

CRPA FIRING LINE

A CRPANEWS Production from the California Rifle & Pistol Association

Magazine

COVER STORY

ANOTHER DOJ REGULATORY CRASH AND BURN

Online "Assault Weapon" Platform FAILS Just Before Registration Deadline



Ninth Circuit Court Strikes Down Hawaii Concealed Carry Ban
 CRPA/NRA Lawsuit Against California Carry Ban Progresses

Cal Law on Transferring Firearms Between Family Members

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HERE'S WHAT YOU MISSED...

YOUTH HUNT CAMP

AUGUST 17-19



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CRPA FIRING LINE MAGAZINE

ISSN 0164-9388

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CRPA Firing Line is the official publication of the California Rifle & Pistol Association, Inc. a non-profit organization. CRPA is the official state affiliate of the National Rifle Association of America and the Civilian Marksmanship Program. CRPA works together with those entities to promote the shooting sports and the right to choose to own a gun to defend yourself and your family. CRPA Firing Line is published bi-monthly. Deadline for articles and advertisements is the first of December, February, April, June, August, and October. CRPA Firing Line is sent to all dues paying members of the Association, or may be purchased at the subscription rate of \$35 per year or \$8.95 per copy. One additional copy (due to non-delivery members) may be obtained upon written request, when accompanied with a first class (two-ounce rate) postage pre-paid self-addressed envelope (#10 business size or larger).

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CAPITOL REPORT

by Roy Griffith, CRPA Legislative Advocate

This is one article I am REALLY looking forward to seeing in print because it will mean fall is finally here and the 100 degree temperatures are behind us. I don't know about all of you, but it has been a long hot smoky summer up here in the State of Jefferson. Hopefully you are enjoying this article in a cool Sierra deer camp or in front of a cozy fire, in a fireplace where they belong!

As I write this article we just endured a week of both Senate and Assembly Appropriations Committee hearings. We watched many of the bad bills we faced sent to suspense because of the ridiculous financial burden they presented to the state. Bills like AB 2382, would have required background checks and registration of certain firearm parts like barrel and trigger assemblies, and SB 1487 their attempt to control what Californians can *legally* hunt in other countries. Hopefully they all die a slow quiet death – at least for this year.

I have told you many times it is my honor to serve you as your legislative liaison and I do not complain much. However, I must be honest with you, this session has been especially painful to endure. I have had to sit through testimony against our president and federal government by your representatives that would get them thrown in jail or exiled in some countries; yet here they were applauded! I witnessed hours of anti-law enforcement testimony by both representatives and citizens (AB 931) that really made me wonder if there was hope for our young officers entering this distinguished career in California. I sat through anti-hunting testimony where California's hunter conservationists were slandered and referred to as "murderers"! Sound legislation we brought forward to facilitate the CCW process and repeal microstamping requirements where both instantly killed in the Assembly Public Safety committee along with sound legislation we supported to make stronger penalties for violent criminals who knowingly use firearms in the commission of crimes!

They say there are two things you do not want to see made: sausage and laws. However, I really feel you all need watch just one session of Assembly Public Safety to see just what a

battle we all face. Chairman Assembly Member Reggie Jones-Sawyer, the man who looked me in the eye and shook my hand as we agreed our common ground was being tough on violent criminals who use firearms, kills every tough on criminals' bill and passes every anti-2A bill out of his committee (Link to Assembly Committee on Public Safety: <https://www.assembly.ca.gov/dailyfile>).

It is not all doom and gloom. Our bill (AB 2151), to make big game hunting affordable for all California's youth is still alive and one step away from the governor's desk!

This session I traveled the state spreading the good word to many of you at your local sportsmen association meetings, expos, State Hunter Education Instructor training conferences, and in the last couple weeks chapters of 'The Well Armed Woman'. You all give me hope that united we can turn the tide! It's going to take all of us and everyone who will listen to you to make a difference! Vote! And get everyone you know who shares what we hold dear to vote! The only way we can change California is to change who occupies the seats in the Capital!

Please refer to our website for an updated list of the Good, the Bad, and the Ugly that survived this legislative session and our on-going long game in the courts. Thank you all for your continued support; we cannot do it without you!



Roy Griffith
CRPA Legislative Advocate

Roy joins CRPA after 32 years in law enforcement. He started at a small town police department in Northern California and went on to spend 26 years at the California Department of Fish & Game. More than six of those years he spent in special operations. Roy's final 12 years with the department were spent on Hunter Education - one of his biggest passions. Outside of work, Roy enjoys hunting, fishing, backpacking, and spending time with his wonderful wife, kids and grandkids. Roy is excited about his role at CRPA and the opportunity to help fight to protect our Second Amendment and hunting rights in California.

ACTION REPORTS

BILL		SUPPORT	STATUS
SB 710	(Anderson, R) Firearms: silencers	This bill aims to end the ban on suppressors in California. By doing so, this bill would make it legal to possess a suppressor so long as the proper federal regulations are followed. Additionally, SB 710 would allow anyone who is legally allowed to possess a suppressor to use it to hunt.	1/9/18 Failed to pass Senate Public Safety Committee. Bill is dead.
SB 1092	(Anderson, R) Firearms: silencers	This bill would authorize hunting while using a lawfully possessed silencer that is attached to a firearm with a barrel measuring 16 inches or more in length.	Senate Public Safety 04/10/18 failed vote. Bill dead.
SB 1311	(Berryhill, R) Fishing and Hunting: Annual Sportsman's Licenses	This bill would create annual sportsman's license that provides the same privileges as annual hunting and fishing licenses, but that is valid for a term of one year from July 1st to June 30th. SB 1311 would limit the issuance of these licenses to California residents. Final language pending (02/20/19) but will provide a savings compared to purchasing licenses individually.	08/08/18 Set for Senate Appropriations. Placed on suspense.
AB 986	(Gallagher, R) Hunting and Sport Fishing Licenses: Sport Fishing License Duration	This bill proposes a reduction in license fees for veterans. It would require a resident or nonresident, 16 years of age or older, upon payment of the fee, to be issued a sport fishing license for the period of 12 consecutive months beginning on the date of issuance.	08/06/18 Senate Appropriations. Placed on suspense file.
AB 1394	(Allen, R) Firearms: licenses to carry concealed firearms	This bill would remove the good cause requirement for the issuance of a CCW in California. If passed, this would make California a "shall issue" state. This would enable thousands of Californians who are currently prevented from carrying by unconstitutional "good cause" requirements to exercise their constitutional right to self-protection.	1/9/18 Failed to pass Assembly Public Safety Committee. Bill is dead.
AB 1931	(Fong, R) Firearms: licenses to carry concealed firearms	AB 1931 would authorize the sheriff of a county, or a chief or other head of a police department, to issue a CCW for a period of up to 5 years.	Pulled at request of author. Dead for 2018.
AB 1932	(Fong, R) Firearms: licenses to carry concealed firearms	This bill will require DOJ to furnish a background check report to a concealed carry permit licensing authority within 60 days of receiving the fingerprints and fees. If passed, this bill will speed up the process of issuing CCWs to law abiding Californians.	Dead for 2018.
AB 1958	(Quirk-Silva, D) Firearms: silencers	AB 1958 will allow companies that produce suppressors in California to sell them out of state so long as the sale or transfer is in line with federal law. This bill will help California's jobs and the right to manufacture firearms components.	Postponed at request of author: Dead for 2018.
AB 2067	(Gallagher, R): School Safety: Armed security guards schools	Requires state to provide trained armed security for K-12, step forward in light of ground lost due to passage of AB 424 in 2017.	05/25/18 Assembly Appropriations. Failed to pass. Dead for 2018.
AB 2697	(Gallagher, R) Wildlife, bird, waterfowl habitat: idled agricultural lands	This bill allows land owners to maintain non-irrigated cover crops on land when not in use. Creates and maintains critical nesting and cover vegetation for wildlife.	08/13/18 Set for Senate Appropriations.
AB 2151	(Gray, D) Hunting: apprentice tags	AB 2151 aims to make hunting opportunities affordable to all California children. By creating \$20 apprentice tags for big game animals such as elk, pronghorns, bighorn sheep, and bears, AB 2151 will ensure that we can train a robust new generation of hunter conservationists.	06/29/18 Pass Senate Appropriations on consent to Senate floor.
AB 2318	(Flora, R) Gun-Free School Zone	This bill amends gun free zone statute to allow for concealed carry during religious services even if services are held in a school gun free zone. (An act to amend Section 626.9 of the penal code relating to firearms).	04/26/18: From committee without further action pursuant to Joint Rule 62(a) (Died).
AB 2670	(Kiley, R): Fish and Wildlife: Free Hunting Days	AB 2670 would require the Director of CADFW to declare which days would be Free Hunting Days by July 1st, 2019. The bill would require one of the days to be in the spring rather than winter.	04/24/18: Asm Public Safety. Failed reconsideration vote. Dead for 2018.
AB 2733	(Harper, R) Firearms: unsafe handguns: imprinting	This bill removes microstamping requirement and will allow new generation handguns for sale in California. An Act to amend Penal Code section 31910 relating to sales of firearms in California.	04/24/18: Asm Public Safety. Failed reconsideration vote. Dead for 2018.
AB 2805	(Bigelow, R) Wild pigs: Validations	Establishes new classification for wild pigs from big game to exotic big game. Replaces pig tag with pig stamp.	08/06/18 Set for Senate Appropriations. Placed on suspense.

BILL		SUPPORT	STATUS
AB 2860	(Allen, R): Firearms: unsafe handguns	Repeal roster requirement for handguns .	04/10/18 Set for Asm Public Safety; Pulled at request of author. Dead for 2018.
AB 3064	(Baker, R) Firearms: Felons in possession. Penalty enhancement	AB 3064 would increase the severity of punishment for felons illegally possessing firearms.	04/24/18 Failed vote Asm Public Safety. Bill dead for 2018.

BILL		OPPOSE	STATUS
SB 221	(Wiener, D) Agricultural District 1-A: firearms and Ammunition Sales at Cow Palace	A bill to prohibit the sales of firearms and ammunition at the Cow Palace in city and County of San Francisco.	08/08/18 Set for Asm Appropriations. Passed to Assembly Floor. 12/5 Party line vote.
SB 459	(Portantino, D) Firearms: dealer inspections	SB 459 would require DOJ to conduct inspections of firearm dealers at least every 3 years. This will only create more work for an already overburdened DOJ, and create unnecessary red tape for California FFLs.	Dead for 2018.
SB 1100	(Portantino, D): Firearms: Transfers	This bill would limit transfers to one long gun a month, no transfer to someone under the age of 21. Exemption for licensed hunter and non-profit fund raisers.	08/08/18 Set for Asm. Appropriations. Placed on Suspende file.
SB 1487	(Stern, D): Iconic African Species Protection Act	This bill will make it unlawful for California's to process many species of wildlife they lawfully harvested in African nations.	08/08/18 Set for Asm Appropriations. Placed on Suspende File.
AB 3	(Bonta, D)Firearms: age restrictions	Gutted and amended in assembly 03/97/18. As amended, this bill would prohibit the sale or transfer of any firearm (Not just handgun) by a licensed dealer to any person under 21 years of age. Additionally, changes to age restrictions on the purchase of ammunition and the issuance of a serial number by the Department of Justice for an assembled firearm.	07/02/18 Senate Appropriations. Placed on suspense. Likely dead for 2018.
AB 736	(Gipson, D)	Authorizes DOJ to impose civil fines for violations of certain firearm licensing requirements and increased fine and suspension if occurring within specified time period.	Dead for 2018.
AB 931	(Weber, D): Criminal Procedures: Use of force by peace officers	This bill greatly limits the use of force by a peace officer, redefines "necessary" adds "reasonable alternatives" and "totality of circumstances". Lowers a peace offer's right to defend themselves to less than an individual.	8/06/18 Set for Senate Appropriations. Placed on suspense file.
AB 1927	(Bonta, D): Firearms: California do not sell list firearms	Allows individual to add themselves to the "Do Not Sell List."	06/20/18 Pass Sen Public Safety to Appropriations. Watch Position approved by LPC.
AB 2103	(Gloria, D) Firearms: license to carry concealed firearms	AB 2103 aims to create mandatory firearms training and handling to receive a CCW. This bill is completely unnecessary since issuing authorities already require basic range qualification and safety classes to be issued a CCW.	07/02/18 Senate Appropriations. Placed on suspense.
AB 2382	(Gipson, D) Firearms: firearm precursor parts	This bill would require "the sale of firearm precursor parts" to be treated as firearms. No clear definition of what a precursor part is, a term not even used by industry.	08/06/18 Senate Appropriations. Placed on suspense file.
AB 2497	(Cooper, D) Firearms: School gun violence prevention	This bill will impose tax on retailers for the sale of firearms and ammunition to pay for mandates school counselors and security officers.	04/24/18 Re-referred to committee on Public Safety (Pending hearing date / dead for 2018).
AB 3199	(Holden, D) Charitable raffles: Firearms	This bill would prohibit an authorized raffle from having a firearm as a prize. A violation would be a misdemeanor.	Held in committee by author.

The time to gear-up for the battle is now. With the new Supreme Court nominee Brett Kavanaugh, Trump has opened the door to finally get a Second Amendment case before the Supreme Court post Heller.

Kavanaugh gets it. His writings state, “ There is no meaningful or persuasive constitutional distinction between semi-automatic handguns and semi-automatic rifles” and they “ have not traditionally been banned and in common use by law-abiding citizens for self-defense in the home, hunting, and other lawful uses.” Kavanaugh is known for his strict Constitutionalist views, further stating “our task is to apply the Constitution and the precedents of the Supreme Court, regardless of whether the result is one that we agree with as a matter of first principles or policy.” What a breath of fresh air for gun owners!

Over the next year we are going to see a shift in the Court’s views on the Second Amendment, and that shift will influence generations to come.

The time is now to stand up for the Second Amendments and your rights. We are looking for potential plaintiffs willing to participate in challenging unconstitutional laws. This is a general call to see what types of plaintiffs are available, so if you support the Second Amendment and are willing, we would ask you to contact us now!

If you are interested in taking back your rights, please email us at plaintiffquestionnaires@michellawyers.com for more information. All responses are kept strictly confidential.



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COURT Report

This report provides an overview of just some of the efforts being taken to protect the rights of California gun owners. Although litigation plays an extremely important role in the fight for the right to keep and bear arms, there are many other tremendous and equally important endeavors throughout California and across the nation.

Protecting the Second Amendment requires an enormous amount of resources and involvement in all levels of California's government, including all 58 counties, all 482 municipalities, and all state and local agencies tasked with enforcing the myriad of complex and ever-expanding gun laws.

The digital version of this report, complete with links to relevant documents and additional information, can be found on NRA-ILA's California webpage at www.standandfightCalifornia.com and CRPA's webpage at www.crpa.org.

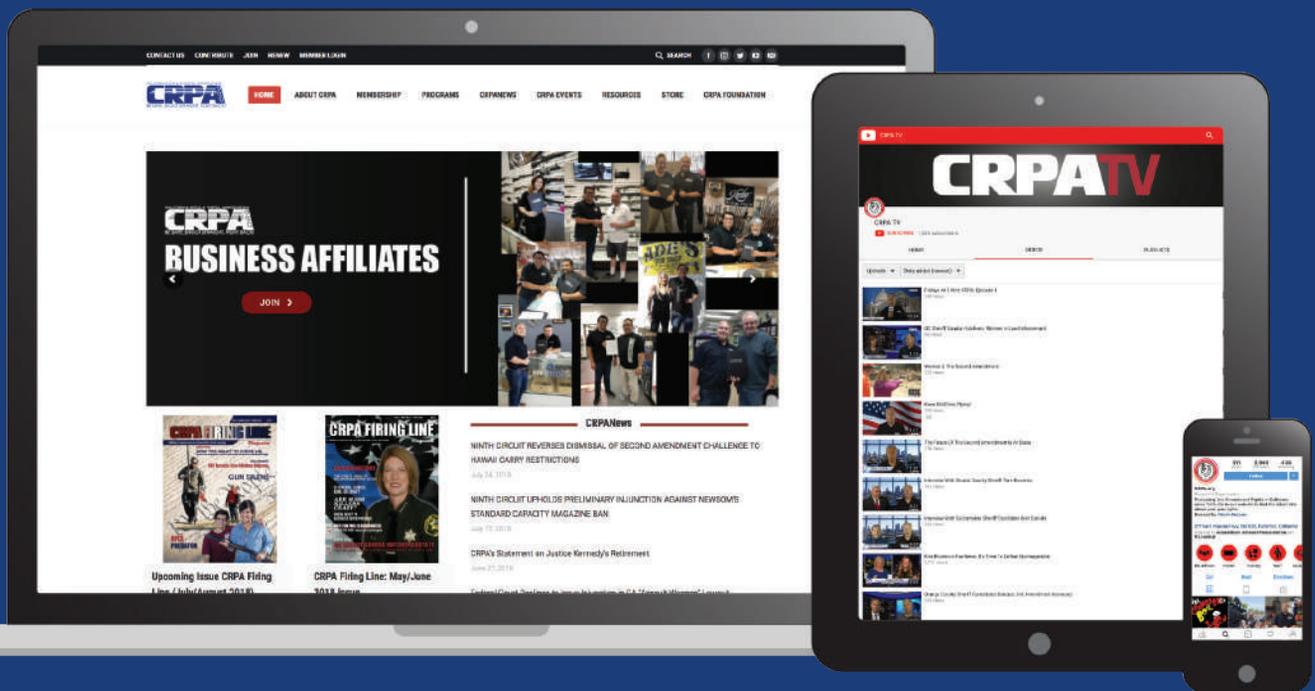
NRA/CRPA California and 9th Circuit Litigation Matters

Issue	Case Name	Case Status	What's Next
Challenge to California's Ammunition Sales Restrictions	<i>Rhode v. Becerra</i>	The case was filed on April 26, 2018, in response to Proposition 63 and Senate Bill 1235's restrictions regarding the sale and transfer of ammunition in California. The lawsuit challenges these restrictions as a violation of the Second Amendment, Commerce Clause, and Equal Protection Clause of the United States Constitution, as well as a violation of the Firearm Owner's Protection Act. Six-time Olympic medal winner Kim Rhode spearheads this lawsuit as lead plaintiff.	Plaintiffs have filed an amended complaint, to which the state has filed a motion to dismiss. If the motion is denied, the case will soon proceed to the discovery phase of litigation.
Challenge to California's "assault weapon" restrictions	<i>Rupp v. Becerra</i>	The case was filed on April 24, 2017, in response to SB 880 and AB 1135. It challenges California's entire "assault weapon" ban as violating the Second Amendment and due process and takings clauses of the U.S. Constitution. Plaintiffs filed a preliminary injunction motion to prevent the State from requiring individuals to provide the date they acquired their firearms and the name and address of the person from whom they acquired them, as a condition of registration, but that motion was denied on May 9, 2018.	The case is currently in the discovery phase of litigation.
Challenge to California's ban on standard capacity magazines	<i>Duncan v. Becerra</i>	The case was filed in response to SB 1446 and Prop 63. It challenges California's ban on the acquisition and possession of magazines over ten rounds. On June 29, the district court granted plaintiffs' motion for a preliminary injunction, halting enforcement of the newly enacted possession ban while the case is litigated. The State immediately appealed the injunction order, but the case was ordered to continue in the trial court. The parties have completed discovery, and plaintiffs filed a motion for summary judgment on March 5, 2018.	The parties are waiting for a ruling on the plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment, which was argued in May 2018. If summary judgment is granted, the injunction will become permanent, but the State is likely to appeal.

