rights as an individual, feel free to submit a free case evaluation request to Michel and Associates, P.C., at: helpdesk@michellawyers.com.

CHAPTER 2: KNOW ALL OF YOUR RIGHTS, AND ASSERT THEM

I. What Gun Owners Who Live in or Travel Through Los Angeles Need to Know to Avoid Prosecution

Los Angeles residents and those traveling through the city should be prepared in the event police pull you over or show up at your home and question you about the way you store your firearms, or the magazines in your home or car. Typically, police ask questions about whether there are any firearms in your home or car, what type of magazines you may have, how those magazines are stored, and who has access to them.

Even without probable cause or a search warrant, police officers are trained to get you to make incriminating statements or admissions that will give them grounds for a warrant or a search. To learn more about this police practice, read *Protect Yourself! California's Politicized Gun Confiscation Program Threatens Uninformed Gun Owners*.³ In Section V of *Protect Yourself!*, the firearms law attorneys at Michel & Associates explain how the police utilize “knock and talks” to try to get incriminating information from uninformed gun owners.

If the police knock on your door, try not to talk to them! Unless they have a search warrant, try not to even open the door. Instead, tell the officer that you assert your right to remain silent and want to have an attorney present (actually say those words).⁴

When interacting with law enforcement, keep the following in mind.

1. Do *not* “consent” to a search of your person, possessions, car or home. Insist on a search warrant. If they don’t have a warrant, refuse the search entirely and close the door.
2. If they have a search warrant, let them in, stand back and say nothing except that you want to call your lawyer.
3. Consult a lawyer immediately. Ask to make a phone call for this purpose.

³ This memorandum is available at: <http://www.calgunlaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/Protect-Yourself1.pdf>.

⁴ The attorneys at Michel & Associates have developed a flyer that you can hand to the police in order to assert and protect your constitutional rights. This flyer can be found at: <http://www.calgunlaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/APPS-Notice.pdf>.

For more information and materials on protecting and asserting your Fourth and Fifth Amendment rights, visit: <http://michellawyers.com/reference-materials/criminal-law-references/>.

II. Fourth Amendment Rights

A. What Is the Fourth Amendment?

The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution states that “The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.”

B. What the Fourth Amendment Means for You: You Have a Right To Be Free From Unwarranted Unreasonable Searches and Seizures by Law Enforcement!

Every citizen is entitled to be free from illegal searches or seizures conducted by law enforcement. Should law enforcement exceed their authority, any evidence collected by them against you will be excluded by a court at trial. This is what is known as the exclusionary rule of criminal procedure. Any arrest must be based on probable cause, but a warrant for an arrest is only required if the person arrested is in their home.

C. When the Fourth Amendment Applies: A Step-by-Step Analysis

When are you afforded this protection? The following step-by-step analysis will explain how the Fourth Amendment is currently interpreted by the United States Supreme Court in terms of its applications.

1. Step 1: Has the Government Intruded Into Your Reasonable Expectations of Privacy?

The first step in the analysis is to ask if the individual has a reasonable expectation of privacy in the places searched or items seized by the government.

It is important to understand that a person never has a reasonable expectation of privacy in things that are held open to the public. In other words, if a passer-by or other individual (even if a police officer) has lawful access to the places searched, an individual cannot claim that they had a reasonable expectation of privacy in the area. Therefore, they cannot claim that there has been a violation of their Fourth

Amendment rights. The only physical location where it is automatically assumed a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy is their residence, even if it is a temporary residence such as a hotel or campsite.

Whether or not the person has the same expectation of privacy in their personal belongings can depend on the circumstances.

i. What This Means When Traveling With Firearms

What does this mean for you? When traveling with firearms, don't draw attention to the fact that you are doing so. Travel with your firearms unloaded and in a locked container that conceals the firearm from view, preferably in the trunk. The container should not have any markings that identify its contents. Also keep in mind that if an officer asks you whether you have any firearms in your vehicle, you do not have to respond. This will be explained in more detail in the next section.

