

CRPA FIRING LINE

A CRPANews Production from the California Rifle & Pistol Association

Magazine

DOJ'S REGULATORY TRAIN WRECK A HISTORY OF BUREAUCRATIC FAILURES PART II

PERMITLESS CARRY LAWS FEATURED ARTICLES

WOLF or HYBRID? APEX PREDATOR

STEVE'S SPECIAL ROASTED DUCK WILD EATS

Kim Rhode, American double trap and skeet shooter, six-time Olympic medal winner

COVER STORY

NEW AMMO LAWS: SHOOTING BLANKS IN A BATTLE AGAINST CRIME Kim Rhode, et al. vs. California

THE OFFICIAL
NRA
STATE ASSOCIATION
IN CALIFORNIA



*Give a Gift of Freedom**

Give friends & loved ones a CRPA Membership!

Your CRPA Member #:

Your Name:

*For multiple gift memberships
please call (800) 305-2772

Recipient Name:

*Please complete the form on pg. 28
and send with this current page.

Recipient Address:

Mail to:
California Rifle & Pistol Association
271 E. Imperial Highway, Suite 620
Fullerton, CA 92835-1049

Recipient Email:

Membership Type:

ADVERTISE IN THE FIRING LINE MAGAZINE!

You won't find a better deal for your business or club to reach a targeted audience of 2A supporters, shooters, hunters and more.

Rates start as low as \$350! Ask us about our discounted deal!

Email TFL@crpa.org for ad rates and more information.

ENTER THE CRPA BI-MONTHLY FREE GEAR CONTEST!

SUBMIT YOUR FREE ENTRY BY EMAILING YOUR NAME,
PHONE NUMBER, CHOICE OF GIFT AND CRPA MEMBER
NUMBER TO: CONTEST@CRPA.ORG

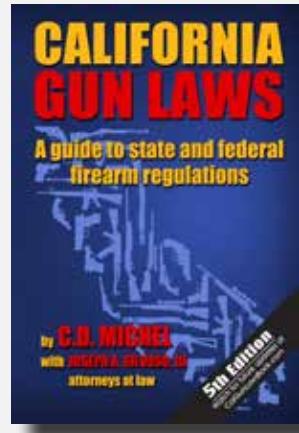
THE DEADLINE FOR ENTRY IS DECEMBER 1ST!

THE CHOICES FOR THIS ISSUE ARE:

PELTOR EARMUFF



CRPA LOGO KNIFE



CALIFORNIA GUN LAWS THE 5TH EDITION

DONATE \$60 TO CRPA TO
PRE-ORDER AN AUTOGRAPHED
COPY OF THE 5TH EDITION
OF CALIFORNIA GUN LAWS!
CALL (714) 992-2772

CONGRATULATIONS TO
Rick Denny
WHO WON THE WINCHESTER RIFLE CASE
&

Michael Karle
WHO WON THE OZARK BACKPACK

You can have a chance to win!!
Don't forget to place your entry.



We're Social | FOLLOW US



www.facebook.com/crpa.org



twitter.com/crpnews



instagram.com/crpaorg



www.youtube.com/c/CRPATV

TAG US

@CRPANEWS | @CRPAORG | #CRPA

CRPA FIRING LINE | 1



FRANKLIN® ARMORY

The DFM™ from Franklin Armory® is the fixed magazine solution for avoiding registration for your AR platform rifle in CA.

Approved by CADOJ Personnel

- Patented top load design
- Works in 5.56 NATO, 6.5 Grendel, 6.8 SPC, 308 Winchester, 7.62 x 39, and 450 Bushmaster
- Quick and easy installation
- Easily converts for out of state use
- Meets penal code 30515(8)(b) "Fixed Magazine"
- Safely clear malfunctions without creating an assault weapon
- Works with Bear Flag Defense stripper clips.

Some of the proceeds from every DFM™ sold are donated to the CRPA Foundation earmarked for litigation.

Franklin Armory's® DFM™ has already contributed over \$15,000 to help fight for Californian's firearms rights.