Issue	Case Name	Case Status	What's Next
Challenge to DOJ's recently enacted "assault weapon" registration regulations	<i>Villanueva v. Becerra</i>	The case was filed on September 8, 2017, in response to California DOJ adopting regulations concerning newly classified "assault weapons" under SB 880 and AB 1135. It challenges the regulations under California's Administrative Procedure Act because they were enacted without legislative authority and without any input from members of the public.	On May 30, 2018, the court issued an order upholding the regulations as valid. Plaintiffs will soon be filing an appeal in California's 5th District Court of Appeal.
Challenge to CA and Los Angeles firearm carry restrictions that prohibit both open and concealed carry	<i>Flanagan v. Becerra</i> <i>(Formerly Flanagan v. Harris)</i>	The case was filed on August 17, 2016, as a direct response to Peruta. It seeks to force the court to decide whether it is willing to uphold a complete prohibition on the right of law-abiding citizens to carry a firearm for self-defense. The parties filed cross-motions for summary judgment. On May 24, 2018, the court issued a decision granting Defendant's motion for summary judgment.	Plaintiffs have filed an appeal in the Ninth Circuit.
Challenges DOJ's use of DROS surplus to fund APPS as an illegal tax	<i>Gentry v. Becerra</i> <i>(Formerly Gentry v. Harris)</i>	Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint alleging that the DROS fee is an invalid tax. On August 9, 2017, the district court issued a ruling granting Plaintiffs' request to prohibit DOJ from using DROS fees to fund unrelated law enforcement efforts and requiring DOJ to perform its statutorily required review of the current \$19 fee to determine whether it is "no more than necessary to fund" DOJ's costs for processing DROS transactions.	Plaintiffs' motion for leave to amend their complaint to include claims developed through discovery will be heard on June 22, 2018. And a hearing on the case's merits is scheduled for August 24.
Vagueness challenge to (AB 962's "handgun ammunition" sales registration requirement and mail order ban	<i>Parker v. California</i>	In December 2016, because of Prop 63, the California Supreme Court dismissed its review of a Court of Appeal opinion affirming the trial court's order striking down AB 962. The Court of Appeal's decision is now the final opinion, and plaintiffs are seeking their attorneys' fees against the State.	The trial court partially granted plaintiffs' motion for attorneys' fees for work in the trial court. As a result, the parties are currently negotiating a total fee award.

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California and 9th Circuit Amicus and Consulting Support

In addition to the previously mentioned cases, NRA and CRPA regularly provide consulting advice and prepare amicus curiae or “friend of the court” briefs in a number of other firearm related cases. NRA and CRPA have supported or will be supporting the following cases.

Issue	Case Name	Case Status	What's Next
California Handgun Roster	<i>Pena v. Lindley</i>	The federal district court upheld the roster in 2015. Plaintiffs appealed, and oral arguments were held on March 16, 2017. NRA and CRPA filed an amicus brief in the case on July 27, 2015.	Awaiting a decision from the Ninth Circuit.
1st Amendment challenge to handgun ad prohibition	<i>Tracy Rifle and Pistol v. Becerra</i> <i>(Formerly Tracy Rifle and Pistol v. Harris)</i>	In July 2015, the district court denied a request to prohibit enforcement while the case proceeds. That decision was appealed, and in February 2016 the 9th Circuit upheld the lower court's order within two weeks of oral arguments. Cross-motions for summary judgment have been filed in the district court.	Awaiting a decision from the District Court on the cross-motions for summary judgment.
FFL zoning ordinance	<i>NSSF v. Pleasant Hill</i>	The case has been settled.	The city has agreed to pay NSSF over \$400,000 in legal fees.
State Court challenge to California's micro-stamping requirements	<i>NSSF v. California</i>	In December 2016, the California Court of Appeal issued a ruling in favor of NSSF, allowing the lawsuit to proceed in the lower court. But in June 2018, the California Supreme Court reversed, upholding the trial court's judgment in favor of the State.	NSSF in July 2018 petitioned the California Supreme Court to rehear the case. A decision on that petition is currently pending.
Challenge to ban on possession and carriage of firearms on recreational Army Corps' lands	<i>Nesbitt v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineer</i>	At the request of both parties, oral arguments have been cancelled, and the case has been referred to the Ninth Circuit's mediation program.	The Army Corps of Engineers is reconsidering its firearms policy and will work with plaintiffs to settle the matter outside of court.

National Cases with California Interest

NRA and CRPA also litigate and assist in critical Second Amendment cases across the country that could set precedent for future challenges to California gun laws.

Issue	Case Name	Case Status	What's Next
Challenges Maryland's ban on “assault weapons” and 10+ round magazines	<i>Kolbe v. Hogan</i>	On February 21, 2017, an en banc panel of the 4th Circuit issued an opinion upholding Maryland's ban that referred to America's most popular types of rifles as “exceptionally lethal weapons of war.” Plaintiffs petitioned the United States Supreme Court for review, but that petition was denied on November 27, 2017.	Although the en banc decision is now final, other lawsuits challenging similar restrictions (such as Rupp) are currently pending and will provide another opportunity for the Supreme Court hear an “assault weapon” lawsuit.
Challenges Washington D.C.'s “good reason” requirement for the issuance of a CCW permit	<i>Grace v. District of Columbia</i>	On July 25, 2017, the D.C. Circuit declared Washington D.C.'s “good reason” requirement for the issuance of a CCW was a violation of the Second Amendment. The court also issued a permanent injunction prohibiting D.C. from enforcing the requirement. On September 28, the D.C. Circuit denied Washington D.C.'s request for rehearing.	On October 5, 2015, Washington D.C.'s Attorney General decided to not petition the case to the United States Supreme Court. As a result, Washington D.C. is now effectively a “shall-issue” jurisdiction.

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Local Advocacy Project

The Local Advocacy Project actively monitors all of California's 58 counties and 482 municipalities to support or oppose any proposed ordinance, law, or policy likely to impact Second Amendment rights. Local efforts include developing and working with a network of professionals, citizens, local government officials and law enforcement professionals to effectively oppose local threats to California gun owners. These efforts also serve as the foundation for litigation efforts against municipalities that enact anti-gun-owner legislation.

Jurisdiction and Issue	Description	LOP Response	Status
Huntington Beach Ballot Initiative Banning Semiautomatic Firearms	In December, the City of Huntington Beach issued title and summary for a proposed local ballot initiative that seeks to ban the possession of all semiautomatic firearms within city limits.	NRA and CRPA alerted members to the proposed initiative and are currently monitoring its development.	Proponents of the measure have until June 2018 to obtain the required number of signatures to move forward. The city has filed suit against the ballot proponent. May 2018- The City of Huntington Beach moves to dismiss the lawsuit after defendant agrees not to submit signatures for the initiative.
Santa Clara County Gun Shows	In March 2018, the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors directed County Counsel to draft an ordinance prohibiting gun shows on county-owned property. In May 2018 the Board proposed an ordinance on the agenda.	NRA and CRPA alerted members to the proposal. County Board of Supervisors is set to consider ordinance at June 5th meeting. Adopted Ordinance No. NS-624.8-Regulation of Firearms and Ammunition on County Property.	NRA and CRPA are monitoring county agenda.
Healdsburg FFL Zoning Ordinance	In March 2018, the Healdsburg Planning Commission held a public discussion regarding a comprehensive FFL zoning ordinance for the city.	NRA and CRPA alerted members to the proposed zoning ordinance. July 23, 2018 there was no action on agenda. Next meeting August 6, 2018.	NRA and CRPA are monitoring city council agendas for any updates.
LA City's Ban on Sales of "Ultracompact" Handguns	For years, the Los Angeles Municipal Code prohibited the sale or transfer of "ultracompact firearms," even if those firearms were listed on DOJ's "Roster of Handguns Certified for Sale" in California.	On September 20, 2016, NRA and CRPA attorneys submitted a pre-litigation demand letter highlighting how the ordinance was preempted by state law.	As a result of NRA and CRPA's pre-litigation demand, the city council voted to repeal the ordinance. As of October 15, 2017, the ordinance has been officially repealed.
San Carlos Moratorium on Firearm Retailers	The City of San Carlos recently proposed and adopted a moratorium on firearm retail businesses as a result of several anti-gun residents complaining of a newly proposed Turner's Outdoorsman which was set to open in mid-November. The city continues to hold local meetings regarding the next steps in the zoning process.	NRA and CRPA alerted members to attend the city council meeting, and submitted a letter of opposition to the proposed moratorium. But the city council ultimately approved the temporary moratorium on a 4/5ths vote.	NRA and CRPA are monitoring city council agendas for any updates for further changes to the zoning ordinances for the city.

Jurisdiction and Issue	Description	LOP Response	Status
Moraga Locked Storage and FFL Zoning Ordinance	The Moraga Town Council has listed implementation of a “safe firearm storage” and “home based firearm dealer” ordinance as a proposed goal for 2017.	On November 8, 2017, the town council proposed a mandatory locked-storage ordinance. NRA and CRPA alerted members to the proposal, and submitted a letter of opposition. In response, Moraga pulled the proposed ordinance from consideration so it could make necessary revisions.	Although the town council ultimately adopted the mandatory locked-storage ordinance on March 14, many of the controversial and illegal provisions were removed following NRA and CRPA’s opposition.
El Cerrito CCW Fees	Under El Cerrito’s “Master Fee Schedule,” residents applying for a CCW must pay a local processing fee of \$961, well in excess of the \$100 statutory maximum for such fees.	Submitted pre-litigation demand letter seeking repeal of the city’s excessive application fee.	In November, attorneys for El Cerrito agreed with the NRA and CRPA that the current fee violates the statutory \$100 cap. On the April 17, 2018 meeting agenda the fee was adjusted to \$100.
San Jose Anti-Gun Ordinance Package	In September 2016, San Jose Councilmembers Ash Kalra and Raul Peralez introduced an anti-gun package for discussion and referral to the city council.	On October 17, 2017, the San Jose City Council discussed a proposed mandatory locked-storage ordinance. NRA and CRPA alerted members to the proposal, and submitted a letter of opposition.	The city council voted 6-5 in favor of adoption, but not before serious questions were raised about the precise language of the ordinance as highlighted by NRA and CRPA’s opposition letter.
Orange County CCW Applications	Many Orange County residents to this day are still confused as to the specific requirements for obtaining a CCW in Orange County.	Prepared a comprehensive guide discussing the entire application process for obtaining a CCW in Orange County, including what is required to satisfy the sheriff’s “good cause” policy.	NRA and CRPA are working hard to bring “shall-issue” to California. In the meantime, CRPA will continue to provide gun owners with helpful guides on how they can apply for a CCW in their respective county of residence.
Cupertino Anti-Gun Ordinance Package	In January 2017, the Cupertino Public Safety Commission held an open discussion on several proposed anti-gun measures.	Alerted members to attend the Public Safety Commission meeting. Submitted opposition letter informing the commission of the proposal’s serious legal problems not adequately discussed in staff reports.	The commission ultimately failed to reach a consensus, but the proposal could still come before the Cupertino City Council at any time.
Buenaventura FFL Zoning Ordinance	In January 2017, the Cupertino Public Safety Commission held an open discussion on several proposed anti-gun measures.	Alerted members to attend the Public Safety Commission meeting. Submitted opposition letter informing the commission of the proposal’s serious legal problems not adequately discussed in staff reports.	The city council discussed NRA and CRPA’s opposition prior to making its decision, but ultimately voted 6-1 in favor of the ordinance.
Statewide Public Record Requests	NRA and CRPA regularly seek and obtain public records in connection with any anti-gun efforts in California. Such efforts include proposed anti-gun ordinances, gun buyback programs, and other anti-gun regulatory enforcement issues.	Responses to these requests often yield valuable results, such as which members of a local government entity are working with anti-gun groups, sources of funding, and other important information.	Ongoing.

Jurisdiction and Issue	Description	LOP Response	Status
City of Morgan Hill	City of Morgan Hill-recommend to draft ordinances on duty to report theft or lost firearms, safe storage ordinance while in home, prohibit possession of LCM, require permit to conduct retail sales	CRPA and NRA Attorneys sent letter in advance of actual ordinance language being introduced to inform city of the problems with the proposal	NRA and CRPA are continuing to monitor.
City of Milpitas	Holding a safety summit for the community on June 2 as a spin off from the one held by Santa Clara County.	Monitoring. June 19, 2018 meeting received a report on the safety summit which focused on mental health, safety in places of worship, firearms, and safety in the workplace.	Meeting on August 7 and August 21.
City of Arcata	Proposed Mandatory Lock Storage Ordinance fashioned after San Francisco.	Letter sent first week of June prior to next meeting. July 11, 2018 no action on the agenda. August 1, 2018 no action on agenda.	Meeting on August 15. Continuing to monitor.
Del Mar Gun Show	The Fair Board of The Del Mar Fairgrounds is considering banning gun shows or heavily restricting the activity there.	CRPA and NRA alerted members for the last meeting and many of our member were in full force. CRPA attorneys have drafted letters to the Board to inform them of the strict requirements for all gun shows in California.	Approved summer gun shows. Next meeting of the Board is in September. Continuing to monitor.
Orange County Costa Mesa Gun Show	County Board of Supervisors is considering whether they will continue to allow gun shows at the fairgrounds.	CRPA and NRA alerted members regarding the meeting. We had many members show up at the last meeting to show support for the gun show. Currently, the board of supervisors approved next three gun shows.	Meeting on August 23 where they will have a full discussion on gun shows. Continue to monitor.
City of Saratoga	Possible mandatory lock storage ordinance. Holding a community meeting on May 29 to prepare for next meeting on June 20.	CRPA and NRA submitted a letter to the city council regarding the constitutional concerns with the proposed ordinance. Follow up letters were sent to the city.	Meeting on August 1 and it is on the consent agenda. CRPA asked that this be removed from consent for further discussion.



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PROGRAMS REPORT

by Sarah Barrett, CRPA Programs & Event Manager

Next generation programming is at the heart of our mission here at the California Rifle & Pistol Association. We focus on three areas to introduce, educate; support; and advance youth in various aspects of the shooting sports. Those three target areas are introductory events, educational experiences, and competitive support.

This year we have introduced several innovative programs designed to encourage youth and their families to get involved in the shooting sports. These have included targeted local events such as working in partnerships with local rod & gun clubs, conservation organizations, firearm retailers, ranges and other pro-Second Amendment organizations. This teamwork is yielding tremendous results as we bring young families out to safe environments where they learn first hand that much of what they have been told about our community is false.

The key to these events is to make fun-filled safe memories with the entire family. These events get families of all backgrounds to engage in the sport and want to know more. For these programs to be sustainable the participants must be given opportunities to continue to learn and experience the sport in a meaningful way.

This brings us to the educational experiences portion of our next generation programming. Many of us when we look back at how we got hooked, different aspects of the firearms community realize it was both educational and experiential. The difference today is that the opportunity for experiential learning seems to have diminished... or has it? The CRPA Programs & Events team has come up with some creative ways this summer and fall to provide for both education and positive experiences!

Inner city youth must overcome barriers to learn to shoot that include but are not limited to transportation, range access, firearms access. Many families simply cannot afford an initial investment to find out if the sport is a fit for them. Working with Daisy air guns we have two inflatable bounce house enclosed BB gun ranges that we can deploy at faith-based properties to firearm retail store parking lots and other public/private spaces. This combined with our portable BBQs creates a fun environment where families can become informed and often all take their first shots while also learning all about safety!

Youth today are being taught about holistic nutritional choices and many Netflix documentaries on food are also pushing those choices equally to the adults. Hunting your own food is a great way to ensure that you are making holistic nutritional choices! The issue here is again access, not to just training in hunting, but also in firearms, how to get a license, where to hunt, how

to process the meat and then cook it. That entire process is daunting to most families especially those with no familial experience in the process.

The CRPA designed a weekend Youth Hunt Experience three years ago that took place this summer (August 17 - 19 in Southern California at Camp Three Falls) and will take place in the fall (October 12 - 14 in Northern California at Wente Scout Reservation). The camps take 30 youth and teach them in three days how to use a shotgun, how to work with dogs on a hunt, basic hunter education, takes them on their first hunt and how to process and cook game. This yields an experience that each youth and their family have been immersed into the sport without the prohibitive costs of buying before you try the sport out. The result is the clear majority of the youth continue to hunt after coming to these camps.

Many youths are exposed to firearms in their homes, communities and in rare cases their schools. Our competitive shooting sports support programs come into play here. We work throughout the year to form lasting partnerships with various youth programs from Scout Shooting Sports to Junior Reserve Officer Training Programs (JROTC), 4-H shooting sports to High School Rodeo Shooting Activities, Youth Shotgun programming and individual club support.

These competitive shooting programs are all designed to work with different segments of California's emerging next generation of enthusiasts. Some result in regional championships while others lead to National Championships at Camp Perry Ohio. The tireless efforts of the coaches, trainers, range safety officers and their families who commit to these youths are amazing, especially when you witness the smiles on the faces of the competitors or see the innovative shooting shirts... even ones with flamingos and crossed air rifles.

The CRPA is always looking for three things to make these programs expand to meet the growing needs of our youth. We need volunteers and support, we need programs to connect us to those who have not yet done so and we need each of you to get the word out. Now go out there and spread the good news that we have youth filling our ranks!



Sarah Barrett CRPA Programs & Events Manager

Sarah joined CRPA in 2016. She currently runs all CRPA Programs. She is dedicated to defending and protecting the Second Amendment and strongly believes it is only her heritage to pass down this right to the future generations. Sarah enjoys planning CRPA events and helping develop more and new programs.



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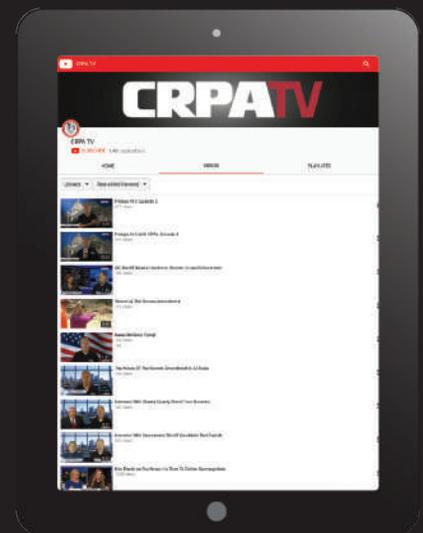
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COVER STORY

DOJ SNAFU



Another DOJ Regulatory Crash and Burn Online “Assault Weapon” Platform FAILS Just Before Registration Deadline

by C.D. Michel, CRPA President & General Counsel

For almost a year CRPA has been running this regular column about the California Department of Justice (“DOJ”) and its failures when it comes to adopting firearm regulations. This month’s column covers the breakdown of the “assault weapon” (“AW”) registration process that left both California gun owners and law enforcement equally in the dark.

Situation Normal, All Fouled Up

Errors plagued the “AW” online registration system for weeks leading up to the deadline, but DOJ didn’t fix them. Then, just after the “AW” registration period closed, CRPA received hundreds of complaints from individuals who were unable to register because DOJ’s online-only system couldn’t handle the volume of traffic and crashed.

DOJ of course denies these claims, telling the *Los Angeles Times* that the registration system was “working correctly.” But apparently, “working correctly” and “functioning properly” mean two different things to DOJ.

Were the website registration problems the result of the sheer number of individuals seeking to register their firearms? Apparently, but it shouldn’t have been. DOJ, after all, sought \$2.6 million in funding to cover an anticipated 1.5 million registration applications. Yet recent reports indicate that only 68,848 California gun owners submitted “assault weapon” registration applications. That number is significantly less than the anticipated 1.5 million registrations DOJ was funded to process. What’s more, that number is far less than the 157,540 firearms which have already been registered as “assault weapons” under

prior registration periods.

Even with the low number of registrations, current processing rates indicate DOJ will take months, potentially years before it can process them all! Pending registrations are in legal limbo in the meantime.

Another Fumble on Privacy

The problems with DOJ’s “AW” online-only registration system don’t end here. CRPA has confirmed that DOJ improperly disclosed detailed personal information of those who managed to submit registration applications. DOJ’s system allowed some users to see all personal information (including home address, telephone number, email, and driver license number) for other users, along with all the information that user had submitted about their firearms—including the make, model, serial number, and all photos and additional attachments contained in the user’s registration application.