2. Step 2: Does Law Enforcement Have a Valid Warrant?

If law enforcement officers conduct a search of an individual or their personal belongings, the courts will ask first if the officers had a warrant to do so. A warrant is a judge issued exception to the Fourth Amendment. A warrant can only be issued if it is supported by probable cause and particularly describes the person or place to be searched and items to be seized.

What is probable cause? The current standard for probable cause is that there is a reasonable basis for believing that contraband or evidence will be found in the area searched. Simply stated, a judge decides if there is probable cause based on evidence presented to him or her by law enforcement before signing a warrant.

What does it mean to particularly describe the place to be searched? Basically, the warrant must state the place to be searched, which is usually a description of a building coupled with the address, and the things to be seized.

What if the judge was wrong in their determination of probable cause in signing the warrant? The warrant's level of defectiveness will determine if Fourth Amendment protections are triggered. If the warrant has only a small defect and the officer relied on the warrant in good faith, it may still be an effective exception to Fourth Amendment protections and it will preclude you from prevailing in a federal civil rights case.

If a warrant is later found to be defective and either: (1) the officers did not have a good faith belief that the warrant was valid; (2) no officer could have reasonably relied on the probable cause; (3) the police officer or prosecutors lied or misled the judge; (4) or if the judge is themselves biased in the matter, then the exclusionary rule will apply and any evidence seized under the warrant will be excluded from trial. If the warrant is defective, then you may be able to prevail in a federal civil rights case.

3. Step 3 Exceptions to the Warrant Requirement

Even if an officer did not have a warrant, or if a warrant was defective to the point where the exclusionary rule should apply, there is still one final step in the Fourth Amendment analysis. The last step in the analysis is to determine if any exceptions to the warrant requirement are present. Below are a few examples of when police officers are not required to obtain a warrant before searching an area.

i. Automobiles

Generally, law enforcement only needs probable cause to search an automobile because, in theory, the mobility of a car makes it impractical for police to secure a warrant. If a police officer has such probable cause, they are allowed to search the entire car and all of the contents (including boxes, bags, and other containers) of the car that could reasonably contain the item that they have probable cause to search for. During the course of the stop, probable cause may arise for the law enforcement officer to search the car (*e.g.*, if the officer sees or smells drugs in the car).

Typically, when an officer pulls someone over while driving, probable cause to search the vehicle does not yet exist. The detention itself is called a “Terry Stop,” which is discussed in greater detail below.

ii. Items in Plain View

As discussed above, if an item is in plain view to the law enforcement officer and the officer has a legal right to be in the place where the item is seen, and the item is immediately apparent to the officer to be contraband (*e.g.*, an unlawful weapon), an exception to the requirement of having a warrant is recognized by the courts.

iii. Consent to Search Is Given

If a person consents to a law enforcement officer searching their belongings, and does so voluntarily knowing that they are giving permission to search,

then the warrant requirement is waived. This is why many officers attempt to convince or lure individuals into granting consent to search. By law, you are not required to consent, and you should never give your consent. Always remember that if a law enforcement officer asks for something or asks to do something, such as to open or search your personal property, they do not have the authority to make you do it!

A person who has consented to a search, however, can withdraw their consent by making an unequivocal statement to the law enforcement officer that they are withdrawing their consent. If consent is revoked, the officer performing the search is required to stop searching.

4. Stop and Frisk (Also Known as “Terry Stops”)

A “Terry Stop” is a lawful detention of an individual. Usually, such stops are to give an individual a ticket for speeding when driving, or in some cases to “pat down” and check for weapons when the officer reasonably believes the person is armed and dangerous. Such “pat downs” have been the focus of much debate in New York, but remember that an officer can conduct a pat down on any driver they believe is armed. This means that when you are traveling with a firearm, as discussed above, always do so in a lawful manner and always keep them unloaded in a locked container that conceals them from view (preferably also in a trunk).

i. Inventory Searches

Whenever a person is arrested and their vehicle is taken into custody, officers may search the arrestee’s personal belongings and the entire vehicle, including closed containers within the vehicle, even if locked. If arrested at a residence, officers may only search the immediate vicinity of the arrestee, unless they obtain a warrant to search the entire premises.