DFM
DROP-IN FIXED MAGAZINE™

www.franklinarmory.com



KNOW THE LAW

New Laws Taking Effect 2018



www.crpa.org/webinars

Coming Soon:

- How to Avoid "Assault Weapon" Registration PART I - California "Compliant" Builds
- How to Avoid "Assault Weapon" Registration PART II - "Featureless" Builds

All at crpa.org/webinars

WEBINAR TITLE	DATE POSTED
SB 1235: The Ammunition Bill	04 / 24 / 16
AB 1135 & SB 880: Assault Weapons and AB 857: Ghost Guns	08 / 19 / 16
SB 1446, AB 1495 & AB 1511: False Reporting/Lending Bills	08 / 31 / 16
Newsom/Proposition 63	10 / 18 / 16
Lending Firearms in California	11 / 02 / 16
Original "Assault Weapon" Regulations	01 / 10 / 17
Reintroduced "Assault Weapon" Regulations	05 / 25 / 17
Recently Approved "Bullet Button Assault Weapon" Regulations	08 / 08 / 17

We're Social | FOLLOW US



TAG US

@CRPANEWS | @CRPAORG | #CRPA

TABLE OF C O N

ACTION REPORTS

- 20 CAPITOL REPORT**
BY: ROY GRIFFITH
- 22 COURT REPOR**
BY: C.D. MICHEL
- 26 PROGRAMS REPORT**
BY: SARAH BARRETT

- 32 CRPA ON THE GO**
BY: KEVIN SMALL
- 33 AMMO HURDLES**
BY: JOE SPINA
- 34 BUSINESSES THAT SUPPORT CRPA**

POLITICS & ACTIVISM

- 27 MEMBERS MATTER**
BY: ROXANNE JOHNS
- 29 VOLUNTEERING WITH CRPA**
BY: HEATHER ALLEN
- 31 VOLUNTEER SPOTLIGHT**
BY: HEATHER ALLEN

RANGE REPORTS

- 36 PROTECT YOUR RANGE**
- 37 PLACES TO SHOOT**
- 38 2017 CALIFORNIA STATE PRECISION PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIP**
BY: ROY S.

FEATURED ARTICLES

PG. 6
COVER STORY

NEW AMMO LAWS: SHOOTING BLANKS IN A BATTLE AGAINST CRIME

BY: C.D. MICHEL

- 8 DOJ'S REGULATORY TRAIN WRECK**
A HISTORY of BUREAUCRATIC FAILURES
BY: C.D. MICHEL
- 14 IGNORANCE for THEE,
BUT NOT for ME**
BY: DON KILMER
- 16 THE RACIST ORIGIN OF
GUN CONTROL LAWS**
BY: DAVID KOPEL & JOSEPH GREENLEE

- 18 PERMITLESS CARRY LAWS**
BY: CLAYTON E. CRAMER



TENTS

40 MASTER EVENTS CALENDAR NOVEMBER / DECEMBER

HUNTING & OUTDOORS

42 WOLF or HYBRID?

BY: RICK TRAVIS

44 ARE YOU TRULY PREPARED?

BY: RICK TRAVIS

46 STEVE'S SPECIAL ROASTED DUCK

BY: STEVE RINELLA

47 HUNTER'S CODE OF ETHICS



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

We're Social | FOLLOW US



TAG US

@CRPANEWS | @CRPAORG | #CRPA



EMAIL US:

Want to be a CRPA Volunteer?
volunteer@crpa.org

Have a general comment or question?
contact@crpa.org

Interested in contributing to a future
issue of The Firing Line?
tfl@crpa.org

CRPA'S FIRING LINE

ISSN 0164-9388

California Rifle & Pistol Association, INC.
271 E. Imperial Highway, Suite #620
Fullerton, CA 92835
(714) 992-2772

PRESIDENT	C. D. Michel
VICE PRESIDENT	Mike Barranco
TREASURER	Richard Minnich
SECRETARY	Matt Corwin
GENERAL COUNSEL	Michel & Associates, P.C.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	Rick Travis
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF	Erin Morris
LAYOUT DESIGN	Jennifer Cataquiz

www.CRPA.org

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. The 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).