Icing on that cake: during the regulatory process establishing the online registration system, DOJ made it a point to include a self-serving provision in their regulations stating that DOJ would not be legally “responsible for and will have no liability for any hardware, software, information, or other items or any services provided by any persons other than the Department,” and that in no event shall DOJ be liable for “any contract or tort claim for any cause whatsoever, for any indirect, incidental, special, or consequential damages” as a result of using DOJ’s registration system. In other words, DOJ gave itself immunity in advance for its screw ups down the road! Wow!

Uninformed Soldiers Left to Twist in the Wind

Many members of the military also had difficulties in registering their firearms as “assault weapons” pursuant to SB 880 and AB 1135. Many Soldiers deployed outside of California were unable to take their personally owned firearms with them overseas, so they couldn’t take and submit the mandatory photographs of the firearm(s). And for those somehow able to obtain the required photographs, they still had to deal with DOJ’s online registration system consistently crashing -- on a remote connection perhaps thousands of miles away.

Members of the military returning from deployment who did not register their “AW” firearms now face serious criminal penalties simply because they were either unable to register or were not even aware of the changes made to California law while on deployment. And by serious penalties, we mean a potential felony conviction that will completely bar them from owning or possessing firearms and greatly impact their ability to serve our country. So much for honoring those who serve our country.

The Bureau of Failure

At least we can be certain what firearms are considered “assault weapons” under California law, right? Well, no.

When it was pushing new regulations defining what an “AW” is under the new law, DOJ repealed all the existing regulatory definitions used to identify “assault weapons” and in their place attempted to implement over 44 new definitions—all without any input from the public. But the definitions did far more than define the terms used in the Penal Code. If enacted, the definitions would also classify many firearms as “AWs” that did not otherwise meet the definition under California’s new “AW” law, requiring those firearms to be registered and making them otherwise illegal to possess in California.

Setting aside the fact that DOJ was attempting to include more firearms than it should, there is a legal distinction between what firearms must be registered versus what firearms are illegal to possess in California. NRA/CRPA lawyers pointed out this distinction to the Office of Administrative Law (“OAL”), the California agency tasked with overseeing and approving DOJ’s proposed regulations. OAL rejected DOJ’s proposal because DOJ only had authority to enact regulations relating to registration—not the enforcement of California’s “AW” laws. So DOJ resubmitted the definitions and limited their effect to registration, and OAL approved them.

But DOJ later tried to sneak those new “AW” registration definitions into OAL to apply in the criminal enforcement of California’s “assault weapon” laws as well, again without public comment. In other words, DOJ was once again attempting to exceed its regulatory authority by sidestepping OAL’s prior rejection. DOJ argued that because this newly proposed regulation merely expanded the application of existing definitions and did not itself contain any substantive material, the public had no right to comment or participate in the rulemaking process.

Thankfully, following more opposition submitted by NRA and CRPA lawyers, OAL rejected DOJ’s second attempt to circumvent the rulemaking process. But before OAL could issue a formal rejection of DOJ’s proposed criminal enforcement regulations, DOJ withdrew the proposal on July 9, 2018.

So how does the regulatory withdrawal affect California gun owners?

For starters, there are currently no definitions for any of the terms found in the Penal Code applicable for criminal enforcement purposes. This means California gun owners, law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges lack any official legal guidance on what constitutes an “AW” under the law. CRPA is making all law enforcement officials aware of this issue, but California gun owners should do everything they can to avoid unnecessary contacts with law enforcement until clear, definitive guidance can be given.

How to Keep Yourself Out of Jail

For those who did not register their firearms as “AWs,” whether by choice or because the online-only registration system crashes made it impossible, there are limited options to avoid potential criminal charges for possessing a gun that was originally lawfully acquired.

There have already been reports of individuals being contacted by armed DOJ agents following improper registration attempts for firearms otherwise considered illegal under California law. Make sure you don’t inadvertently end up in jail yourself.

Sadly, California’s gun laws put gun owners, who support the police in their efforts, in a position where they can’t fully cooperate with police under some circumstances. Generally, if police knock on your door to ask about guns, you should avoid speaking to them. Unless they have a search warrant, do not consent to a search. Try not to even open the door.

CRPA has posted an Information Bulletin on this topic for gun owners who were unable or unwilling to register their “bullet-button” firearms. The bulletin summarizes all legal options available besides registration. What’s more, the bulletin provides additional information on how to handle any potential contacts by CA DOJ or local law enforcement. Be sure to review this bulletin on CRPA’s website at <https://www.crpa.org/crpa-news/information-bulletin-for-gun-owners-who-did-not-register-their-firearms-as-assault-weapons/>



C.D. Michel CRPA President & General Counsel

Civil rights attorney C.D. “Chuck” Michel is President & General Counsel for CRPA. He is a former prosecutor and currently runs the law firm Michel & Associates, P.C. in Long Beach. The firm’s clients include the NRA and CRPA, as well as firearm manufacturers, distributors, retailers and individual gun owners.

CAL LAW ON TRANSFERRING FIREARMS BETWEEN FAMILY MEMBERS

by Matthew D. Cubeiro, Attorney

As a gun owner, the thought of transferring a firearm to a friend or family member may have crossed your mind at some point. But how should you go about doing so without running afoul of the numerous state and federal transfer restrictions? The answer will depend heavily on who the firearm is being transferred to and where that person resides.

Under federal law, it is generally illegal to transfer a firearm to another person who resides in another state without going through a licensed firearms dealer in the person's home state—even if the person is a family member.¹ The firearm must first be shipped to a licensed firearms dealer in the recipient's home state, but it is a good idea to first consult the dealer you intend to use. What's more, be sure the firearm and any accessories you are sending are not prohibited in the recipient's state.

Federal law is less restrictive when it comes to transfers between residents of the same state. In general, federal law will not prohibit a transfer provided the transferor does not know or have reasonable cause to believe the transferee is prohibited from receiving or possessing firearms. But state law can place additional restrictions on such transfers—and California is no exception.

As a threshold matter, California imposes its own licensing requirements on firearm dealers in addition to the Federal Firearm Licensee (“FFL”) system. This means that anyone selling or transferring firearms in California must be a California licensed firearms dealer in addition to maintaining the appropriate federal license.² Should neither party to a transaction be a California licensed firearms dealer, the transfer must be processed through a California licensed firearms dealer.³ There are, however, exceptions to this restriction.⁴

Intra-Family Transactions

On such exception is for transfers of a firearm by gift or bequest.⁵ Such transfers are not required to be processed by a California licensed firearms dealer, but additional requirements must be followed when transferring a firearm pursuant to this exception.

First, such transfers must be “infrequent.” This means for transactions involving handguns there must be no more than five transactions in a given calendar year, but there is no limit to the number of handguns being transferred for each of those five transactions.⁶ For transactions involving firearms other than handguns, there is no limit to the number of transactions in a given calendar year—provided such transactions are “occasional and without regularity.”⁷

The parties to the transaction must also be “immediate family,” meaning they are of a parent/child or grandparent/grandchild type relationship.⁸ And the recipient must be of appropriate age, possesses a Firearm Safety Certificate, and file a “Report of Operation of Law or Intra-Familial Firearm Transaction” form with the California Department of Justice within 30 days of the transaction.⁹ This form (BOF 4544A) can be downloaded from DOJ's website at <https://oag.ca.gov/firearms/forms>. Alternatively, you can submit this form online using DOJ's CFARS website at

<https://cfars.doj.ca.gov/>.

Transfers Between Spouses

You may have noticed that the above exception does not address transfers between spouses. That's because under California law, firearm transfers between spouses and domestic partners must go through a California licensed firearms dealer unless the transferring spouse “transmutes” their interest in the firearm to the recipient spouse or domestic partner. A “transmutation” occurs when, during marriage, a spouse shows an express intent, in a signed writing, to change ownership of their property.¹⁰

To accomplish this, the spouse should create a document stating that they wish to make the firearm transfer or that the transferring spouse is releasing his or her separate or community property interest in the firearm, and that the receiving spouse is taking the property as their sole and separate property. Both parties should sign and date the document and keep a copy.

In addition, all the above requirements for Intra-Family Transactions should be followed. While not technically applicable, DOJ has extended their requirements to transfers between spouses. This means the spouse receiving the firearm should possess a valid Firearm Safety Certificate and fill out and submit the same BOF 4544A form.

Other Methods

The above are just two of the several exceptions to the requirement that all firearm transactions be processed by a California licensed firearms dealer. Before engaging in any type of transfer, be sure to familiarize yourself with all state and federal requirements to avoid unnecessary and inadvertent violations. Should it be unclear if an exception applies to a transaction, it is wise to simply process the transaction through a California licensed firearms dealer to avoid any issues.

If you still have questions, consult with an experienced firearms law attorney. More information on these exceptions and other California firearm laws can also be found in the book *California Gun Laws: A Guide to State and Federal Firearm Regulations*, available on CRPA's website at <https://www.crpa.org/store/> or through Amazon.

¹See 18 U.S.C. § 922(a)(5).

²Cal. Penal Code § 26500.

³Cal. Penal Code § 27545.

⁴See Cal. Penal Code §§ 27850-27970.

⁵Cal. Penal Code § 27875.

⁶Cal. Penal Code § 16730(a)(1).

⁷Cal. Penal Code § 16730(a)(2).

⁸Cal. Penal Code § 16720. Other types of relationships, such as siblings or extended family, are not covered by this exception.

⁹BOF 4544A (Rev. 02/2015): Report of Operation of Law or Intra-Familial Firearm Transaction, California ¹⁰Department of Justice, Bureau of Firearms, <https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/firearms/forms/oplaw.pdf> (Feb. 2015).

¹⁰Cal. Fam. Code § 852(a).



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Ninth Circuit Court Strikes Down Hawaii Concealed Carry Ban

CRPA/NRA Lawsuit Against California Carry Ban Progresses

by Matthew D Cubeiro, Attorney

In another monumental victory for the right to keep and bear arms, a 3-judge panel of the Ninth Circuit on July 24, 2018 reversed a lower court's dismissal of a lawsuit challenging Hawaii's restrictions on carrying a firearm in public. The lawsuit, titled *Young v. State of Hawaii*, argues Hawaii's requirements that individuals seeking a license to carry a firearm in public demonstrate sufficient urgency or need and actually be "engaged in the protection of life and property" are unconstitutional. For not a single license has been issued to a resident of Hawaii under this restrictive and arbitrary standard.

In reversing the lower court, the 3-judge panel undertook an extensive historical analysis of the Second Amendment and its meaning at the time of the drafting of the Constitution. As noted by the panel, the Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms is the "true palladium of liberty," and is not "a second-class right" to be treated differently from other individual constitutional rights. What's more, because the Second Amendment protects both the right to "keep" and "bear" arms, it implies a right to carry firearms in public for self-defense.

One member of the 3-judge panel dissented, but not without harsh criticisms from the majority. As noted in the opinion, the dissent's analysis was "cursory," "misguided," and otherwise erroneously characterized historical restrictions on the right to carry a firearm in public. When it came time to apply that same reasoning for upholding Hawaii's restrictions, the majority found the dissent's arguments as "utterly unpersuasive."

As a result, the majority rejected a "cramped" reading of the Second Amendment that treats the right to "keep" and "bear" arms differently, holding the right to carry a firearm openly for self-defense falls within the core protections of the Second Amendment.

Speaking to what happens next, the State of Hawaii can either appeal the decision to a larger "en banc" panel of the Ninth Circuit, appeal directly to SCOTUS, or accept the ruling and revise its restrictions on carrying firearms in public accordingly.

California Carry Cases Still Pending

Members should know that the Young lawsuit is not the only case challenging restrictive carry laws that will impact California gun owners. Another lawsuit titled *Flanagan v. Becerra*, which challenges state and local restrictions on carrying a firearm for self-defense in public, is currently making its way through the Ninth Circuit. *Flanagan*, filed with the support of the National Rifle Association and the California Rifle & Pistol Association, is a direct response to the 11-judge "en banc" panel decision in *Peruta v. County of San Diego*.

To stay up-to-date on the Young and Flanagan cases, make sure you are subscribed to NRA and CRPA email alerts. And be sure to visit the NRA-ILA California dedicated webpage at www.StandAndFightCalifornia.com and the new CRPA webpage at www.CRPA.org.

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Loose Lips Get Snitched

by Dan Gifford, Film Producer and Reporter

It's a Twilight Zone world where our electronics spy on us.



Twilight Zone, Rod Serling

Feds Target the Innocent attests.

Imagine further, a world in which your every utterance is recorded sans a warrant, analyzed for indications you have either broken or plan to break some law, and that information is then used to arrest or coerce you into becoming an informer against your closest friends in exchange for prosecution immunity.

Imagine still further, a world in which ideologically driven police officials, district attorneys and attorney generals eschew their respective powers of enforcement and prosecutorial discretion for the sake of their political fetishes. In that world, "good cop" officers are turned into tools of the state against honest citizens when sent to serve warrants that are too often obtained by partial truths or outright lies to a judge.

That world was conjecture when I interviewed Hudson Institute futurists Anthony Wiener and Herman Kahn (the model for the fictional Dr. Strangelove) in 1968. They imagined and predicted the electronic surveillance world just described in their 400 page book, *The Year 2000: A Framework for Speculation on the Next Thirty Years*, as a good thing that would allow authorities to discover the malcontents who were "putting sand in the gears of society."

Well, imagination is no longer necessary. That world is here in the form of TVs, cell phones, appliances and locations with eyes and ears like bus stops, lamp posts, parking lots or one's own car. That's not paranoia. "The walls have ears" is no longer simply an

idiom, notes Applied Materials Marketing Chief, Mike Rosa, it is often literally true.

It's a scenario the late Rod Serling could have written. Imagine, if you will, a world so thick with laws that ordinary people routinely break statutes they do not know exist as the book *Three Felonies A Day: How the*

idiom, notes Applied Materials Marketing Chief, Mike Rosa, it is often literally true.



One Nation Under Surveillance.

The FBI has trolled public and private spaces with planted bugs for years sans a judge's approval in hopes of overhearing something illegal. Agents did, however, get a thumbs up from the San Mateo, California sheriff in one exposed case.

Reuters found the National Security Administration (NSA) and a secret U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration branch have been collecting information outside of their jurisdictions from "intelligence intercepts, wiretaps, informants and a massive database of telephone records" and then illegally handing that data to local police to "help them launch criminal investigations of Americans." Those local authorities must then lie to judges about the true source of their illegally gotten probable cause information to obtain search warrants.

Shopping centers in California owned by the Irvine Company, among others, are spying on customers for an Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) contractor. The company uses automated license plate readers (ALPRs) from Vigilant Solutions. The information, including the plate number, time and GPS location, is sent in real time to ICE where computers cross reference it in police data bases. When a plate of interest is spotted, ICE either acts on the information or shares it with other federal and local police who must then lie to a judge about the



Herman Kahn (on left) with Anthony Wiener (right).

true source of their probable cause information for arrests and warrants.

“Are smart phones listening and targeting us with ads?” asks a CBS story. The answer is yes. Way too many people report receiving online ads for things they mentioned in private conversation but never searched for online. “They [search engines and sites] know a tremendous amount about you and that enables them to make guesses about what to advertise to you that can be uncannily accurate,” says former Facebook operations manager, Sandy Parakilas.

The “guess” part of what Parakilas said is thin baloney. They’re listening. And “they” can even include sex toys as the maker of the internet connected We-Vibe 4 Plus admitted. It sends intimate information back to designers for “market research.”

But the problem isn’t that what one says or where one travels or who one associates with or what TV shows are watched get used to make logical deductions to target advertising. It is that one’s words and activity can be used to make deductions about possible law breakage. And there’s where the Big Brother horror really gets dicey. That sort of information is known to have been given to police agencies with flags about possible crimes that people have committed or are planning to commit inferred from what one said or did or implied from their profile.

Profile?

As I write this, the *Boston Globe* reports it has found Transportation Safety Administration (TSA) Air Marshals have been ordered to profile and monitor all passengers for signs they may be terrorists. What signs those are isn’t known but they could conceivably apply to most anyone. That has shocked those same people at the *Globe* and places like the Southern Poverty Law Center who cheered the 1990s FBI profiling of “militia members” that could have applied to most anyone.

“The militia” was the national narrative bogeyman then and the FBI said its typical member drove a certain type of vehicle, dressed in certain ways and was a middle aged white male. Today, the FBI has profiles for others in sovereign citizen groups and anti-abortion groups in play with the suffix “extremist” often added to spike complaints about civil rights violations. After all, can extremism in the pursuit of extremists be unconstitutional?

It’s a Kafkaesque convolution of justice that can snare anyone. But no one is more at risk today of being trapped in California than the firearm owner who is faced with a bureaucratic jungle of laws that are all but impossible to understand, let alone comply with. Worse, some of those who have tried to comply have been raided by rank and file officers who probably know it’s a misuse of their time.

Those raids are made on the order of upper echelon police officials and district attorneys who are more than willing to ruin the life of good citizens with perp walks, as columnist David Codrea noted, for their own political gain and ideology furtherance by enforcing the literal letter of specious political agenda laws against a constitutional right.

That’s what happened to prominent Bakersfield farm owner Jeffrey Scott Kirschenmann, according to the *Bakersfield Californian* and KGET-TV News. He found himself raided and arrested by Kern County sheriff deputies after trying to register a gun, as the law required, on the egregiously malfunctioning California Department of Justice web site. According to court

documents, the weapon was “illegally modified,” and served as grounds for the Department of Justice to raid Kirschenmann’s home and charge him with 12 felonies. It’s not immediately clear what the illegal modification was, but the rifle Kirschenmann tried to register and others he owned were presumably not in compliance with the recent bans.

Retired Kern County Sheriff Commander Joe Pilkington, the department’s court recognized firearms expert, could not speak directly to Kirschenmann’s case but he does understand the problem Sacramento lawmakers have heinously created: “The laws are changing so frequently, it’s often hard to keep up with the latest regulations.”

Pilkington is a master of understatement.

In the meantime, both the California Department of Justice and Kern County District Attorney Lisa Green have assured Bakersfield residents they are now able to sleep as peacefully with Kirschenmann and his rifles off the farm and in jail as they did during the 1980s when Green’s predecessor, Edward R. Jagels, seemed to be insanely prosecuting half of Bakersfield for consorting with the devil in satanic child abuse rings. Pilkington did express sympathy for Kirschenmann’s plight: “Making an effort, a good faith effort to comply with these really complicated laws, should count for something.”

Not in California.

That’s because one of the goals of those and other picayune firearm laws, as I have heard numerous times from fellow ACLU board members, political activists and police officials at meetings and over adult beverages is to decrease gun ownership by increasing the number of felons who then cannot legally own a gun or vote. It is part of the political Left’s vaunted “long march through the institutions” that is disguised as an earnest public safety measure.

Knowing that, the Ventura County Crime Stopper program titled “Break the Silence! Stop Gun Violence!” looks a bit different. It’s a tip reward program that asks people to anonymously report the felonious possession of firearms. Signs like this one offer \$1,000 for useful anonymous information in a state where “felonious possession” can mean almost anything or anyone.



Ventura snitch sign.

Who among your friends or acquaintances may need \$1,000

and knows or thinks he knows, based on what you have said, what is stashed in your closet or safe? Who do you know who may want revenge for some imagined slight or because he thinks you're eyeing his wife? Who among those you associate with at ranges or NRA meetings or gun shows is a snitch or undercover police officer? The ranges, gun stores, gun shows and Second Amendment organization meetings are infiltrated as I can personally attest from the "honey trap" tried on me after my attendance at NRA meetings in Sacramento and Culver City during the early 1990s.

The infiltrator was a good looking, non-practicing Los Angeles attorney with an office in a law firm I found acted as a federal police front. In the course of much flattery and offers of sex, she insisted I should have my home office swept for listening devices because of my investigative reporting activity and introduced me to Los Angeles Police Department Lieutenant Gary Rogers, a



TV with an eye.

man with dual local and federal authority who would make certain my office was "clean."

Righhht.