Remember, that you are *never* required to aid law enforcement in searching your belongings. Never give them a combination or key to containers in your possession, unless they have a warrant. If they have to ask, they don’t have authority to make you do it! Always remain calm and know that if your property is damaged and the officers did not have authority to search, you will be entitled to damages caused to your property.

III. Fifth Amendment Rights

A. What Is the Fifth Amendment?

The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution states that “No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger, nor shall any person be subjected for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.”

B. What the Fifth Amendment Means for You: You Have a Right to Remain Silent!

Every individual has a right to be free from making self-incriminating statements that get them in trouble with the law. This is usually personified in an individual’s right to remain silent during interactions with law enforcement.

C. Right to Remain Silent

You should never feel the need to answer any questions from law enforcement officers. Should you be contacted, it is best to simply state that “I wish to speak to my attorney before making any comments or statements.” Do so calmly and politely but be firm in your stance. Law enforcement’s goal is never to help you; it is to investigate crime. If they are not required to help you, don’t help them by answering any of their questions. Period!

Also keep in mind that law enforcement officers are not required to read you your *Miranda* rights before taking you into custody. Therefore, your rights may or may not be read to you if you are arrested. Nonetheless, when your *Miranda* rights are read to you, always invoke your right to remain silent!

1. Federal Agents

It is important to understand: do not lie to federal agents; such as, the FBI, ATF, or DEA. When interacting with these agents, always ask to speak to an attorney before making any statements, regardless of how basic the questions may be. Never assert your innocence or lack of guilt as you may be unaware of technical violations of the law you may have committed. Furthermore, always assume that you are speaking to a federal agent as a matter of principal, even if you know the officer is from a local agency.

D. Other Fifth Amendment Protections

The Fifth Amendment also gives individuals other protections such as Due Process of Law and protections against un awful takings (repossession of land or property without fair compensation) by the government. Should you have any questions regarding your rights as an individual or if you are in need of immediate legal assistance, contact an attorney.

Should you be contacted by law enforcement, or have questions regarding the law or your rights as an individual, feel free to submit a free case evaluation request to Michel and Associates, P.C., at: helpdesk@michellawyers.com.

APPENDIX A: TEXT OF LOS ANGELES MUNICIPAL CODE SECTION 46.30ORDINANCE 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 
Deputy

Approved August 7, 2015


Mayor

Approved as to Form and Legality

MICHAEL N. FEUER, City Attorney

By 
BRIAN SOTTILE
Deputy City Attorney

Date JUN 26 2014

File No. CF 13-0068

DECLARATION OF POSTING ORDINANCE

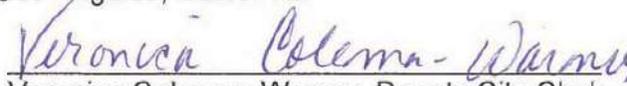
I, VERONICA COLEMAN-WARNER, state as follows: I am, and was at all times hereinafter mentioned, a resident of the State of California, over the age of eighteen years, and a Deputy City Clerk of the City of Los Angeles, California.

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

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These basic membership benefits are automatically included with your NRA Annual Membership or Life Membership, along with special members-only discounts and services.

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- With all regular memberships, you will get a choice of subscription to American Rifleman, American Hunter, or America's 1st Freedom.
- Junior members receive a subscription to Insights.
- Annual members receive \$5,000 of Accidental Death and Dismemberment coverage at NO COST to you. The plan covers accidents at, or to and from, an NRA event; and accidents that occur during the use of firearms or hunting equipment while hunting. Insurance must be activated at time of renewal. (Does not include Junior membership.)
- Life members receive \$10,000 of Accidental Death and Dismemberment coverage at NO COST to you. The plan covers accidents at, or to and from, an NRA event; and accidents that occur during the use of firearms or hunting equipment while hunting. Insurance must be activated at time of upgrade to Life member status
- Law Enforcement Officers, that are NRA members, killed in the line of duty will have \$25,000 in coverage.
- \$2,500 of ArmsCare coverage with your NRA membership. This plan covers insured firearms, air guns, bows and arrows against theft, accidental loss, and damage. Insurance must be activated.