ARTICLE SUBMISSIONS

Submitted articles and letters are encouraged and welcomed and should be germane to topics of interest to the general readership of this publication. All materials, including photographs, should be addressed to CRPA - CRPA *Firing Line* and will not be returned. Format: All submissions by computer (Word), typewriter, or email are acceptable. Publication of all materials submitted is subject to the discretion and editing of the Publications Committee. Submittals, when published in "On Target," will display the author's name and should not exceed 300 words. All submitted articles, when published will display only the initials and city of the writer and should not exceed 900 words. All opinions expressed are those of the bylined authors and not necessarily those of the publisher. Due to staff limitations, CRPA does not and cannot verify, nor be responsible for the accuracy of the statements made in articles or advertisements published.

REPRINTS

Permission to reprint hereby granted but only if credit is given to CRPA *Firing Line*, California Rifle & Pistol Association, Inc., and bylined author, if any. Entire contents copyrighted, all rights reserved. Reprint requests must be authorized by sending email to tfl@crpa.org or calling (714) 992-2772.

DISCLAIMER

Caution: All technical data in this publication may reflect the limited experience or individuals using specific tools, products, equipment and components under specific conditions and circumstances not necessarily herein reported, of which, the California Rifle & Pistol Association has no control. The data has not been tested or verified by the CRPA. The CRPA membership, its Board of Directors, Agents, Officers, and Employees accept no responsibility for the results obtained by persons using such data and disclaim all liability for any consequential injuries or damages. **COPYRIGHT NOTICE** In accordance with Title 17 U.S.C. Section 107, any copyrighted work in this publication is distributed under Fair Use without profit or payment to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving the included information for non-profit research and educational purposes only. <http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.shtml>

MAIL DELIVERY

If mail delivery problems occur, the intended recipient's Post Office should be appropriately notified and a Consumer Service Publication Watch Postal Form (PS 3721) be initiated.

POSTMASTER

Send address changes to The Firing Line, c/o California Rifle & Pistol Association, Inc., 271 E. Imperial Highway, Suite 620, Fullerton, CA 92835 or email us at tfl@crpa.org. Periodicals Postage Paid at original entry Post Office at Fullerton, CA and additional entry post offices.

NEW AMMO LAWS: SHOOTING BLANKS IN A BATTLE AGAINST CRIME

By: C.D. Michel, CRPA President and General Counsel & Matthew D. Cubeiro, Attorney

California gun owners are about to be subjected to some radical changes in the way they purchase ammunition. You will no longer be able to order ammunition online, or purchase ammunition at a store without excessive paperwork. Instead, California law will treat ammunition sales like firearm sales; all transactions will have to be processed by certain licensed businesses, and purchasers will have to undergo a background check prior to delivery of ammunition.

The changes are a direct result of Lt. Governor Gavin Newsom's Proposition 63 ("Prop 63") and Senator Kevin "Alexander" Leon's Senate Bill 1235 ("SB 1235"), both of which were enacted last year. And with the changes just around the corner, it is important for gun owners to understand how the law will impact their ability to purchase ammunition in California.

CHANGES COMING

Key to remember are the face-to-face transaction requirement which begins January 1, 2018, and the ammunition background check requirements which begin July 1, 2019.

Beginning January 1, 2018, all ammunition sales in California must be processed by a California licensed "ammunition vendor." No longer will you be able to have ammunition shipped directly to your home or business. What's more, California residents will be prohibited from importing ammunition into California that was acquired out of state.

While California licensed firearms dealers are automatically considered

ammunition vendors, any other business selling more than 500 rounds of ammunition in the state of California in any 30-day period will be required to apply for an "ammunition vendors" license from the California Department of Justice ("DOJ").

As a condition of obtaining the necessary license, any agent or employee who handles, sells, or delivers ammunition must maintain a valid Certificate of Eligibility issued by DOJ (background check requiring a Livescan and annual renewal).