Almost thirty years later, "clean" or "bug

free" is almost impossible to achieve, or so it appears. We're now in a world where everything with a plug or battery can listen or watch and report what we say or do. In a room with an iPhone, an Apple Watch and a smart assistant like Amazon Echo or Google Home, tech reviewer CNET notes we are surrounded by a dozen microphones. If smart wireless headphones or talking microwave ovens or TVs are present, they can also be listening and possibly telling.

Are you comfortable with that?



Dan Gifford
Film Producer and Reporter

National Emmy-winning, Oscar-nominated film producer and former reporter for CNN, The MacNeil-Lehrer News Hour and ABC News. For more info about Dan please visit <https://patch.com/users/dan-gifford>

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RUNNING THE GAUNTLET OF NINTH CIRCUIT APPOINTMENTS

by Tiffany D. Cheuvront, Attorney

Running a gauntlet is a torture test where the runner is attacked from all sides along the way. The process of confirmation to a position in government works much the same. Candidates must have a thick skin and be ready to take a beating from all sides while every intimate detail of their life is scrutinized and “spun” for political purposes.

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes once said that a Supreme Court Justice should be a “combination of Justinian, Jesus Christ, and John Marshall.” The Constitution is silent on what makes a qualified judge, but politics are always a factor in getting enough votes to confirm a judge to any federal court.

There are 13 federal circuit courts of appeal for the United States, each circuit consisting of a number of judicial districts. There are more than 600 judges on district “trial” courts. Approximately 200 judges sit on the 13 courts of appeal, and 9 justices make up the Supreme Court.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal covers nine states—Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and the territory of Guam. It covers 20% of the population in the country. There are 29 slots for judges available on the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal, and there are four current vacancies (three nominations have already been made by the president). Three of the vacancies are from California. The president has yet to nominate anyone for those positions yet due to a standoff with Senator Feinstein and Harris. Feinstein recently publicly threatened conservatives who wish to change the courts composition by stating “It’s no secret that President Trump and Republicans want to reshape the 9th Circuit and we will not accept unwarranted, partisan attacks on our court.” She went on to say, “I am fully committed to ensuring that the 9th Circuit nominees reflect out state’s communities and values and are well-regarded by their local bench and bar.”

The political inclinations of judges on this court often determine the outcome of cases with a political component – like gun law challenges. Eighteen of the twenty-two current Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal judges were appointed by Democrats. So, when a more conservative administration can make appointments, it’s critical to try and get pro-Second Amendment candidates in. In fact, if President Trump can fill all of the vacancies on the court, the ratio would be 16 Democratic appointees to 13 Republican appointees. I like those odds!

So, what happens next? The Senate has already confirmed a record 24 new circuit court judges nationwide in the past 20

months—with two more nominees scheduled for votes in the near future. Now that there are Trump candidates in play, there are several processes that must occur. A special and very powerful tradition (not a rule) for recommending justices is called senatorial courtesy or “blue card.” According to this practice, the senators from the state in which the vacancy occurs actually make the decision and have the power to block a nominee for any reason.

Although the president gets to nominate potential federal judges, senators from the same state as the nominee have the tradition of what equates to veto power through the “blue card” system for those nominees at the court of appeal level. Generally, if the senators in that state do not approve of the candidate, the nominee will not move forward to the full Senate, but this is not always the case. The final step is U.S. Senate confirmation hearings and a vote on the nominee.

President Trump is taking the steps to fill the vacancies in the Ninth Circuit. The first nomination was Ryan Bounds of Oregon. Bounds was Assistant U.S. Attorney, but was taken out of the running due to some questionable writings from 25 years earlier, when he was a college student. Critics noted that his writings in college were racist when he spoke out against multiculturalism and “race-think” policies in higher education circles. The Oregon senators refused to submit blue cards in favor of Bounds, yet President Trump pushed his nomination forward. The accusation of his former writings came to light after the administration ignored the blue card veto which led many to feel that the concern over his writings from 25 years ago were a politically motivated move to block the appointment of a conservative candidate to the court. Remember, this is a gauntlet.

The latest candidate to the Ninth Circuit is former Hawaii Attorney General Mark Bennett, a Republican who has never been a judge but has a history of working to promote conservative values. Bennett was the best candidate from the Hawaii District out of those who would qualify for the position. But weighing against him, Bennett joined other attorneys general across the country in an amicus brief in the Heller decision that argued the Second Amendment only protected a “collective” state right, not an individual right. This was not his best moment, but he does not appear to be a candidate that would ravage the Second Amendment as others in the Ninth Circuit have been known to do. Given that this opinion was provided while he was attorney general (a position that requires him to defend the laws of Hawaii) the brief may not necessarily reflect his personal beliefs.

(continued from page 25)

Other nominees include Washington appellate attorney Eric D. Miller who once served as a law clerk for Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas and as Assistant to the Solicitor General in the Office of the Solicitor General with the Department of Justice from 2007-2012 and Idaho attorney Ryan Douglas Nelson who served as the Deputy Assistant Attorney General for the Environmental and Natural Resources Division of the Department of Justice. Nelson currently serves as General Counsel for a private corporation and is a member of the Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies (a conservative legal organization) and is supported by his Senators from Idaho. (Nelson was approved by a vote of 72-27 in July right before this publication).

The current process poses a true problem for getting a conservative, pro-Second Amendment judge appointed to the Ninth Circuit when the very liberal, gun-hating senators in the states of Hawaii, California, Oregon, and Washington are involved. Once a candidate for the court is approved by this process, the U.S.

Senate must approve or deny the candidate by a majority vote. This could all take months depending on the amount of political posturing and delays. Unless Democrats regain the Senate majority in the upcoming election, their options for stopping judicial nominations completely are limited.

As the appointment process wages, look to CRPA for information regarding the next nominees that will be appointed, and which appointees are confirmed. It is a long road and nominees must be able to present a strong case for being confirmed. CRPA is hopeful that these incremental steps in changing the composition of the liberal Ninth Circuit will have an impact on decisions in the future and we will see even more positive rulings in favor of upholding constitutional principles. You can help by contacting your Senators and asking them to approve the president's appointees to the court and share this information with your friends and family.

COMMUNITY LOCAL ACTION

Connecting With Children; Changing Negative Police Perceptions

by Paul Martin, Retired Orange County Sheriff Deputy

It seems that school shootings have become far too common and all of us are asking, "What can we do to stop it?" While in Dana Point, California, I had the privilege of working as a School Resource Officer (SRO). I quickly realized how unprepared we were for a school shooting and the ever-increasing hostility toward law enforcement. I frequently met with my chief and a team of people. We immediately implemented strategies to avert a school incident. I am proud to say the city of Dana Point leadership, other Orange County cities, and the Orange County Sheriff's Department listened to the guys in the "trenches" and made some major tactical changes to improve our response. We had to ratchet up our fire power, utilize our technology, and practice shooter scenarios on the campus where we would likely respond. Our teams of officers practiced the unexpected. We wanted to do everything in our power to minimize the risk of an incident. Safety for our kids and community was our number one priority. If your child was at a school with a hostile person, isn't that what you would expect?

Additionally, I was very concerned about the media brainwashing of youth portraying police officers as the bad guys. We want our children to respect those in positions of authority over them and be law abiding citizens. Attitudes and belief systems begin young; in our homes and in our schools. Much of this cop-hate can be countered with communication and connecting with our youth. Cops really do love kids and want to help them!

I came up with a strategy to help counter some of this twisted thinking toward officers hired to protect and serve our communities. I knew if I could create a fun game for children, I could reach a massive audience for positive change. I created a board game called Cop's Corner (*copscornerboardgame.com*). The goal of this game is to educate people about law enforcement, connect people in a positive way, honor those who protect and serve us, and overcome biases. (Project ECHO)

As kids play the game, they are the officer. The objective is to work through the ranks (8) and be the first to become the Chief of Police. Children have the opportunity to learn about police radio codes, penal codes, vehicle codes, the rank system, and police duties. Cop's Corner board game is a great tool for anyone interested in pursuing a career in the criminal justice system. The game invites communication, group play, and friendly competition. It has simple picture associations for young children and is fun for adults to play a game with their children. You can determine the length of play by the number of badges you play. This gives the game time flexibility ranging from 10 to 50 minutes of play.

I believe the law enforcement community is waking up to the needs of our communities. We can't just give our kids a phone and expect them to turn out okay. Children have to be taught respect, work ethic, and character building. Like running a business, we have to adapt with cultural and community changes and be willing to do something about it.

GUN RIGHTS, M.D.

What Will Come from the Kavanaugh Court?

Part I

by MarkPA, Contributor to DRGO.us

In “The Death of Gun Control?” Dr. Young wrote: “Now, [Second Amendment jurisprudence] will develop with the intended purpose of limiting government power rather than ‘living’ through death by a thousand cuts.”

But these changes will not necessarily occur dramatically or at once. The new composition of SCOTUS should place Chief Justice Roberts, with his demonstrated desire to foster limited, broad agreement, squarely in the middle. On the right, we will have Alito, Gorsuch, Kavanaugh, and Thomas; on the left, Breyer, Ginsburg, Kagan and Sotomayor. Roberts will in effect replace Kennedy as the “swing vote.”

Kavanaugh’s confirmation may not be the last step in constituting a Trump Court. There are thoughts that Thomas or Breyer might retire. Justices Kagan and Sotomayor will likely continue to serve beyond Trump. Justice Ginsburg has made it clear she will try to remain on the bench forever.

Successive Trump appointments, aside from a Thomas replacement, are apt to move the Trump Court toward an increasingly “original construction” orientation. But this will proceed slowly. The results would come incrementally even if Trump were to appoint all nine members of the court.

Recognition of constitutional rights is not necessarily binary—often, they are nuanced decisions.

The right to gay marriage was an intrinsically binary proposition. Obergefell had a right to marry or he didn’t. There was no room for nuance here, for degrees or shades of right. Conversely, the right to abortion had ample room for nuance. The court found that Roe had a right to an abortion through the second trimester. The line might have been drawn elsewhere or defined on some other basis.

In the Miller or Heller decision, the court might have driven a stake through the heart of the right to arms. It did not. In McDonald, it might have confined Heller’s right to the District of Columbia and the U.S. Minor Outlying Islands. It did not. Perhaps another case will bring Second Amendment rights to the US Virgin Islands and Northern Marianas (overturning the infamous and racist Insular Cases.) We should expect to see the rights to arms defined gradually, along new dimensions other than geographic.

These decisions set the Court on a path of incrementally establishing the bounds of the individual right to keep arms, which as of now indisputably covers handguns in the home. Many other facets of the right to arms remain to be adjudicated.

It is difficult to imagine the Supremes making a single binary

decision concerning the entire scope of the right to keep and bear arms. It wouldn’t happen even if Trump nominated all sitting members of the court.

The Supremes are most apt to move deliberately in extending the scope of the people’s right to arms. Each decision they adopt is most likely to move a single boundary at a time, even as it enlarges that scope.

The cases most likely to be granted certiorari (to be accepted) are those that seek the smallest measure of relief. The Supremes are most likely to expand Second Amendment rights by adjudicating only those cases seeking incremental change. Each case won will add a brick to the wall that guarantees these rights. Each brick extends the course upon which the succeeding courses can be laid.

After Kavanaugh takes his seat, it is critical that Roberts conclude that he has no viable alternative but to join with the four more conservatives justices to expand the right to arms. In the interest of collegiality, Roberts is likely to urge findings that would invite one or more of the liberal four justices’ concurrence. Conventional wisdom has it that much of the limiting dicta in the Heller decision was necessary to negotiate Kennedy’s swing vote. For example, had Scalia not commented that machine guns were “not in common use,” Kennedy might not have concurred with the “individual right” doctrine.

Whatever limitations on Second Amendment rights established through such compromises would endure. The doctrine of stare decisis will enshrine these indefinitely. Even if Trump eventually nominated all nine members of the court, they would be unlikely to reverse a previous decision.

No one hero nominated will kill gun control at a stroke. The right to arms will live in safety the same way most other nuanced rights have been enshrined. The tactic of “death by a thousand cuts” will become the tool of the gun rights side against the gun-and-people control advocates who have used it until now.



MarkPA

Contributor to www.drgo.us

‘MarkPA’ is trained in economics, a life-long gun owner, NRA Instructor and Massad Ayoob graduate. He is inspired by our inalienable rights to “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness” and holds that having the means to defend oneself and one’s community is vital to securing them.

GUN RIGHTS, M.D.

What Will Come from the Kavanaugh Court?

Part II

by MarkPA, Contributor to DRGO.us

The website Bearing Arms suspects that Trump's pending Supreme Court nominee, Brett Kavanaugh, might support training or testing requirements to be issued an arms permit. Gun rights advocates will express principled reservations and practical concerns about any such development. Gun control advocates are likely, as always, to take a mile from that inch if they can.

We all should share a mutual objective of responsible gun ownership. That goal might well involve training, testing and live-fire qualification. Aside from the Constitutional issues at stake, shouldn't we be interested in promoting some such measures.

Would any training, testing or qualification regimen be worthwhile? Reasonable commentators might differ. In some places, youth are reared with intensive training in safe and effective gun usage. In others, there is an appalling lack of exposure to even the rudiments of gun safety. Perhaps there is room for differences among the several states as to how to approach this question.

One Constitutional approach would be for Congress to exercise its explicit power "To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia . . ." and for the states to "train . . . the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;" Before leaping to a Federal solution, however, we can look at the fifty states as laboratories in democracy.

There is already a well-developed system of "reciprocity" in bilateral recognition of state Concealed Carry Permits; and even unilateral recognition by one state of all other states' permits. Some states beef-up their own requirements with a deliberate objective of qualifying their residents to carry in more sister states. Other states adopt an entirely nonchalant attitude and allow anyone to carry without a permit. And there are many graduations in between.

Let's predict that a future Supreme Court holds that the right to carry may not be denied to any qualified citizen. "Shall-issue" would become the law of the land. Each state, and some municipalities such as New York City, would be compelled to issue CCPs to any qualified applicant, including non-residents, who meet objective criteria.

The existing system of bilateral reciprocity and unilateral recognition would remain. A typical gun carrier who travels interstate could elect to obtain the few permits required to carry in the states in which he actually travels, if one does not provide reciprocity for all of them.

The practical difficulty would be with the most stringent jurisdictions: California, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and New York City, and the District of Columbia. These restrictive jurisdictions might be tempted to limit reciprocity to other similarly restrictive jurisdictions, but their efforts would fail under nationwide "shall-issue" rules. Any American could acquire a permit from the most restrictive state by meeting its requirements.

States could try to restrict the opportunities and number of applicants (e.g., by limiting the number of authorized trainers, demanding exams be taken at a single local site, etc.) These requirements would be met by lawsuits. But more importantly, they will prove futile when non-residents can "shop" the less onerous issuers. We could hope this leads to the various jurisdictions negotiating standardized qualifications. There might be several levels of requirements, but states could begin offering to certify applicants for whichever degree of reciprocity they choose.

This sort of solution should promote responsible gun ownership and carry throughout the nation while respecting local standards. "Constitutional carry" states would continue to offer permits (having corresponding training) to facilitate travel in other jurisdictions. At the same time, the more stringent standards of the more demanding jurisdictions might "trickle down" to other states as the means to meet them become widespread.

It is interesting to speculate on what path the next Court will take as it moves into a supportive stance on Second Amendment rights. It is likely to be a rather drawn out, case by case process, enhancing our rights but not voiding all restrictions with one blow.

Whatever decisions are made, there will be unintended consequences as anti-rights politicians try to evade new law, which could surprisingly lead to new opportunities for the pro-rights community.



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GUN TRUTHS

Second Amendment

by Guy Smith, www.gunfacts.info

Justification clause: “A well regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free State,”
Rights clause: “the right of the people to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed.”
 The justification clause does not modify, restrict, or deny the rights clause.¹

Myth: The Supreme Court ruled the Second Amendment is not an individual right

- **Fact:** In *D.C. v Heller* the Supreme Court (2008) firmly established the 2nd Amendment is an individual right, as they had in *Cruikshank* and *Dred Scott*.
- **Fact:** In *McDonald v Chicago* (2010) the Supreme Court concluded the right is incorporated against the states via the 14th Amendment.
- **Fact:** Of 300 decisions of the federal and state courts that have taken a position on the meaning of the Second Amendment or the state analogs to it, only 10 have claimed that the right to keep and bear arms is not an individual right. Many of the other decisions struck down gun control laws because they conflicted with the Second Amendment, such as *State v. Nunn* (Ga. 1846).²

Myth: The Second Amendment is a collective right, not an individual right

- **Fact:** St. George Tucker, any early legal commentator and authority of the original meaning of the constitution wrote in *Blackstone's Commentaries* “... nor will the constitution permit any prohibition of arms to the people”³
- **Fact:** The Second Amendment was listed in a Supreme Court ruling as an individual right.⁴
- **Fact:** The Supreme Court specifically reaffirmed that the right to keep and bear arms did not belong to the government.⁵
- **Fact:** In 22 of the 27 instances where the Supreme Court mentions the Second Amendment, they quote the rights clause and not the justification clause.
- **Fact:** Courts disagree. “We find that the history of the Second Amendment reinforces the plain meaning of its text, namely that it protects individual Americans in their right to keep and bear arms whether or not they are a member of a select militia or performing active military service or training”

and “We reject the collective rights and sophisticated collective rights models for interpreting the Second Amendment”⁶

- **Fact:** Citizens disagree. 62% believe the 2nd Amendment guarantees an individual right, while a mere 28% believe it protects the power of the states to form militias.⁷
- **Fact:** There are 23 state constitutions with RKBA clauses adopted between the Revolution and 1845, and 20 of them are explicitly individual in nature, only three have “for the common defense...” or other “collective rights” clauses.⁸
- **Fact:** James Madison, considered to be the author of the Bill of Rights, wrote that the Bill of Rights was “calculated to secure the personal rights of the people”. He never excluded the Second Amendment from this statement.
- **Fact:** Patrick Henry commented on the Swiss militia model (still in use today) noting that they maintain their independence without “a mighty and splendid President” or a standing army.⁹
- **Fact:** “The congress of the United States possesses no power to regulate, or interfere with the domestic concerns, or police of any state: it belongs not to them to establish any rules respecting the rights of property; nor will the constitution permit any prohibition of arms to the people; or of peaceable assemblies by them, for any purposes whatsoever, and in any number, whenever they may see occasion.”¹⁰
- **Fact:** Tench Coxe, in *Remarks on the First Part of the Amendments to the Federal Constitution* said: “As civil rulers, not having their duty to the people duly before them, may attempt to tyrannize, and as the military forces which must be occasionally raised to defend our country, might pervert their power to the injury of their fellow-citizens, the people are confirmed by the next article in their right to keep and bear their private arms.”

Myth: The Heller Decision created new law

- **Fact:** In the Dred Scott case of 1856, the Supreme Court listed the protected rights of citizens and explicitly listed the right to keep and bear arms, and gave this right equal weight to the other freedoms enumerated in the constitution.
- **Fact:** In *United States v. Cruikshank*, 92 U.S. 542 (1876), the Supreme Court ruled:
 - An individual right to arms predated the constitution.
 - The Second Amendment was a prohibition against Congress from disarming citizens.

Myth: The Second Amendment was established to control slaves

- **Fact:** The basis of the Second Amendment arose from the British disarming Americans in the time leading up to the revolution. The first state to declare a civilian right to arms (1776) was Pennsylvania, a non-slave state. Vermont (1777) and Massachusetts (1780) did so as well, and all this occurred before the Second Amendment was drafted. When slaves were emancipated, the Freedmen Bureau Act provided emancipated slaves “the constitutional right to bear arms.”