For purposes of insurance, NRA members must be current active members of the NRA whose name appears on the NRA membership list. Activation is required.

- New and Enhanced insurance coverages through the NRA Endorsed Insurance Programs. Enroll on-line for Life, Health and Accident and Individual Property and Liability insurance or call Toll free 1-877-NRA-3006 (1-877-672-3006.) New Commercial Property Liability Insurance Program for NRA Affiliated Clubs and Business Alliance Members, visit on-line or call Toll Free 1-877-487-5407.
- The most important benefit of NRA membership, however, is the defense of your Constitutional right to keep and bear arms, both nationally and in California. NRA-ILA tracks the issues and alerts members about legislation involving firearms and hunting at the federal, state and local levels of government. Successful legislative action begins with you -- the individual member. For information regarding legislative action or to become an ILA grassroots volunteer, call 1-800-392-8683.
- NRA Institute for Legislative Action representatives are your voice on Capitol Hill and in Sacramento.
- Your NRA Membership dues payment receipt allows you to immediately enter NRA registered tournaments.

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Membership starts the day of processing of dues payments by NRA. Insurance benefits are subject to the conditions contained in the Master Policy on file at NRA Headquarters at the time a claim arises. There are special exclusions and limitations to such policy. Furthermore, NRA and its Insurers specifically reserve the right to alter or change any conditions in the Master Policy; including but not limited to, reductions in the amount of coverage, and the cancellation or non-renewal of such policy. Annual Junior members are not eligible for insurance benefits. Affinity card available for applicants who meet all credit criteria. The moving discount is off the Interstate Commerce Commission approved tariff rate. \$3.75 of membership dues are designated for magazine subscriptions. For specific state by state disclosures, please visit www.NRA.org/NRAUniformDisclosureStatement.pdf



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

NRA RECRUITER ID#
XC010260

STEP ONE: Provide Personal Information

NAME: Mr./Mrs./Ms. _____
ADDRESS: _____
CITY/STATE/ZIP: _____
E-MAIL: _____
PHONE: _____ BIRTHDATE: _____

STEP TWO: Select Membership Type

- 1 YEAR \$35
 - 3 YEAR \$85
 - 5 YEAR \$125
 - JUNIOR (15 years & up) \$15
 - ASSOCIATE (no magazine) \$10
 - REGULAR LIFE MEMBERSHIP \$1,000
 - JUNIOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP \$550
 - DISTINGUISHED LIFE MEMBERSHIP – Age 65+ \$375
 - EASY PAY LIFE MEMBERSHIP* \$25 (minimum)
- * Easy Pay for Life Membership: minimum \$25 down payment, then minimum \$25 quarterly payments until total dues are paid.
- Foreign Postage (per year: \$5 Canadian – \$10 other) _____

CALCULATE TOTAL AMOUNT DUE \$ _____

STEP THREE: Select One Magazine

(Junior Members under age 15 receive Insights digital* magazine, 15 and older choose magazine) *E-mail address required for digital version.

AMERICAN RIFLEMAN AMERICAN HUNTER AMERICA'S 1ST FREEDOM
 Digital Print Digital Print Digital Print

STEP FOUR: Provide Payment Information

CHECK PAYABLE TO NRA: Check # _____ enclosed
 CHARGE TO: AMEX VISA MC DISCOVER
ACCOUNT # _____
EXPIRATION DATE: _____
SIGNATURE: _____

STEP FIVE: Please Read The Following:

Contributions, gifts, or membership dues made or paid to the National Rifle Association of America are not refundable or transferable and are not deductible as charitable contributions for Federal income tax purposes.