This past July, DOJ released their proposed regulations regarding the licensing requirements ammunition vendors will have to go through if not already a California licensed firearms dealer. And like DOJ's "assault weapon" registration regulations, these newly proposed ammunition vendor licensing regulations are riddled with errors that contradict or otherwise fail to clarify California law.

One such provision of DOJ's ammunition sales regulations allows ammunition vendors to charge a fee of up to \$5 if the purchaser will be present for immediate delivery. And if the purchaser is not immediately present, the vendor may charge an additional "storage fee" as agreed upon with the purchaser.

So what happens if no prior agreement was made? DOJ's regulations provide no answers. Lastly, beginning July 1, 2019, ammunition vendors must begin recording prospective purchaser information, which is submitted to DOJ for the purpose of conducting a background check and creating a record of the sale. The information will also be used to create a record of the sale, which DOJ can allegedly use in any subsequent investigation. Those records must be kept by the vendor for at least 5 years, and are subject to inspection at any time by DOJ.

GET READY FOR THE BIG FAIL

New York attempted its own sales restrictions in 2013 as part of its so-called "SAFE Act." But in 2015 Governor Andrew Cuomo agreed to suspend enforcement after determining the law was too expensive and the database and information management required made the system unworkable.

Proponents of the new California laws argued they help deter crime by restricting who can obtain ammunition in California.

Nothing can be further from the truth. Several local jurisdictions in California have already experimented with similar restrictions that have had zero impact on crime. What's more, the California Correctional Peace Officers Association, Association of Deputy District Attorneys for Los Angeles, California Reserve Peace Officers Association, California State Sheriff's Association, California Fish & Game Wardens' Association, Law Enforcement Action Network, Western State Sheriffs' Association, and the California Police Chiefs Association all opposed these ammo sales restrictions.

In reality, California's new ammunition sales restrictions will only impact law-abiding citizens and lawful firearm businesses. Although there are some exceptions built into the law, their application will be extremely problematic. For example, gun owners who receive ammunition "at a target facility holding a business or other regulatory license" are exempt from the law's transfer requirements, but this exemption only applies if the ammunition "is at all times kept within the facility's premises."

In reality, many ranges do not have the resources or personnel necessary to ensure their patrons are not leaving the facility with ammunition. And because ranges can be potentially liable for illegally transferring ammu-

tion should one of their patrons do so, ranges are rightfully hesitant about utilizing the exception when the law takes effect. What's more, many smaller ranges used by gun clubs or are otherwise private facilities may not have a "business or other regulatory license"—making the exemption meaningless for their purposes.

The problems are not just limited to ranges. California licensed firearms dealers will also be substantially impacted, facing costly and time consuming requirements for a business that is already one of the most heavily regulated industries in the nation.

Bill Ortiz, Vice President of Compliance for Turner's Outdoorsman, puts it bluntly:

DOJ is stretched thin as it is when it comes to firearm background checks, certificate of eligibility applications, firearm safety certificates, and managing the "Roster of Handguns Certified for Sale" in California. Adding ammunition background checks and purchase requirements—which involve significantly larger volumes of transactions than all of these programs combined—will only make things worse. Dealers are rightfully concerned that DOJ may not be able to keep up. Ultimately, it may require DOJ to seek additional funding sources which will likely come through increased dealer or buyer fees.



Kim Rhode, American double trap and skeet shooter, six-time Olympic medal winner

SEE YOU IN COURT

NRA and CRPA are not standing by as these new restrictions begin to take effect. NRA and CRPA attorneys are already at work preparing a lawsuit to challenge the recently enacted restrictions under Proposition 63 and SB 1235.