Myth: The “militia” clause is to arm the National Guard

- **Fact:** “Militia” is a Latin abstract noun, meaning “military service”, not an “armed group”, and that is the way the Latin-literate Founders used it. To the Romans, “military service” included law enforcement and disaster response. Today “militia” might be more meaningfully translated as “defense service”, associated with a “defense duty”, which attaches to individuals as much as to groups of them, organized or otherwise. When we are alone, we are all militias of one. In the broadest sense, militia is the exercise of civic virtue.¹¹
- **Fact:** The Dick Act of 1903 designated the National Guard as the “organized militia” and that all other citizens were the “unorganized militia” – thus the National Guard is only part of the militia, and the whole militia is composed of the population at large. Before 1903, the National Guard had no federal definition as part of the militia at all.
- **Fact:** The first half of the Second Amendment is called the “justification clause”. Justification clauses appear in many state constitutions, and cover liberties including right to trial, freedom of the press, free speech, and more. Denying gun rights based on the justification clause means we would have to deny free speech rights on the same basis.¹²
- **Fact:** The origin of the phrase “a well regulated militia” comes from a 1698 treatise “A Discourse of Government with Relation to Militias” by Andrew Fletcher, in which the term “well regulated” was equated with “well-behaved” or

“disciplined”.¹³

- **Fact:** “We have found no historical evidence that the Second Amendment was intended to convey militia power to the states, limit the federal government’s power to maintain a standing army, or applies only to members of a select militia while on active duty. All of the evidence indicates that the Second Amendment, like other parts of the Bill of Rights, applies to and protects individual Americans.”¹⁴
- **Fact:** “The plain meaning of the right of the people to keep arms is that it is an individual, rather than a collective, right and is not limited to keeping arms while engaged in active military service or as a member of a select militia such as the National Guard ...”¹⁵
- **Fact:** Most of the 13 original states (and many colonies/territories that became states after ratification of the Constitution and before or shortly after ratification of the Bill of Rights) had their own constitutions, and it is from these that the original Bill of Rights was distilled. The state constitutions of that time had many “right to keep and bear arms” clauses that clearly guaranteed an individual right. Some examples include:
 - **Connecticut:** Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defense of himself and the state.
 - **Kentucky:** ... the right of the citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.
 - **Pennsylvania:** That the people have a right to bear arms for the defense of themselves and the state; ... The right of the citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.
 - **Rhode Island:** The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.
 - **Vermont:** ... the people have a right to bear arms for the defense of themselves and the State.

Myth: U.S. v. Cruikshank denied an individual right to bear arms

- **Fact:** The court ruled that both the 2nd Amendment right to bear arms and the 1st Amendment right to assembly were “preexisting rights”, and that it was incumbent upon the states to enforce that right. Specifically, the court ruled:

The right was not created by the amendment; neither was its continuance guaranteed, except as against congressional interference. For their protection in its enjoyment, therefore, the people must look to the States. ...

Myth: The “militia” clause is to arm the National Guard

- **Fact:** The Miller case specifically held that specific types of guns might be protected by the Second Amendment. It

depended on whether a gun had militia use, and the court wanted evidence presented confirming that citizens have a right to military style weapons. Since no evidence was taken at the trial level in lower courts, they remanded the case for a new trial. Specifically, the court said:

“The signification attributed to the term Militia appears from the debates in the Convention, the history and legislation of Colonies and States, and the writings of approved commentators. These show plainly enough that the Militia comprised all males physically capable of acting in concert for the common defense. “A body of citizens enrolled for military discipline.” And further, that ordinarily when called for service these men were expected to appear bearing arms supplied by themselves and of the kind in common use at the time.”

“In the absence of any evidence tending to show that possession or use of a ‘shotgun having a barrel of less than 18 inches in length’ at this time has some reasonable relationship to the preservation or efficiency of a well-regulated militia, we cannot say that the Second Amendment guarantees the right to keep and bear such an instrument. Certainly it is not within judicial notice that this weapon is any part of the ordinary military equipment or that its use could contribute to the common defense.”

- **Fact:** Even the US government agreed. Here are some sentences from the brief filed by the government in the appeal to the Supreme Court:

“The Second Amendment does not grant to the people the right to keep and bear arms, but merely recognizes the prior existence of that right and prohibits its infringement by Congress.”

“The ‘arms’ referred to in the Second Amendment are, moreover, those which ordinarily are used for military or public defense purposes ...”

“The Second Amendment does not confer upon the people the right to keep and bear arms; it is one of the provisions of the Constitution which, recognizing the prior existence of a certain right, declares that it shall not be infringed by Congress. Thus, the right to keep and bear arms is not a right granted by the Constitution and therefore is not dependent upon that instrument for its source.”

- **Fact:** The Federal 8th Circuit Court of Appeals holds that the Miller case protects an individual right to keep and bear arms. “Although an individual’s right to bear arms is constitutionally protected, see *United States v. Miller* ...”¹⁶
- **Fact:** Federal courts reject the myth. “We conclude that Miller does not support the [government’s] collective rights or sophisticated collective rights approach to the Second Amendment.”¹⁷ They continue, “There is no evidence in the text of the Second Amendment, or any other part of the

Constitution, that the words ‘we the people’ have a different connotation within the Second Amendment than when employed elsewhere ...”.

Summary of various court decisions concerning gun rights

Decisions that explicitly recognized that the Second Amendment guarantees an individual right to purchase, possess or carry firearms, and that it limits the authority of both federal and state governments:

- *Parker vs. D.C.*, Fed (2007), confirmed an individual right to keep arms and overturned a handgun ban (this case later became the *Heller* case)
- *U.S. vs. Emerson*, 5 Fed (1999), confirmed an individual right requiring compelling government interest for regulation
- *Nunn v. State*, 1 Ga. 243, 250, 251 (1846), struck down a ban on the sale of small, easily concealed handguns as violating the Second Amendment
- *State v. Chandler*, 5 La.An. 489, 490, 491 (1850), upheld a ban on concealed carry, but acknowledged that open carry was protected by the Second Amendment
- *Smith v. State*, 11 La.An. 633, 634 (1856), upheld a ban on concealed carry, but recognized as protected by Second Amendment – “arms there spoken of are such as are borne by a people in war, or at least carried openly”
- *State v. Jumel*, 13 La.An. 399, 400 (1858), upheld a ban on concealed carry, but acknowledged a Second Amendment right to carry openly.
- *Cockrum v. State*, 24 Tex. 394, 401, 402 (1859), upheld an enhanced penalty for manslaughter with a Bowie knife, but acknowledged that the Second Amendment guaranteed an individual right to possess arms for collective overthrow of the government
- *In Re Brickey*, 8 Ida. 597, 70 Pac. 609, 101 Am.St.Rep. 215, 216 (1902), struck down a ban on open carry of a revolver in Lewiston, Idaho as violating both Second Amendment and Idaho Constitutional guarantee
- *State v. Hart*, 66 Ida. 217, 157 P.2d 72 (1945), upheld a ban on concealed carry as long as open carry was allowed based on both Second Amendment and Idaho Constitutional guarantee
- *State v. Nickerson*, 126 Mont. 157, 166 (1952), striking down a conviction for assault with a deadly weapon, acknowledging a right to carry based on Second Amendment and Montana Constitutional guarantee
- *U.S. v. Hutzell*, 8 Iowa, 99-3719, (2000) (cite in dictum that “an individual’s right to keep and bear arms is constitutionally protected, see *United States v. Miller*, 307 U.S. 174, 178-79 (1939).

Decisions that recognized the Second Amendment guarantees an individual right to possess or carry firearms, but only limiting the Federal government's authority:

- U.S. v. Cruikshank, 92 U.S. 542, 552 (1876) (limiting use of the Enforcement Act of 1870 so that Klansmen could not be punished for mass murder and disarming of freedmen).
- State v. Workman, 35 W.Va. 367, 373 (1891) (upholding a ban on carry of various concealable arms).
- State v. Kerner, 181 N.C. 574, 107 S.E. 222 (1921) (overturning a ban on open carry of pistols based on North Carolina Const., but acknowledging Second Amendment protected individual right from federal laws).

Decisions in which the Second Amendment was argued or raised as a limitation on state laws, and in which the court ruled that it only limited the Federal government, tacitly acknowledging that the right was individual in nature:

- Andrews v. State, 3 Heisk. (50 Tenn.) 165, 172, 173 (1871).
- Fife v. State, 31 Ark. 455, 25 Am.Rep. 556, 557, 558 (1876); State v. Hill, 53 Ga. 472, 473, 474 (1874).
- Dunne v. People, 94 Ill. 120, 140, 141 (1879); Presser v. Illinois, 116 U.S. 252, 265, 266 (1886) (upholding a ban on armed bodies marching through the streets).
- People v. Persce, 204 N.Y. 397, 403 (1912); In re Rameriz, 193 Cal. 633, 636, 226 P. 914 (1924) (upholding a ban on resident aliens possessing handguns).

Decisions in which the Second Amendment was implied to guarantee an individual right, though unclear as to whether it limited only the Federal government or states as well, because the type of arm in question wasn't protected:

- English v. State, 35 Tex. 473, 476, 477 (1872).
- State v. Duke, 42 Tex. 455, 458, 459 (1875) (upholding a ban on carrying of handguns, Bowie knives, sword-canes, spears, and brass knuckles).
- People v. Liss, 406 Ill. 419, 94 N.E.2d 320, 322, 323 (1950) (overturning a conviction for carrying a concealed handgun and acknowledging that the right in the Second Amendment was individual).
- Guida v. Dier, 84 Misc.2d 110, 375 N.Y.S.2d 827, 828 (1975) (denying that "concealable hand weapons" were protected by the Second Amendment, but acknowledging that an individual right protects other firearms).

Decisions in which the Second Amendment has been classed with other individual rights, with no indication that it was not an individual right:

- Robertson v. Baldwin, 165 U.S. 275, 281, 282, 17 S.Ct. 826, 829 (1897); U.S. v. Verdugo-Urquidez, 110 S.Ct. 1056, 1060, 1061 (1990).

Decisions that could have been very much shorter if the court had simply denied that the Second Amendment protected AN INDIVIDUAL right:

- U.S. v. Miller, 307 U.S. 174 (1939) (the Supreme Court upholding the National Firearms Act of 1934, after district judge released defendants on the grounds that it violated Second Amendment).

Origin of the Second Amendment

Before the United States Constitution or Bill of Rights existed, most of the thirteen original states had clauses in their constitutions protecting the right to keep and bear arms. When the time came for Congress to draft the Bill of Rights, states submitted clauses from their constitutions that they thought should be added to the Federal Bill of Rights.

Three predominant arms clauses existed at that time (many states had word-for-word copies from other state constitutions and the redundant versions are not mentioned herein).

Pennsylvania (1776): That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of themselves and the state; and as standing armies in the time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up; and that the military should be kept under strict subordination, to, and governed by, the civil power. (Simplified in 1790 to read "The right of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.")

Vermont (1777): That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of themselves and the State – and as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up; and that the military should be kept under strict subordination to and governed by the civil power.

Massachusetts (1780): The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence. And as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be maintained without the consent of the legislature; and the military power shall always be held in an exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.

North Carolina (1776): That the people have a right to bear arms, for the defence of the State; and, as standing armies, in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up; and that the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

We can see in these state constitution clauses the conjoined purposes as viewed by the people at the time that the 2nd Amendment was drafted.

Calls for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms from State Ratification Conventions

Five states that ratified the Constitution sent demands for a Bill of Rights to Congress. All of these demands included a right to keep and bear arms. The relevant parts of these written demands are:

New Hampshire: Twelfth[.] Congress shall never disarm any Citizen unless such as are or have been in Actual Rebellion.

Virginia: ... Seventeenth, That **the people have a right to keep and bear arms**; that a well regulated Militia composed of the body of the people trained to arms is the proper, natural and safe defence of a free State. That standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and therefore ought to be avoided, as far as the circumstances and protection of the Community will admit; and that in all cases the military should be under strict subordination to and governed by the Civil power.

New York: ... That **the People have a right to keep and bear Arms**; that a well regulated Militia, including the body of the People capable of bearing Arms, is the proper, natural and safe defence of a free State; That the Militia should not be subject to Martial Law except in time of War, Rebellion or Insurrection. That Standing Armies in time of Peace are dangerous to Liberty, and ought not to be kept up, except in Cases of necessity; and that at all times, the Military should be under strict Subordination to the civil Power.

North Carolina: Almost identical to Virginia's demand, but with, "the body of the people, trained to arms," instead of, "the body of the people trained to arms."

Rhode Island: Almost identical to Virginia's demand, but with, "the body of the people capable of bearing arms," instead of, "the body of the people trained to arms," and with a, "militia shall not be subject to martial law," proviso as in New York's.

Second Amendment drafting, proposals, and editing

James Madison had the duty of drafting the Bill of Rights from proposed amendments submitted by the states, and most coming from state constitutions. The Bill of Rights went through several revisions. The initial version of the 2nd Amendment read as follows:

The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; a well armed and well regulated militia being the best security of a free **country**; but no person religiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to render military service in person.

The second drafting of the 2nd Amendment saw a rearrangement of the justification and rights clauses, but no change in the intents and purposes therein:

A well regulated militia, composed of the body of the people,

being the best security of a free **State**, **the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed**, but no person religiously scrupulous shall be compelled to bear arms.

Notice that in the original draft, Madison used the phrase "free country" as the object of what is protected by the militia. In subsequent drafts, the word "state" was substituted. This is important because the concept of "state" and "country" are interchangeable, whereas "states" (plural) and "country" are not. Throughout the rest of the Constitution, when the states and their powers were defined, the plural was always used but in the 2nd Amendment it was not. Clearly, the intent of militia protection defined in the 2nd Amendment was to protect a form of government, not define the power of the several states.

Four further revisions removed objectionable concepts (such as the "conscientious objector" clause). On September 9, 1789, a member of the Senate proposed adding "for the common defense" onto the draft of the Second Amendment. In other words, the proposed wording of the amendment would have read:

A well regulated militia being the security of a free State, the right of the people to bear arms for *the common defense*, shall not be infringed.

The proposed change was voted down. This is instructive because some believe that the current wording of the amendment exists specifically for collective/common/mutual defense, and has no bearing on individual self defense. However, the Senate considered adding this restriction and rejected it.

It is clear from these origins and first drafts, and from contemporary commentaries on the clause, that the original intent was to secure an individual right. The commentaries of St. George Tucker (The American Blackstone) and Supreme Court Justice Joseph Story, both of whom were federal jurists and chronologically close to the authoring of the amendment, bear this out.

Arms clauses of states that joined shortly after the Second Amendment was ratified

Also worth review are arms clauses in the constitutions of states that joined the Union shortly after ratification of the Bill of Rights. These demonstrate the contemporary understanding of the amendment and the rights of the people:

Kentucky (1792): That **the right of the citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves** and the State shall not be questioned.

Tennessee (1796): That the freemen of this State have a right to keep and to bear arms for their common defence.

Kentucky (1799): That **the rights of the citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves** and the State shall not be questioned.

Ohio (1802): That **the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of themselves** and the State; and as standing armies, in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, they shall not be kept up, and that the military shall be kept under strict subordination to the civil power.

Indiana (1816): That **the people have a right to bear arms for the defense of themselves** and the State, and that the military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.

Mississippi (1817): **Every citizen has a right to bear arms, in defence of himself** and the State.

Connecticut (1818): **Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defense of himself** and the state.

Maine (1819): Every citizen has a right to keep and bear arms for the common defence; and this right shall never be questioned.

Alabama (1819): That **every citizen has a right to bear arms in defence of himself** and the state.

Missouri (1820): That the people have the right peaceably to assemble for their common good, and to apply to those vested with the powers of government for redress of grievances by petition or remonstrance; and that their **right to bear arms in defence of themselves** and of the State cannot be questioned.

3. *Blackstone's Commentaries*, St. George Tucker, Vol 1. Note D. Part 6. Restraints on Powers of Congress (1803)
4. *Dred Scott, Casey v. Planned Parenthood, U.S. v. Cruikshank and others*
5. *United States v. Miller*
6. *U.S. v. Emerson*, 5th court of Appeals decision, November 2, 2001, No. 99-10331
7. Associated Television News Survey, August 1999, 1,007 likely voters
8. *For the Defense of Themselves and the State: The Original Intent and Judicial Interpretation of the Right to Keep and Bear Arms*, Clayton Cramer, Praeger Press, 1994, cited as an authority in *USA v. Emerson (N.D. Texas 1999)*
9. *Where Kids and Guns Do Mix*, Stephen P. Halbrook, Wall Street Journal, June 2000
10. *Blackstone's Commentaries*, St. George Tucker, Volume 1, Appendix Note D., 1803 – Tucker's comments provide a number of insights into the consensus for interpretation of the Constitution that prevailed shortly after its ratification, after the debates had settled down and the Constitution was put into practice.
11. *Militia, The Constitution Society*
12. Eugene Volokh, Prof. Law, UCLA, <http://www2.law.ucla.edu/volokh/beararms/testimon.htm>
13. This document was widely published during the colonial and revolutionary periods, and was the basis for state and federal 'bills of rights'
14. *U.S. v. Emerson*, 5th court of Appeals decision, November 2, 2001, No. 99-10331
15. *U.S. v. Emerson*, 5th court of Appeals decision, November 2, 2001, No. 99-10331
17. *U.S. v. Hutzel*, 8 Iowa, No. 99-3719
17. *U.S. v. Emerson*, 5th court of Appeals decision, November 2, 2001, No. 99-10331

Notes:

1. Eugene Volokh, Prof. Law, UCLA
2. *For the Defense of Themselves and the State: The Original Intent and Judicial Interpretation of the Right to Keep and Bear Arms*, Clayton Cramer, Praeger Press, 1994

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The Racist Origin of Gun Control Laws

by David Kopel and Joseph Greenlee, Opinion Contributors The Hill

Guns have historically protected Americans from white supremacists, just as gun control has historically protected white supremacists from the Americans they terrorize.

One month after the Confederate surrender in 1865, Frederick Douglass urged federal action to stop state and local infringement of the right to arms. Until this was accomplished, Douglass argued, "the work of the abolitionists is not finished."

Indeed, it was not. As the Special Report of the Paris Anti-Slavery Conference of 1867 found, freedmen in some southern states "were forbidden to own or bear firearms, and thus were rendered defenseless against assault." Thus, white supremacists could continue to control freedmen through threat of violence.

Congress demolished these racist laws. The Freedmen's Bureau Bill of 1865, Civil Rights Act of 1866, and Civil Rights Act of 1870 each guaranteed all persons equal rights of self-defense. Most importantly, the 14th Amendment, ratified in 1868, made the Second Amendment applicable to the states.

Kansas Senator Samuel Pomeroy extolled the three "indispensable" "safeguards of liberty under our form of government," the sanctity of the home, the right to vote, and "the right to bear arms." So "if the cabin door of the freedman is broken open and the intruder enter...then should a well-loaded musket be in the hand of the occupant to send the polluted wretch to another world."

Because of the 14th Amendment, gun control laws now had to be racially neutral. But states quickly learned to draft neutrally-worded laws for discriminatory application. Tennessee and Arkansas prohibited handguns that freedmen could afford, while allowing expensive "Army & Navy" handguns, which ex-Confederate officers already owned.

The South Carolina law against concealed carry put blacks in chain gangs, but whites only paid a small fine, if anything. In the early 20th century, such laws began to spread beyond the ex-Confederacy. An Ohio Supreme Court Justice acknowledged that such statutes reflected "a decisive purpose to entirely disarm the Negro."

When lynching increased in the 1880s, the vice-president of the National Colored Press Association, John R. Mitchell, Jr., encouraged blacks to buy Winchesters to protect their families from "the two-legged animals ... growling around your home in the dead of night."

Ida B. Wells, the leading journalist opposing lynching, agreed. In the nationally-circulated pamphlet *Southern Horrors*, Wells documented cases in Kentucky and Florida, "where the men armed themselves" and fended off lynch mobs. "The lesson this teaches," Wells wrote, "is that a Winchester rifle should have a place of honor in every black home, and it should be used for that protection which the law refuses to give."