Please allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery of membership credentials and materials.

Call NRA at 800-672-3888 for more information about membership programs, or visit us at www.NRA.org.

Manage your membership online at www.NRAMemberServices.org

STEP SIX: Mail this application with payment to:

National Rifle Association of America
c/o Recruiting Programs
11250 Waples Mill Road
Fairfax, VA 22030

About California Rifle and Pistol Association

Founded in 1875, the California Rifle and Pistol Association (CRPA) is an organization of sportsmen dedicated to the preservation of our American heritage. In this age of constant political attacks on the rights of law-abiding citizens to own and use firearms for legitimate purposes, the CRPA is the state organization dedicated to protecting firearm freedoms and promoting shooting sports solely in the State of California.

CRPA's lobbyist in Sacramento fights adverse firearms legislation and advances laws that will protect your rights.

CRPA's Counsel for Litigation and Local Affairs files appropriate litigation against the state or cities that pass unconstitutional or illegal ill-conceived gun control laws, monitors local legislative efforts, and mobilizes CRPA's resources to oppose those efforts as necessary.

CRPA's bimonthly publication, The Firing Line and website keeps its members abreast of current legislative and shooting news, as well as offering a public forum so members can express their views in print.

Though the CRPA is the official state association of the National Rifle Association, the CRPA is a stand alone California non-profit corporation, independently controlled by its own Board of Directors. CRPA's members include: law enforcement officers, prosecutors, professionals, firearm experts, the general public, and loving parents.

Historically, the CRPA has played an important role in promoting the shooting sports by conducting state championship matches for adults and young shooters, teaching firearms safety, and supporting state teams to the national championships each year.

Every dollar that CRPA receives stays and works in California to support your hunting and Second Amendment rights.





**STRENGTH
IN MEMBERS**

CALIFORNIA RIFLE & PISTOL ASSOCIATION

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

THERE ARE 3 WAYS TO JOIN:

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California Rifle & Pistol Association
271 Imperial Hwy, Suite 620
Fullerton, CA 92835



Become a member online at:
CRPA.ORG



Or call the office:
(800) 305-2772



MEMBERSHIP OPTIONS

Circle your Choice

MEMBERSHIP OPTION	PRICE	w/ CRPA Firing Line
1-Year Individual	\$22*	\$27
5-Year Individual	\$83*	\$88
1-Year Junior (0-16 years)	\$20	Included
Life-Individual	\$350	Included
Easy Pay option Quarterly (4) payments	\$87 ⁵⁰ ea.	Included
Senior-Life (65+ years)	\$200	Included
Easy Pay option Quarterly (4) payments	\$50 ea.	Included

* Online Version of CRPA Firing Line

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Membership options for Veterans**

Member #: _____ Gift From: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: () _____

Email: _____

___ Visa ___ MC ___ AmEx ___ Discover

Card #: _____ Exp. Date: _____

Membership: \$ Donation: \$ Total: Check#: _____

MAIL TO:
California Rifle & Pistol Association
271 E. Imperial Hwy., #620
Fullerton, CA 92835



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Attorneys at Law

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Ranges and Clubs Nationwide**

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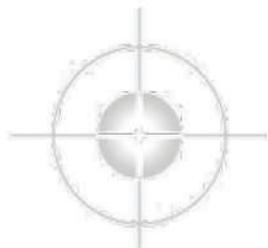
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Mr. Michel is frequently quoted concerning Second Amendment rights by the major daily newspapers, and by television and radio stations. He is the author of *California Firearms Laws, A Guide to State and Federal Firearm Regulations* (available at CalGunLawsbook.com). Mr. Michel has been honored and profiled in recognition of his corporate and civil-rights work in multiple periodicals and by the NRA, which awarded him its prestigious *Defender of Justice* Award in 2013. Professor Michel also teaches *Firearms Law* and *Law Practice Management* at Chapman University School of Law.

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