After the thwarted lynching in Florida, the state legislature enacted a law requiring a license to possess "a pistol, Winchester rifle or other repeating rifle." A Florida Supreme Court Justice later explained: "the Act was passed for the purpose of disarming the negro laborers" and "was never intended to apply to the white population and in practice has never been so applied."

While lynching began to decline in the early twentieth century, race riots increased. According to historian John Dittmer, blacks fought "back successfully when the mobs invaded their neighborhoods" during the Atlanta riots in 1906. When police

stood idle as 23 blacks were killed during riots resulting from a black man swimming into "white" water near Chicago, blacks used rifles to kill 15 attackers.

During the Tulsa Race Riot in 1921, whites (with government approval) burned down a square mile of the prosperous district nicknamed "Black Wall Street," killing 200 blacks. There would have been more devastation had blacks not fought back, killing 50 of their attackers.

Firearms made possible the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s. Charles Cobb's excellent book, "This Nonviolent Stuff'll Get You Killed: How Guns Made the Civil Rights Movement Possible" describes how pacifist community organizers from the North learned to accept the armed protection of their black, rural communities.

The Deacons for Defense and Justice was an armed community defense organization, founded in 1965. With .38 Special revolvers and M1 carbines, they deterred terrorism in the "Klan country" region of Louisiana and Mississippi. When Dr. King led the "Meredith March against Fear" for voter registration in Mississippi, the Deacons provided armed security.

Condoleezza Rice became a self-described "Second Amendment absolutist," because of her experiences growing up in Birmingham. She recalled the bombings in the summer of 1963, when her father helped guard the streets at night. Had the civil rights workers' guns been registered, she argued, they could have been confiscated, rendering the community defenseless.

Similarly, when the Klan targeted North Carolina's Lumbee Indians in 1958 because of their "race mixing," the Lumbee drove off the Klan in an armed confrontation, the Battle of Hayes Pond. Klan operations ceased in the region.

Justice Clarence Thomas's opinion in the 2010 *McDonald v. Chicago* explicated the history of gun control as race control. Historically, people of color in the United States have often had to depend on themselves for protection. Sometimes the reason is not overt hostility by the government, but instead the incapability of government to secure public safety, as in Chicago today.

Self-defense is an inherent human right. The 14th Amendment is America's promise that no law-abiding person will be deprived of that right, regardless of color.

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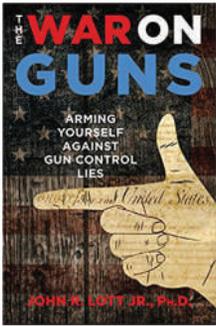
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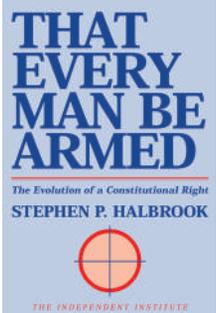
The War on Guns: Arming Yourself Against Gun Control Lies by John R. Lott Jr.

When it comes to the gun control debate, there are two kinds of data: data that's accurate, and data that left-wing billionaires, liberal politicians, and media want you to believe is accurate. In *The War on Guns: Arming Yourself Against Gun Control Lies* (Regnery Publishing; \$27.99; 978-1621575801), nationally-renowned economist John R. Lott, Jr. turns a skeptical eye to well-funded anti-gun studies and stories that perpetuate false statistics to frighten Americans into giving up their guns.

In this, his latest and most important book, *The War on Guns*, Lott offers the most thorough debunking yet of the so-called “facts,” “data,” and “arguments” of anti-gun advocates, exposing how they have repeatedly twisted or ignored the real evidence, the evidence that of course refutes them on every point.

In *The War on Guns*, you'll learn:

- Why gun licenses and background checks don't stop crime
- How “gun-free” zones actually attract mass shooters
- Why Stand Your Ground laws are some of the best crime deterrents we have
- Women now hold over a quarter of concealed handgun permits
- How big-money liberal foundations and the federal government are pouring hundreds of millions of dollars into “public health” studies, the sole purpose of which is to manufacture false data against guns
- How media bias and ignorance skew the gun debate—and why it will get worse
- From 1950-2010, not a single mass public shooting occurred in an area where general civilians are allowed to carry guns



That Every Man Be Armed: The Evolution of a Constitutional Right by Stephen P. Halbrook

Few issues ignite such impassioned debate as the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Does it really give citizens the right to possess firearms, or is that right restricted to a “well-regulated militia” such as the National Guard?

In his acclaimed book, *That Every Man Be Armed*, Independent Institute Senior Fellow Stephen Halbrook traces the origins of the Second Amendment back to ancient Greece and Rome, and then through the “freemen” movement in 18th century England and France. He demonstrates that the framers of the U.S. Constitution were conscious of such history when they drafted the Second Amendment, and that the Second Amendment was clearly intended to allow possession of firearms not just for the defense of personal life and property, but also to prevent government infringement of human liberties.

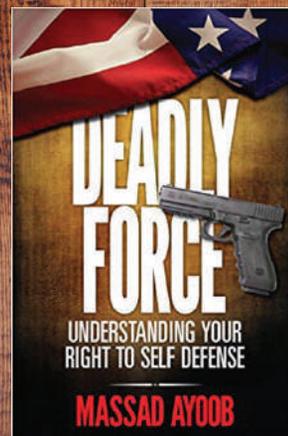
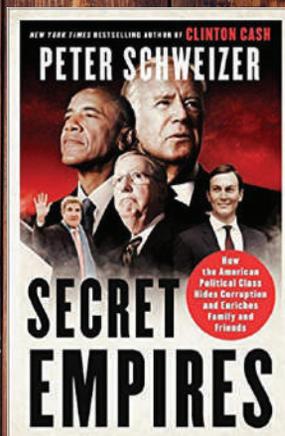
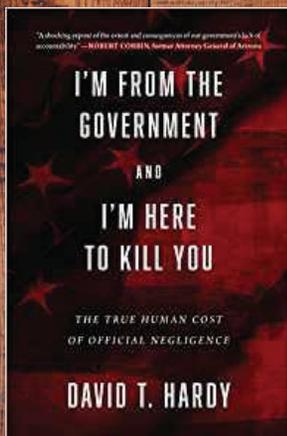
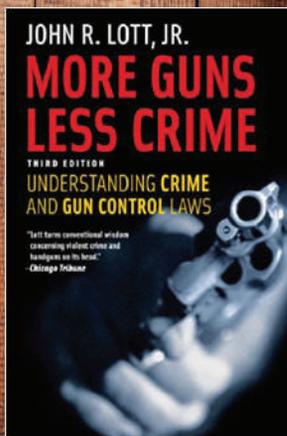
Halbrook has successfully argued against gun restrictions in cases before the U.S. Supreme Court, such as portions of the “Brady Bill” that required local police to enforce certain federal gun laws. He brings the same meticulous, thorough scholarship to this book. He demonstrates that the right to bear arms is as fundamental a right under the U.S. Constitution as freedom of speech and freedom of religion.



Here are some other suggested readings for you to take a look at. . .



GO TO WWW.SMILE.AMAZON.COM AND CHOOSE "CRPA FOUNDATION" AND AMAZON WILL CONTRIBUTE A PERCENTAGE OF EACH PURCHASE YOU MAKE!



Business Affiliate Form

Name of Club/Business: _____

Contact Person at Club/Business: _____

Phone Number: _____

Email: _____

Best time to contact: _____ A.M. _____ P.M.

Check your areas of interest. This is not an exclusive list. You can always change your mind.

- Become a Second Amendment Action Center: inform my customers regarding issues with the Second Amendment
- Promote my events through the CRPA Events Calendar to increase my marketing reach to new and potential customers
- Receive more information about becoming a CRPA Recruiter to help build the number of active members in California
- Receive more information regarding the CRPA Round Up Program and how my customers can make a difference in the fight to protect the Second Amendment
- Willing to display signage and information in my business to show my commitment to protecting the Second Amendment
- Help "Get Out the Vote" and share the importance of being a gun-owner and a voter who is actively engaged in the process
- I am a Club and I want to explore ways to have Club members become CRPA members

THANK YOU!

Return to the California Rifle & Pistol Association
 Attn: Business Affiliate Program
 271 E. Imperial Highway, Suite #620, Fullerton, CA 92835
 Phone: (800) 305-2772 | Email: sbarrett@crpa.org

CALIFORNIA RIFLE & PISTOL ASSOCIATION
CRPA MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

CRPA Membership Levels

✓ Membership Option	Price
1 Year Membership	\$35
5 Year Membership	\$150
2A Sustaining Membership	\$17.91 / Month
Life Membership	\$500 Or four \$135 / quarterly payments
Senior Life Membership	\$275 Or four \$75 / quarterly payments
Veteran Life Membership	\$450 Or four \$125 / quarterly payments
Defender Life Member	\$1000 + Life Membership
Activist Life Member	\$1500 + Defender Membership
Patriot Life Member	\$1500 + Activist Membership

Check next to membership of choice

*A portion of CRPA membership dues are used for lobbying and political activities. The portion used for these purposes is 25% of the total cost of membership paid.

Name: _____

DOB: / / _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ ZIP: _____

Home Phone: () _____

Mobile Phone: () _____

Email: _____

PAYMENT INFORMATION:

AUTO-RENEWAL

Card #: _____ Exp. Date: / / _____

Check: # _____

Membership: \$ _____ Total: \$ _____

THANK YOU!

Return to the California Rifle & Pistol Association
 271 E. Imperial Highway, Suite #620, Fullerton, CA 92835
 Phone: (800) 305-2772 | Website: www.crpa.org

cut along dotted line

SEPTEMBER

VOLUNTEER SPOTLIGHT

by Heather Allen, CRPA Field Rep



Art Leslie has been a huge asset to CRPA including the time he helped at Oak Tree's Summer Blast with our BB Gun Ranges. I had the fortunate opportunity of meeting him in person yesterday at our First Responders Barbeque. Mr. Leslie was a WONDERFUL cook on the CRPA grill! I was able to ask him some questions and hear is what he had to say:

Heather Allen -Are you from California originally?

Art Leslie - I was born in Mt. Vernon, New York, but my family moved to California in 1946. I was four years old at the time.

HA-How long have you been a CRPA member?

AL-It's been several years.

HA-What was the first firearm you purchased?

AL-My first firearm was a Winchester bolt action .22 with a scope given to me by my brother. It was a prize possession then and still is today having been used many times over the years. The first gun I purchased was a Winchester .30-30 carbine. Still a lot of fun to shoot, although I have subsequently purchased additional rifles and shotguns that are more suitable for hunting.

HA-Do you have a favorite gun to shoot now?

AL-Over the years I have participated in a number of competitive shooting tournaments. In competition, I used my Beretta 92FS, Smith & Wesson Model 15, Smith & Wesson Chief Special, and a variety of shotguns. My competitive experience included silhouette, PPC, with a handgun and trap with a shotgun. I would have to say the S&W Model 15 is a

great gun, the most comfortable and enjoyable since I carried it for so many years and put many rounds down range with it.

HA-Any fun shooting story you would like to tell?

AL-All my hunting and fishing trips with the family are fun and most enjoyable. I have been fortunate to take my son, son-in-laws, and grandkids on several trips from fishing in Alaska and California, hunting in Montana, Idaho, and California. Field work is fun and can be rewarding, but memories are created in "deer camp" where the fish get bigger, the trails get longer, and the successes outnumber the misses, whether true or not. The laughs are contagious, and the bonding is forever.



Heather Allen
CRPA Field Rep

Heather Allen serves as the Volunteer Coordinator for the CRPA. Heather comes from a Criminal Justice background which included working for the District Attorney's Office in Newport Beach and interning at the Attorney General's Office for the State of Hawaii in Honolulu.

OCTOBER VOLUNTEER SPOTLIGHT

by Heather Allen, CRPA Field Rep

Congratulations to EMILY CASAVAN



I was fortunate to meet Emily over one year ago at Raahauge's Youth Safari Day when she generously offered her time to volunteer at our CRPA booth. It was great to see her again this year! Emily has been a HUGE help in the

Riverside area and CRPA is very LUCKY to have her as an amazing volunteer!

After a fun Q & A session I learned a lot more about Mrs.

Casavan:

Heather Allen: Are you from California originally?

Emily Casavan: Yes, I'm from California. Besides being stationed in different locales while my husband was in the Marine Corps.

HA: How long have you been a CRPA member?

EC: I've been a member with CRPA for the past 2 years.

HA: What was your first handgun purchase?

EC: My first firearm that I purchased was my Glock 26.

HA: What is your favorite gun to shoot now?

EC: My favorite gun to shoot now is my Glock 19.

HA: Is there a memorable story you have had shooting?

EC: The ink on my CCW card hadn't even dried when my LEO husband signed me up for the Haley Strategic D3 Handgun course. I showed up day one and quickly realized I was way out of my element. Here I am, a mom of 3 young boys, standing side by side with Travis Haley and 19 of his friends that included civilians, war vets and seasoned SWAT officers. I cried after day one and almost quit. I stuck with it however which seemed to impress the battle-hardened men I was shooting next to. They even helped me load my magazines. I finished the class and am so glad I did. I was ready to take on the world, or my 4yr old. Not sure which is harder.



Emily at Bass Pro Shop

Ways to Volunteer!

September

- 8th & 9th: Victorville Gun Show
- Crossroads Ontario Gun Show
- 14th - 16th: Lodi Grape Festival
- 15th - 16th: Paradise Gun Show
- Crossroads San Bernardino Gun Show

October

- 6th - 7th: Crossroads Costa Mesa Gun Show

Contact Tessa at
tbowman@crpa.org today!

Business Affiliates

CRPA would like to give a huge thank you to new Business Affiliates! We are fortunate to be surrounded by businesses who will stand next to us and fight to protect our Second Amendment right. The partnerships we build help bring awareness and support within the 2A community by providing resources, tools, supplies, knowledge, and new friends and business opportunities. Take a stand and partner with the CRPA and join the Business Affiliate Program. Please email Sarah Barrett, Programs and Events Manager, at sbarrett@crpa.org to see what steps you and your business need to become an affiliate.

VOLUNTEERS ARE OUR MOST POWERFUL WEAPON

The CRPA Grassroots Outreach and Volunteer Corps needs passionate volunteers in every California county to advance the CRPA's mission to protect and defend the right to keep and bear arms.

CRPA has built and is expanding its team of grassroots activists and volunteers who serve, educate, and engage gun owners and shooters in the political process, help get out the pro-gun vote, and help put on shooting and hunting events.

Thousands of CRPA members who are dedicated to supporting Second Amendment rights are taking charge in their communities! These CRPA grassroots activist leaders help us make this volunteer army more powerful and effective!

GO Meeting

Please look out for dates, time, and location on www.crpa.org.

*If you would like to host a private GO Meeting with your local club, please contact Kevin Small, CRPA Grassroots Specialist at ksmall@crpa.org.



Bear Mountain Sports
Bakersfield - Kern County



Jeff, Owner of Gunslingers Gun in Glendora,
with Lyn Collins.



Christy McNab, Owner of LAX
Ammo OC in Huntington Beach.



Scott Lind, Owner of Gun
Compensator, LLC in Torrance, with
Lyn Collins.



Palmer, Assistant Manger of Guns
Direct in Burbank.



Sales Associates of Right to Bear in
Alpine of San Diego County.



Daemion Garro, owner of Gun World
in Burbank.



Jeff and Teresa, Owners of Gun
Shop in Lancaster.



Eric Johnson with Thomas Wiknich, Owner
of Guns4Us in Ridgecrest.

SUPPORT CRPA BUSINESS AFFILIATES

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA



BLACK OAK TRAINING

Black Oak Training, Inc. is a firearms-safety training school in Butte County, California. We are a California corporation. We provide training and qualification for Butte County concealed-carry permits along with a number of NRA classes. Our classes cater to individuals who are serious about learning how to defend their own and others' lives.

We don't teach you how to pass a test. We teach you how to survive an attack.

Our CCW course meets all requirements for Butte County and California. We also offer an optional Intermediate CCW/Tactical session for those who want more.

We keep our classes small so that each client can get the necessary training to make him or her safe, comfortable, competent, and capable in his or her new firearm-handling skills.

We are recruiters for Second Call Defense, a membership program that offers immediate legal and financial support in addition to training for those who carry firearms for self-defense. (If you carry and aren't yet a member of Second Call Defense, you really might want to rethink your strategy.)

We welcome your inquiries about our training. In fact, we'll be happy to assist with questions concerning CCWs, NRA classes, and Second Call in general.

Visit www.blackoaktraining.com



UKIAH RIFLE & PISTOL CLUB

Established in 1945 our family friendly facilities are home to many different shooting groups and events each month.

The Ukiah Rifle and Pistol Club is a members only shooting range situated on 50 acres of oak covered foothills in the Ukiah Valley, in beautiful Mendocino County, known for numerous wineries and abundant outdoor recreational activities. Only thirty miles from the coast, this region has something to offer everyone.

At the Ukiah Rifle and Pistol Club we also have activities open to the general public, such as CCW Classes, Hunter Safety Courses, The Well Armed Woman, Turkey Shoots, Black Powder, etc.

Visit www.ukiahrifleandpistol.com

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA



BEAR MOUNTAIN SPORTS

Bear Mountain Sports is a Community leader in firearm sales and provides customer service like no other, for over thirty years.

Bear Mountain Sports originated in Arvin, CA off Bear Mountain Blvd. and has moved to Bakersfield's east side on Weedpatch Hwy. The bear has provided the Kern County general area as a firearm provider, as a ammunition vendor, and as a great source of information. Like no other Firearms retail store, we value customers beyond the transaction, we consider our customers Family, and we want you to become apart of the Bear Family today.

Come on down to Bear Mountain Sports, where the Tradition Continues.

Visit www.bearmountainsportsinc.com



FRESNO RIFLE & PISTOL CLUB

Fresno Rifle and Pistol Club is an outdoor recreational shooting facility open to the public. We are located 15 minutes from Fresno and Clovis on 220 acres at the base of the Sierra foothills.

Incorporated in 1934, FRPC provides a safe and comfortable environment to enjoy the sport of shooting.

Visit www.fresnorifleandpistolclub.com

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA



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We are a family owned, full service gun shop located in Burbank, California. We welcome private party transfers, and out-of-state transfers on firearms.

Guns Direct prides itself on its knowledgeable staff and excellent customer service as well as its well-stocked inventory of the latest products from most major firearms manufacturers.

We offer a full line of firearms and accessories for all of your shooting needs. We are proud dealers for Glock, Sig Sauer, Spike's Tactical and Springfield Armory. We can also order just about anything that is legal for sale in the State of California.

At Guns Direct, our store is staffed by experienced and knowledgeable shooters with over 20 combined years of experience in firearms and military service. Our staff can assist any type of shooter. We have an excellent mix of new handguns, long guns and ammunition. Be sure to come in often, as our stock changes weekly!

Visit www.gunsdirect.org

BUSINESSES:

To support CRPA and get listed here,
email tfl@crpa.org.

Check out Business Affiliate programs
at www.crpa.org



PLACES TO SHOOT

To find more ranges in you area, visit www.wheretoshoot.org

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Ukiah Rifle & Pistol Club

2300 Vichy Springs Rd
Ukiah, CA, 95482-3593
(707) 462-3533
www.ukiahrifleandpistol.com
Membership only, Membership Available
Outdoor
Handgun, Rifle, Shotguns

Red Bank Ale & Quail

18875 Red Bank Rd
Red Bluff, CA, 96080-9363
(530) 529-9435
www.redbankhunting.com
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Outdoor
Shotguns, Sporting Clays

Clear Creek Sports Club

2655 Everett Freeman Way
Corning, CA, 96021
(530) 520-9464
www.clearcreeksportsclub.com
Open to Public, Membership Available
Outdoor
Shotgun, Trap Shooting, Sporting Clays

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

Red Dog Firearms

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Raymond, CA, 93653
(559) 689-3647
www.reddogfirearms.com
Open to Public
Outdoor
Handguns, Rifles, Shotguns

Kingsburg Gun Club

2246 Gilbert Drive Ave 388 & Road 24
Kingsburg, CA, 93631-9657
(559) 897-2890
www.kingsburggunclub.org
Public, Membership Available
Outdoor
Shotguns

Ace High Adventures Hunting

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Chowchilla, CA, 93610-9276
(559) 665-1977
www.acehighadventures.com
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Outdoor
Pheasants, Chukar, Quail

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

On Target Indoor Shooting Range

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Laguna Niguel, CA, 92677-1126
(949) 348-0352
www.ontargetrange.com/en/
Open to Public
Outdoor
Handguns, Rifles

Los Angeles Gun Club

1375 East 6th Street Unit 7
Los Angeles, CA, 90021
(213) 612-0931
www.thelosangelesgunclub.com
Open to Public
Indoor
Handguns, Rifles, Shotguns

Orange County Indoor Shooting Range

684 N Berry Street Suite C
Brea, CA, 92821
(714) 529-0300
www.ocindoorange.com
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Indoor
Handgun, Rifle, Shotgun



CIVILIAN MARKSMANSHIP PROGRAM

CRPA works with and supports the Civilian Marksmanship Program (CMP), a national organization created by federal law that, like CRPA, provides training and education to citizens who own a firearm or airgun for hunting, sport or to defend themselves or their loved ones.

The CMP's highest priority is serving youth through gun safety training and marksmanship events that encourage personal growth and build life skills. CRPA whole-heartedly joins in and supports these efforts!

CMP has also developed excellent match management systems and procedures for putting on competitive and recreational shooting events that are being incorporated into CRPA's event and match management processes.

CMP also sells surplus .30 and .22 military rifles to qualified U.S. citizens at a great price! Check them out at www.thecmp.org.

TO LEARN MORE, COME VISIT:

CRPA.ORG/CIVILIAN-MARKSMANSHIP-PROGRAM

MASTER EVENTS CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER

8-9



CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

Central Coast Fresno Gun Show
 Fresno County Fairgrounds
 1121 S. Chance Avenue
 Fresno, CA 93702
 September 8th - 9th

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Victorville Gun Show
 San Bernardino Fairgrounds
 14800 7th Street
 Victorville, CA 92395
 September 8th - 9th

Crossroads Ontario Gun Show
 Ontario Convention Center
 2000 E. Convention Center Way
 Ontario, CA 91764
 September 8th - 9th

14-16

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Lodi Grape Festival
 Lodi Grape Festival Grounds
 413 E. Lockeford Street
 Lodi, CA 95240
 September 14th - 16th

Paradise Gun Show
 American Legion
 6550 Skyway
 Paradise, CA 95969
 September 15th - 16th

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

Central Coast Bakersfield Gun Show
 Kern County Fairgrounds
 1142 South P Street
 Bakersfield, CA 93307
 September 15th - 16th

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Crossroads San Bernadino Gun Show
 National Orange Show Event Center
 689 S E Street
 San Bernadino, CA 92408
 September 15th - 16th

22-23

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Crossroads Daly City Expo Gun Show
 The Cow Palace
 2600 Geneva Avenue
 Daly City, CA 94014
 September 22nd - 23rd

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Ammo Bros Lot Sale & Vendor Expo
 Ammo Brothers
 780 S Rochester Avenue B
 Ontario, CA 91761
 September 22nd - 23rd



29-30

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Farm to Fork Festival
 Capitol Mall
 Sacramento, CA 95814
 Between Third & Fifth Streets
 September 28th - 29th

Hollister Gun Show
 Elks Lodge
 351 Astro Drive
 Hollister, CA 95023
 September 29th - 30th

Mountain Aire Antioch Gun Expo
 Contra Costa County Fairgrounds
 1202 W 10th Street
 Antioch, CA 94509
 September 29th - 30th

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Crossroads Del Mar Gun Show
 Del Mar Fairgrounds
 2260 Jimmy Durante Boulevard
 Del Mar, CA 92014
 September 29th - 30th

List your events
 on CRPA's
**Master Events
 Calendar!**

Send an email to
EVENTS@CRPA.ORG
 with your event's NAME,
 DATE, TIME, LOCATION & ANY
 OTHER FUN DETAILS



INTERNSHIP OPPORTUNITY!

- Part-time position, ideal for college students looking for a career in event planning
- Get event experience with an organization that executes more 300 events a year
- Please send resume to events@crpa.org
- Starting as soon as possible



Saturday, October 6th

SHEEPDOG SEMINAR

Mission Church
4750 Mission Gorge Plaza
San Diego, CA 92120

OCTOBER

6-7

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

NorCal Pheasant Hunt

Raahuage's Hunting Club
25835 County Road 8
Dunnigan, CA 95937
October 6th

Fort Bragg Gun Show

Portuguese Hall
822 Stewart Street
Fort Bragg, CA 95437
October 6th - 7th

Mountain Aire Modesto Gun Expo

Modesto Centre Plaza
1000 L Street
Modesto, CA 95354
October 6th - 7th

Code of the West Vallejo Gun Show

Solano County Fair Association
900 Fairgrounds Drive
Vallejo, CA 94589
October 6th - 7th

Buck Stop Sonora Gun Show

Mother Lode Fairgrounds
220 Southgate Drive
Sonora, CA 95370
October 6th - 7th

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Crossroads Costa Mesa Gun Show

OC Fair and Event Center
88 Fair Drive
Costa Mesa, CA 92626
October 6th - 7th

12-14

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Grand National Livestock, Horse Show & Rodeo

The Cow Palace
2600 Geneva Avenue
Daly City, CA 94014
October 12th - 13th

NorCal Youth Hunt Camp

Wente Scout Reservation
5401 Canyon Road
Willits, CA 95490
October 12th - 14th

Buck Stop Ukiah Gun Show

Redwood Empire Fairgrounds
1055 N State Street
Ukiah, CA 95482
October 13th - 14th



19-21

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Grand National Livestock, Horse Show & Rodeo

The Cow Palace
2600 Geneva Avenue
Daly City, CA 94014
October 19th - 21st

Yreka Gun Show

Siskiyou Golden Fairgrounds
1712 Fairlane Road
Yreka, CA 96097
October 20th - 21st

Code of the West Turlock Gun Show

Stanislaus County Fairgrounds
900 N Broadway
Turlock, CA 95380
October 20th - 21st

Mountain Aire McClellan Gun Expo

McClellan Conference Center
5411 Luce Avenue
McClellan Park, CA 95652
October 20th - 21st

27-30

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Crossroads Ventura Gun Show

Ventura County Fairgrounds
10 Harbor Boulevard
Ventura, CA 93001
October 27th - 28th

Loleta Gun Show

Loleta Fireman's Pavilion
824 Loleta Drive
Loleta, CA 95551
October 27th - 28th



Visit us online at
crpa-foundation.careasy.org

Donate Your Car to the
The CRPA Foundation
Vehicle Donation Program

The CRPA Foundation supports the efforts of the California Rifle & Pistol Association. Funds from The CRPA Foundation's vehicle donation programs help to defend, and expand the legal recognition of the rights protected by the Second Amendment. Donate your car, truck, RV or Boat to The CRPA Foundation to support our ongoing commitment to inform and educate all Californians and California gun owners of their constitutional rights. We'll make it easy for you to donate with your free scheduled pick-up, and you may even qualify for a tax deduction!

We accept all types of vehicles:



How it Works:

1. Call us at 833-200-CRPA or 833-200-2772
2. We will tow your vehicle at no cost to you!
3. Get a tax deductible receipt and help our cause.

2018 CRPA Palma Rifle Championship

by: Mike Barranco, CRPA Vice President



2018 CRPA Palma Rifle champion Jared Perry and Palma F-Class champion Niklas Montin. Photo by Paul Schultz.

The first weekend in March once again brought high power rifle competitors to the Coalinga Rifle Club in Central California for the state Palma rifle championship.

About 50 shooters attended this year's match, firing the Palma course of 15 shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards both days.

Saturday's match ended with Bob Gill leading with a score of 446 out of 450 possible, and Jared Perry just one point back at 445. In the F-Class, where shooters can use front rests or bipods and rear bags for support instead of using slings, but fire on half-sized targets, Bruce Clarke led with a 446. Niklas Montin was in second with a 441.

On Sunday Perry fired a 446, winning the championship by two points, 891-52X, to Gill's 889-45. An equipment problem took Clarke out of the running in F-Class and Montin's two-day total of 884-31X easily won the F-Class championship, with Gordon Hulbert second in the F Target Rifle class at 857 and Bud McDaniel and Guy Allen taking

first and second in the F Open class, both finishing with a score of 876.

The class winners were Bob Gill, High Master; Charlie Machalowski, Master and 3rd overall; Darren Rosenbaum, Expert; and Amber Kingshill, Sharpshooter. The special awards went to Justin George, High Junior; Charlie Machalowski, High Senior; and Jim OConnell, High Grand Senior.

The club recently installed a metal roof over the 1,000 yard firing line and competitors can look forward to shade in the blazing Coalinga summer heat.

Thanks to Jim OConnell for running the match and to the competitors who helped run the firing line and the targets.

All four of CRPA's prone rifle championships are open to F-Class competitors, meaning anyone with a regular scoped hunting rifle can compete. See the article in Shooting Sports USA to learn more about F-Class and how to get started:

<https://www.ssusa.org/articles/2016/12/15/getting-started-in-f-class-competition/>

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CRPATV

California State Lever Action Match Wrap-up!

by: Karen Bailey, Los Angeles Silhouette Club

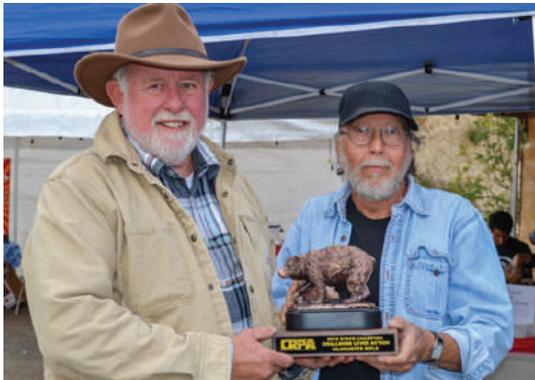


Tony Tello - Lever Action Silhouette Rifle State Champion - Winner of the 3-Rifle Aggregate with a score of 196 receives his trophy from LASC President, Jerry Napier.

David Swenson - Pistol Cartridge match winner with 68.

Kacie Johnson - Smallbore "A" Match Winner with 44.

Matthew - Match Winner High Junior for the State Lever Action Rifle Silhouette with 29.



Al Sledge - Smallbore match winner with 66.

Louie Morales - Rifle Cartridge AA Match Winner with 52.

Participating shooters on the Line during match.

For the first time, the Los Angeles Silhouette Club (LASC) hosted the CRPA California State Lever Action Rifle Silhouette Matches over the Memorial-Day weekend. Despite the devastating Creek Fire in December of 2017 which burned LASC's clubhouse, restrooms/shower area and kitchen facilities, leaving only the firing line and storage rooms standing, the club vowed to move ahead and host the 2018 event. Thanks to the hard work of club president, Jerry Napier, a dedicated troop of club members and supporters who pitched in, LASC was up and running in January for monthly matches, with electrical service finally being restored just days before the state match in May.

About fifty shooters participated in the three-day match in Smallbore, Pistol Cartridge and Rifle Caliber. A few of the shooters came from out-of-state and some had never been to LASC before. All were impressed with the LASC range and facility, even after the fire.

Smallbore was shot on Saturday: Match Winner was Al Sledge with 66; 1st Master was Tony Tello with 64; 1st AAA was David Swenson with 65; 1st AA was Jacques Rifkind with 53; 1st A was

Kacie Johnson with 44; and 1st B was Timothy Banning with 21.

Pistol Cartridge was shot on Sunday: Match Winner was David Swenson with 68; 1st Master was Tony Tello with 67; 1st AAA was Al Sledge with 61; 1st AA was Craig Trask with 55; 1st A was James Kelly with 37; 1st B was Timothy Banning with 20.

Long-Range Rifle Caliber was shot on Monday: Match Winner was Tony Tello with 65; 1st Master was Jeanie Hershey with 59; 1st AAA was Al Sledge with 64; 1st AA was Louie Morales with 52; 1st A was Dan Hagerty with 45; 1st B was Matthew with 11.

Winner of the 3-Gun Aggregate and State Champion was Tony Tello with 196 total; High Senior was Al Sledge with 191; High Woman was Jeanie Hershey with 179; High Junior was Matthew with 29.

The weather at LASC was perfect and the club offered dinners each night for those who wished to stay. The evenings were spent socializing under LASC's makeshift clubhouse tent. All in all, it was a great time with good food and great camaraderie, and a lot of great rifles.



Participants lining up before the .22 Rimfire Silhouette Exhibition Match at the Rock Eagle 4-H Conference Center in Eatonton, Ga. (Photo: Ben Rollins for Yahoo News)

While Others March, These Teens Shoot. At Targets.

by: Lisa Belkin, Chief National Correspondent, Yahoo News

EATONTON, Ga. — Nearly four dozen high school students gathered at the Rock Eagle 4-H Conference Center here on Saturday, at about the same time that another group of high school students gathered on an outdoor stage in Washington, D.C.

Those at the D.C. rally had come to demand gun control. Those here in Eatonton had come to do some shooting.

This .22 Rimfire Silhouette Exhibition Match had been scheduled long before 17 people were killed at the Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Fla., and therefore long before the survivors of that rampage had sparked a national protest movement. But even if this daylong test of marksmanship wasn't deliberate counterprogramming, it did provide an illuminating counterpoint.

There has been much talk since Parkland of the younger generation — the one that grew up hearing of shootings in other schools and participating in shooter drills at their own — and of how those teenagers are changing the conversation about guns. But every American generation is as multifaceted as the country itself, and the 44 high schoolers who took up their rifles in Georgia as their counterparts took up microphones in Washington also have something to say.

"No doubt a lot of this generation doesn't think we need to have guns," said Cole Cook, a ninth grader from Barstow County who has been shooting since his father first taught him at the age of 6. "I think they're wrong. And I'm part of this generation too."

Currently 4,500 children and teens participate in Georgia's 4-H Shooting

Clubs, says Craven Hudson, the shooting sports coordinator of Georgia 4-H. There are gun programs in 110 of the 159 counties in the state, he says, a ladder that introduces fourth through sixth graders to BB guns, seventh through ninth graders to air rifles and high school students to .22s, which are intended for hunting but can be adapted to shoot as semiautomatics. In a silhouette competition those rifles are aimed at tiny metal outlines of chickens, pigs, turkeys and rams, with two and a half minutes per round to knock down a cluster of each.

The several dozen competitors interviewed at Saturday's event said that what attracts them to the program is not only, or even mostly, the guns.

"I love the fact that I get to compete against myself," said 16-year-old Meaghan Moses, who had driven from Dublin, Ga., with her mother, sister and two coaches. She has had health issues that sometimes interfere with normal eating, but feels strong when she is shooting, which she does nearly every day. "She shot with her feeding tube more than once," says her mother, Jennifer Renfroue. "She shot in the snow in Alabama last December. Her goal is to shoot in all 50 states."

"Shooting has taught me how to focus better," said Josh Drexler, also 16, a teammate of Cook's from Barstow County. "I've learned patience and follow-through and teamwork and how to be a mentor to younger kids."

One of the first things kids are taught is "We don't use the W word," his mother, Joann, says.



Meaghan Moses from Rentz, Ga., waiting for her match to begin. (Photo: Ben Rollins for Yahoo News)



Reloading at the .22 Rimfire Silhouette Exhibition Match. (Photo: Ben Rollins for Yahoo News)

“It’s not a weapon, it’s a firearm,” says Josh. “The difference is intent. A weapon is something that is actively used to kill or hurt something or someone.” And that is far from the intent at this family event, where spectators bring shade canopies, sandwich coolers and lawn chairs and participants address all adults as “sir” and “ma’am.” Were it not for the background pops and clinks of bullets firing then toppling tiny metal animal shapes, it would be an atmosphere familiar to any parent who spends most of their time at travel-team soccer.

Though at soccer games there is not nearly the same amount of talk about safety. Hudson opens the event by reminding



Josh Drexler from Rydal, Ga., during his set. (Photo: Ben Rollins for Yahoo News).

participants that they must wear ear and eye protection, makes mention of the location of the first-aid kit and asks if anyone among the attendees is trained as an EMT or first responder, “just in case. It’s never been necessary, but I always ask,” he says.

The emphasis on safety continues with every step of the event, as students must show that their guns are unloaded and safe before moving to the next target area.

“We are drilled in safety,” Cole Cook says. “If you are trained to use guns properly, then nothing’s gonna happen.”

Does that mean all gun owners should be as well trained as he is, and that guns should only be sold to those who prove they know how to use them?

“I would like people to be trained, but requiring it is against the Second Amendment,” says Cole’s older sister, Sydney, who wears red, white and blue boots when she shoots her custom red, white and blue rifle. “I think it’s our right as Americans.”

She says she objects to limits on gun ownership because they won’t work.

“We used ours for good today,” she says. “If you take them from us, the bad people aren’t going to hand theirs over.”

So anyone should be allowed to buy any kind of gun?



Sydney Cook from Fairmount, Ga., during her match. (Photo: Ben Rollins for Yahoo News)

“Well, not military grade. That should be specifically for the military,” she says. “Fully automatic military should be regulated. Everything else not.”

And what of bump stocks, which turn semiautomatic rifles like the one she uses into fully

automatic ones?

“I don’t know how I feel about that,” she says.

As the metal chicks and turkeys fall and the hours pass, photos of gatherings against guns begin to appear on spectator cellphones. Not just the rally in Washington, which drew an estimated 300,000 people, but the one 75 miles away from here in Atlanta, where the line of marchers extended for miles.

“It’s their right to march, but I think it’s stupid,” said 16-year-old A.J. Williams, who learned to shoot from his father, a law enforcement agent, and who took up the sport because it is good training for the Marines. “Let’s say they ban guns like they want. Well, terrorists can still get a gun.”



Overview at the .22 Silhouette Match in Eatonton, Ga. (Photo: Ben Rollins for Yahoo News)

Others are more sympathetic, however.

“I understand why they do it — the poor kids are terrified,” says Joann Drexler, who mentions that she decided to pull her children out of the school system after Columbine. “That plus the fact that there was a live shooter near where we lived at about the same time,” she says, “and a neighbor who was a teacher at that school had to pull a kid into a classroom who’d been shot in the head. I said, ‘That’s it. We’re homeschooling our kids.’”

That’s news to Josh, who says even though he is homeschooled, and therefore doesn’t have experience with the active shooter drills he hears described by his friends, he still spends plenty of time in public spaces but does not go through his days afraid. “I live with my two parents,” both of whom own guns and “know how to keep me safe,” he says. “And soon, when I turn 18, I will have a carry permit and keep myself safe.”



Cole Cook of Fairmount, Ga., after the competition. (Photo: Ben Rollins for Yahoo News)

After the last competitive round is fired, two flags are brought out — the Stars and Stripes and the 4-H clover — and the Pledge of Allegiance is recited. Medals are given to the top five finishers, then everyone heads for the pickups, minivans and campers that

brought them to the remote site that morning. There is talk of stopping on the highway for ice cream. Or in Macon for Krispy Kreme. There is worry about traffic.

“Get home safe” one mother says, as her car door slams closed. “Could be we hit some traffic from the march.”



The top five winners of the competition, from left: Hannah Stevens (fourth place), Sawyer Williams (third place), Cole Cook (first place), Josh Drexler (second place), Nicholas Rinberger (fifth place). (Photo: Ben Rollins for Yahoo News)

LET CRPA HELP YOU **PROTECT** YOUR RANGE!

STAY CURRENT ON
BEST RANGE
MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The NRA / CRPA Range Assistance Program assists California ranges facing environmental, noise, safety, and other issues; they also advise ranges on best management practices.

If your range needs assistance, proactive information that could help your range avoid problems in the future, or wants to help CRPA fight for the RKBA by turning your range into a CRPA / NRA activist center, contact CRPA at contact@CRPA.org.

THANK YOU FOR ALL YOU DO!

Past fire events led the CRPA Crawfish Boil to a postponed date. We were able to offer our batches of crawfish to the firefighters who help fight this dangerous fire. On behalf of the CRPA, we would like to say to all first responders, THANK YOU! We honor and appreciate all you do for the community!

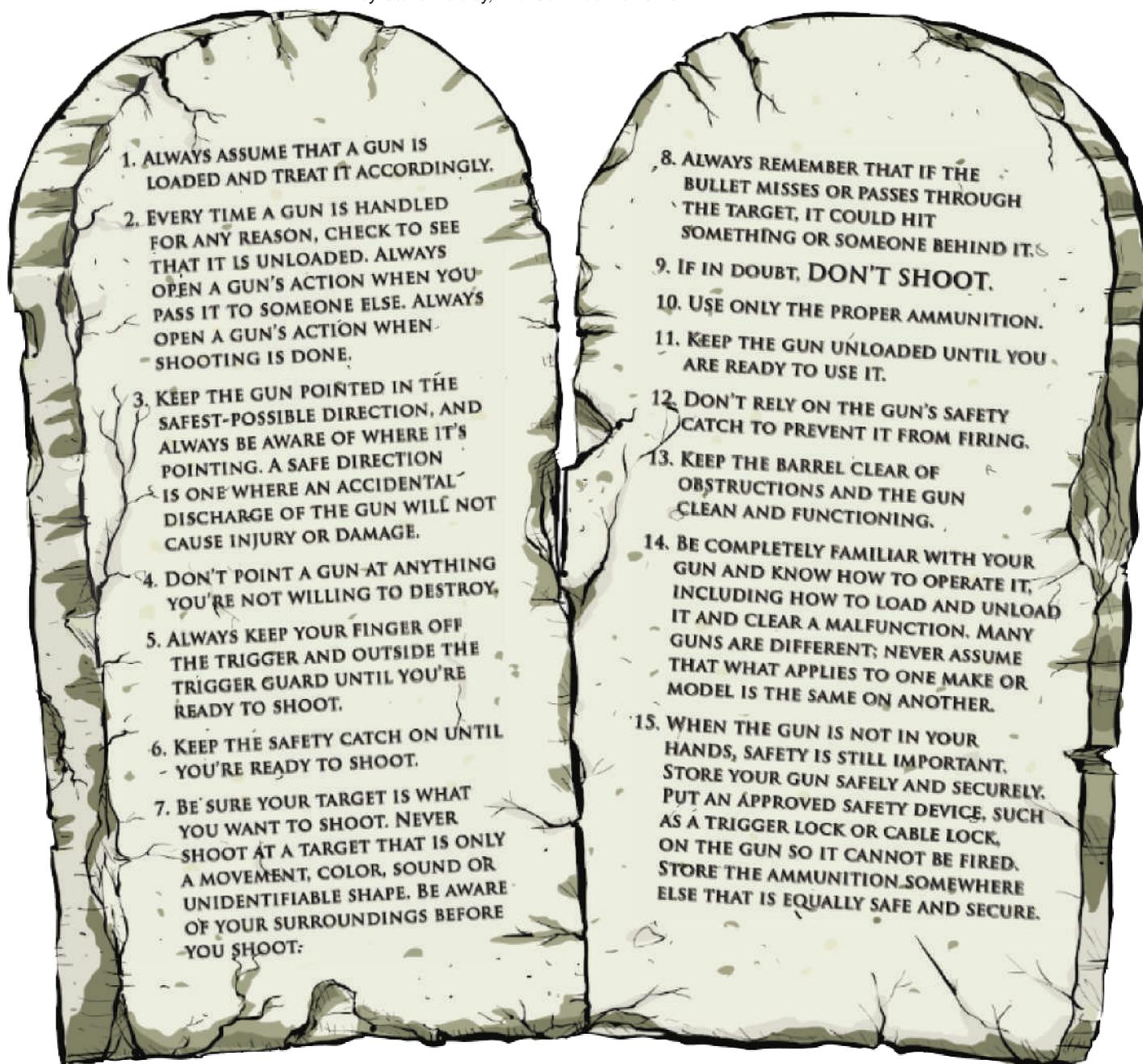


Safety First

It's Easy to Be a Safe Shooter

The 15 Commandments of Gun Safety

by Steve Helsley, *The Gun Book for Girls*



BE SAFE

by Rick Travis, CRPA Executive Director

It all started out simple and straight forward. I left on a Sunday morning to go to a very professional range here in California that has hosted major national and international events. Their staff is well trained, and the equipment is top notch. I was meeting with an equally experienced staff made up of tier one instructors to simply get some training in. The range we used that day was a special range reserved primarily for law enforcement. I was in a good place and very comfortable with my personal safety settings.

Pause for a moment and realize the commitment I made to my wife of over three decades six months earlier: I had come home from a training event where a man pointed a loaded .44 magnum revolver right at my gut with his finger on the trigger before he realized he had failed to unload it prior to coming to the range. That firearm was less than two feet from my unprotected thoracic cavity. When I came home that day I promised my wife that never again would I go on the range without my protective gear!

In that moment, six months earlier, I was reminded of something I had learned while working in law enforcement, military and tactical emergency medical services: never assume that you are perfect or that the people next to you are safe. The individual didn't intend to do me bodily harm and was very apologetic. The range safety officer took the appropriate professional measures to make the situation safe. The difference in a potentially fatal injury and no injury was in all honesty a moment in time that went in a positive direction.

That situation of not wearing protective gear and taking all the known precautions is nothing new among professionals. During Operation Gothic Serpent/Battle of Mogadishu/Black Hawk Down, Army Rangers, and other operators made a fatal choice to not carry the extra weight of critical supplies from water to body armor in lieu of additional ammunition. This decision proved fatal to many. Every year professionals in law enforcement, protective services and first responders lose their lives due to not wearing personal body protection. On the other hand, countless lives have been saved by having body armor which begs the question, why do trained people often fail to use it?

Moving back to the beginning, on that Sunday morning on that range the conditions were near 100 degrees and very little humidity. Among my fellow trainees were both active and veteran operators who normally wear their armor at such events. They all made a decision that started what is known as a cascade event. They were on an enclosed range with no external threats. Nothing from outside could impact them and everything was being scrutinized. Therefore, a quick cost benefit analysis of wearing an armor vest versus heat exhaustion resulted in the choice to go without the vest.

My mistake was upon entering the training environment. I

surveyed the layout of the training and the safety checkpoints and noticed that the staff weren't wearing their vests. I didn't want to look out of place, so I did not retrieve my vest when I went to get the rest of my equipment from my vehicle. These two mistakes were practically identical to the ones made 25 years earlier in Mogadishu when protective gear "wasn't needed" because everything was "under control" ... until it wasn't.

Upon checking in all of my gear, I went to my assigned position and prepared to start my training. At that moment I felt a force of wind blow against my left cheek and nose. I turned to look right, and I saw a man stumble back with blood coming out of his upper right shoulder. I turned and yelled "Cease Fire!" The man standing on my left was a current nurse practitioner and immediately went to work on the victim. Everyone worked to secure the scene and treat the victim.

The lessons learned that day are clear, body armor would have prevented the victim from the injury, surgery and recovery from the wound he received that day. The cause was a freak accident from correct factory-made ammunition exploding in the cylinder of a correctly sized firearm and sending the top part of the cylinder into the victim. With all the controls in place and all of the precautions to protect us from anything outside of the range doing us harm, a single piece of bad ammunition had almost taken a life within the controlled area.

The victim was fortunate that on scene among his fellow trainees was the nurse practitioner, several individuals with combat and street medicine backgrounds and a well-trained team. That is not the standard but the exception! This brings me to my next point. Tactical medical and gun shot wound training are necessary for competitive, recreational, professional, hunting and any other aspect of the firearm sports and endeavors. I cannot overemphasize that you have seconds and maybe a minute or two to make decisions that will decide the outcome of someone's life... which may be your own.

In today's world, we all have access in this country to some of the most tested and trusted equipment to save lives. All of you need to be trained to do so. I challenge each of you to take a few hours out of your life and get trained. The motto of the California Rifle & Pistol Association is "Be Safe, Shoot Straight and Fight Back." You can't shoot straight or fight back for the cause unless you practice being safe. Get trained, wear your protective gear and have your medical equipment on you always.



Rick Travis

CRPA Executive Director

Rick Travis serves as CRPA's Executive Director. In addition to his prior work as CRPA's Programs Director, Rick has over 30 years of public service experience working with various organizations, businesses, and government agencies.



Ryan Hallenberg on his first hunt.

FIRST HUNT

by Ryan Hallenberg, CRPA Communications Assistant

I never thought I would be a hunter.

My parents didn't hunt, my grandparents didn't hunt, and my great grandparents didn't hunt. There wasn't a particular family aversion to this treasured American pastime, it was just something we simply didn't do. While we have always been strong supporters of the Second Amendment, and are a multi-generation family of gun owners, we were never introduced to the hunting tradition.

With no family member to pass on the hunting tradition, I never gave hunting much thought. For the first twenty-two years of my life, hunting stayed off my radar completely. It wasn't until I started working at CRPA that things began to change.

CRPA is one of the premier groups advocating for hunters and hunting rights. As an employee, I was quickly exposed to the world of hunting. While at first only interested in a professional capacity, I slowly began to develop a personal interest. The more I learned about the benefits of ethically harvested game meat, and what good hunters do to conserve our state's wildlife, the more interested I became.

When a Hunter Education Class was offered by CRPA, I jumped at the opportunity to expand my knowledge. This class truly cemented my desire to hunt. My instructor, Rick Travis, masterfully presented the information: discussing the various types of game, methods of hunting, types of ammunition, shotgun chokes, safety, and much more. By the end of the class, I was inspired to get into the field as soon as possible; there was just one problem, I had no idea where to go.

For a few months, my dreams of hunting faded into the background of my everyday life. That all changed during a trip up north to Sacramento. When our Legislative Liaison (and master hunter) Roy Griffith realized that my trip coincided with spring turkey season, he quickly planned to take me on my first hunt. It was finally happening.

On the day of the hunt, I woke long before my alarm was set to go off, too excited and filled with nervous anticipation to sleep any longer. We left before dawn and settled into our blind just as the

sun began to rise on that cold April morning. We waited patiently in the blind as Roy began to call in a turkey.

Slowly, but surely, a turkey began to make its way toward the blind; each step brought it tantalizingly closer to us. Just a few more yards until I had my shot.

But then the bird turned. It was now obstructed and out of range. I'll admit that I was disappointed; I knew better than to expect success, but to come so close to have the bird turn away was frustrating. Nevertheless, I remembered my training and settled down. I knew that patience would win the day.

Eventually, my bird came back. This time there would be no turning away. My turkey walked up and stopped twenty-five yards from the blind. I knew this was it. Heart pounding, I took aim and pulled the trigger. A shot rang out, and I had my turkey.

It was an amazing, and ultimately delicious, experience. For the first time in centuries, a Hallenberg harvested wild game to feed his family. I had claimed a part of the hallowed American hunting tradition and I haven't looked back since.

Unfortunately, stories like this are becoming more and more rare. Hunting is at an all-time low in this state; continued decline could spell disaster for wildlife management and conservation programs. It is up to us to save hunting.

If you have never been hunting but want to learn, consider taking a Hunter Education class. Take this first step to explore this treasured American pastime. You will not regret it.

If you are a hunter, introduce hunting to your friends, family, and loved ones. Encourage them to take a Hunter Education class and then take them into the field to show them the ropes. If you are an experienced hunter, consider becoming a Hunter Education Instructor and join a team of committed conservationists dedicated to the survival of hunting in our state. Together, we can singlehandedly ensure that this tradition lives on.



WWRD: What Would Roy Do?

by Roy Griffith, CRPA Legislative Advocate

Roy Griffith accompanied by colleague with pack boards.

Roy's Five Essentials to Have with You at All Times while Big Game Hunting

I was asked to share with you five items I feel essential to have with you at all times when hunting big game. We all know if you ask ten folks this question you are very likely to have ten different answers. I hope there would be some consistency; but you can certainly expect variation. My choices have evolved from 40 years of big game hunting, trial / error and mistakes I hope to not make again. Also, understand I am not going to discuss the items you cannot be in the field without: License, tags, means of take, good optics and water! That list is an entire different article on its own!

My list is not ranked in any particular order.

#1: A pack-board and fanny pack, or small pack that never leaves your side. You can spend a ton of money on this, but I have found the simpler the better. All that is important is quality padded shoulder straps and a good hip belt system. I am not a big fan of the new internal frame one-compartment meat packs. I find them very hot to pack, limited in application; and most importantly they do not facilitate cooling of the meat. I purchased the one photographed over 35 years ago from Gander Mountain maybe \$30 at the time! Could not even tell you how many animals I have packed with it over the years.

Why a pack board? Because I believe it is disrespectful to drag an animal. All you do is beat up the meat, get it dirty and not facilitate the cooling process. Let's remember the number one thing that is going to ruin our meat: heat! I do all my own butchering and must break it down sooner or later. Much easier to do right on the spot and instantly get the heat out of the animal. Four parts and a couple bags of meat are much easier to handle than a big hairy carcass.

Why a pack board fanny pack two-piece system? Just has really worked well for me. I do not leave the truck without it. This comes from mistakes early on of; Oh I'm just going to have a peek over that ridge, then having a three-mile hike back to the truck for the pack board! I do not make that mistake anymore! Yet, having the ability to take the fanny pack off to crawl the last 100 yards of a stalk I have found to be very effective. But never, ever, never leave your fanny-pack (small backpack) behind! Which leads to Item #2 on my list.

#2: Survival gear (Your fanny pack): This is easily a two-day class in and of itself. Covering the topic properly in this article is just not possible. But I am going to break it down into seven must haves for me: (1) First aid kit, (2) some means to start fire

that can get soaking wet and still work! I prefer magnesium and a wax-dipped wrapped in plastic 15-minute road flare, (3) means to signal; mirror, whistle, radio (4) emergency blanket (very handy for many uses), (5) parachute cordage, (6) emergency food, bare minimum couple power bar type items that can be in your pack for couple years and still be edible, (7) means to filter or purify water.

#3: Good knife with means to sharpen or replacement blades. I find sharpening knives on a stone very relaxing and therapeutic at home; but in the field with cold wet hands, I have become very fond of the disposal blade knife systems. I still carry the three blade Browning knife I've had for 35 years because it has the best drop point blade I have found for gutting and running the cut up the legs.

#4: Head lamps: Always, and at least two. Trust me, sooner or later you will hunt with someone who after sunset, while field dressing their deer will tell you, 'I thought you said we would be back to the truck before dark!' And it goes without saying extra batteries for both!

#5: Game Bags: As I said earlier I have never been a big fan of the three-mile hike back to the truck to get something you should have with you! My game bags are with me at all times! Game Bags are available at most large sporting goods stores. But I prefer king-size cotton pillow cases, or better yet, we all know someone who can use a sewing machine. Go to Walmart, in the fabric department they have heavy 100% cotton material (Photo # XX). Folded in half with two hems and a draw string and you have a custom sized game bag you can reuse over and over for years!

Well I hope these tips help. I don't have all the answers, I learn something new from everyone I have ever hunted with. Even if it was just learning to never hunt with them again! LOL LOL Remember, CRPA is here to help. Watch our website for clinics throughout the state. Also, check the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Advanced Hunter Education website for many clinics on wilderness Survival and Big Game Hunting.

Good Luck, Shoot Straight and may the wind be in your face and the sun at your back!

Roy



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HUNTER'S CODE OF ETHICS

The scientifically well-established North American Model (NAM) of wildlife conservation has been used to manage and maintain population levels of game and predator species for centuries. Consistent with that traditional approach, the vast majority of hunters obey hunting conservation regulations and adhere to the hunter's code of ethics which prohibits waste of game and unsporting or inhumane hunting methods.

Licensing fees paid by hunters provide the vast majority of the funding for natural resource conservation efforts in California. Hunting, trapping, and strategic depredation efforts are critical components contributing to the historical success of NAM.

CRPA opposes the ongoing duplicitous efforts by animal rights extremist groups (see humanewatch.org, huntfortruth.org) to abandon NAM in favor of an unbalanced and unscientific approach to species management that would ban hunting and encourage unchecked populations of predators species to explode, decimate game herds, and terrorize suburban neighborhoods.

These are the core principles of NAM:

- In the Public Trust - Wildlife belongs to the people. It is managed in trust for the people by government agencies.
- Prohibition on Commerce of Dead Wildlife - It will be illegal to sell the meat of any wild animal in North America.
- Allocation of Wildlife - Laws developed by the people and enforced by government agencies will regulate the proper use and conservation of wildlife resources.
- Opportunity for All - Every citizen has the freedom to hunt and fish.
- Non-frivolous Use - We can legally kill certain wildlife for legitimate purposes under strict guidelines for food and fur, in self-defense, or property protection. Laws are in place to restrict casual killing, killing for commercial purposes, wasting of game, and mistreating wildlife.
- International Resources - Because wildlife and fish freely migrate across boundaries between state, provinces, and countries they are considered an international resource.
- Managed by Science - The best science available will be used as a basis for informed decision making wildlife management.

Stuffed Venison Backstrap

Ingredients

BACKSTRAP (ELK OR DEER)

SALT

PEPPER

OLIVE OIL

BACON - 1 LB

MUSHROOMS - 2 CUPS

GARLIC - 1 CLOVE

CREAM CHEESE - 8 OZ

BREAD CRUMBS - 1 CUP

Prep Time: 10 minutes

Cook Time: 15 minutes

Total Time: 25 minutes

Suggested Products:

Explorer Double Burner Stove

Professional Flat Top Griddle

Cast Iron 12" Skillet



campchef.com / Stuffed Venison Backstrap

THIS BACKSTRAP RECIPE WILL HIT THE SPOT AFTER A LONG DAY OF HUNTING. COOK IT AT YOUR BASECAMP OR ON THE BACK PATIO; EITHER WAY, IT WILL TASTE INCREDIBLE.

Directions

1. TRIM ALL SILVER SKIN FROM THE BACKSTRAP AND BUTTERFLY LENGTHWISE. DO NOT CUT INTO MEDALLIONS.
2. SEASON WITH SALT AND PEPPER.
3. CHOP BACON INTO ½ INCH PIECES AND BROWN IN A 12-INCH CAST IRON SKILLET. ADD MUSHROOMS AND GARLIC. ONCE THE MUSHROOMS ARE COOKED, REMOVE FROM HEAT.
4. IN A MEDIUM-SIZE BOWL, MIX BACON, MUSHROOMS, CREAM CHEESE AND BREADCRUMBS. EVENLY ADD STUFFING MIXTURE TO THE BUTTERFLY-CUT BACKSTRAP. CLOSE BUTTERFLY CUT AND TIE OFF WITH BUTCHER'S TWINE. BRUSH WITH OLIVE OIL.
5. GRILL OVER MEDIUM/HIGH HEAT UNTIL THE MEAT REACHES MEDIUM RARE. FOR THE BEST TASTE AND TEXTURE, BE SURE NOT TO OVERCOOK.
6. SLICE AND ENJOY!

SHARE YOUR RECIPE

Here are some recipes from our readers. You could be featured here too!

Send your recipes and a picture (preferable an image of the dish).

Email TFL@crpa.org for a chance to be featured.

Anyone can learn to
SHOOT • FISH • HUNT



California Conservation Coalition

Event calendar: <http://bit.ly/2psKTji>



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NorCal Get Out The Vote Lunch



SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 2018

12:00 PM - 2:00 PM

FREE Lunch for CRPA Members!

Come Join as a Member or Renew at the event.

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CRPA Members ONLY - sign up for a Silver or VIP Membership at Sacramento Gun Club and receive up to \$200 in Sacramento Gun Club Cards!

If you sign up for a Silver Membership, you will receive a \$100 SGC gift card.
If you sign up for a VIP Membership, you will receive a \$200 SGC gift card.