Kim Rhode, a six-time Olympic medal winner who uses specialized ammunition approved by the International Shooting Sport Federation during the competitions she participates in, will be leading the charge as the named plaintiff in the NRA/CRPA lawsuit. Kim says:

It doesn't matter if you're a competitive shooter, an outdoor enthusiast, or just a mom protecting her house and home—Proposition 63 affects every law-abiding firearm owner in the State. As a second generation Californian, the new laws restrict my ability to receive ammunition in the State of California and also limits my ability to bring ammo back home from training and competitions throughout the United States. I will not stand on the sidelines any longer. I'm standing up for all law abiding firearm owners in the State to protect our rights, the future of shooting sports, and our ability to pass on this heritage to our children. Without ammunition, firearms are useless, and this is nothing more than a backdoor attempt to take away our Second Amendment rights.

Once the lawsuit is filed, NRA and CRPA attorneys will be seeking an injunction to suspend enforcement of the new laws while the case is pending. But unless and until such an injunction is issued or a final decision has been made, California gun owners and businesses should be aware of the changes that they may have to live with.

WHATS OLD IS NEW AGAIN

This isn't the first time California has attempted to regulate ammunition sales.

Seven years ago, NRA and CRPA attorneys filed a lawsuit titled Parker v. California, which challenged Assembly Bill 962 ("AB 962"). AB 962 would have required all "handgun ammunition" sales to be recorded by a licensed vendor. But the law suffered from a serious legal flaw—no one, including law enforcement, could say for certain what qualified as "handgun ammunition." As a re-

sult, at the request of lawyers for the NRA/CRPA, on January 21, 2011, the law was declared unconstitutionally vague by the Fresno County Superior Court. The court issued an order permanently enjoining the enforcement of the restriction.

As a direct result of the Parker lawsuit injunction, since 2011 California gun owners have been able to continue buying and selling ammo without burdensome and ineffective hurdles, as is the case everywhere else in the United States. To this day, Parker is still ongoing as NRA and CRPA attorneys fight to recoup the cost of the litigation.

CONCLUSION

The above is just a summary of the many requirements that will take effect starting next year. If you want to learn more about the new requirements, please be sure to visit www.cra.org/webinars to view the webinars regarding Prop 63 and SB 1235. And if you are interested in being a plaintiff for lawsuits like the upcoming challenge to Prop 63 and SB 1235, send an email to potentialplaintiffs@michellawyers.com.

C.D. Michel is a civil rights attorney and Senior Partner of Michel & Associates, P.C. in Long Beach, California. His clients include the National Rifle Association, California Rifle & Pistol Association, and individual gun owners.

Matthew D. Cubeiro is an attorney with Michel & Associates, P.C. who regularly works on firearm related issues for the firm's clients. He is also an NRA certified instructor and Range Safety Officer.

DOJ'S REGULATORY TRAIN WRECK

A History of Bureaucratic Failures

Part II

By: C.D. Michel, CRPA President and General Counsel & Matthew D. Cubeiro, Attorney

As we described in part one of this article, DOJ's Bureau of Firearms has a terrible track record when it comes to proposing and implementing regulations that are supposed to clarify California's gun laws. Now, in part two of this series, we explain how DOJ contradicted its own opinions when pushing regulations or policies to expand the number of firearms covered by SB 23, passed in 1999, which condemns firearms based on the features they are equipped with.

We describe more of these failures chronologically below. Next issue, we'll talk about more recent DOJ regulatory train wrecks.

1999 – DOJ Publishes “Category 3” “Assault Weapon” Regulations

Since 1989, California has restricted the possession of certain make and model firearms which the Legislature and DOJ have arbitrarily labeled “assault weapons.” In 1999, Senate Bill 23 (“SB 23”) expanded this restriction to also condemn certain firearms equipped with “detachable” magazines and certain specified “features.”

To implement SB 23’s restrictions, regulations were necessary to define the terms used in the statute. Without those regulations, SB 23’s restrictions would be unclear, and could not be used alone to identify newly classified “assault weapons” with any certainty.

In mid-1999, DOJ proposed its first set of regulations for SB 23’s implementation. Over the following months,

the proposed regulations underwent several revisions before being finally adopted. Substantial revisions were made as a result of NRA and CRPA attorneys, who submitted detailed legal opposition letters explaining how the proposed regulatory definitions were unworkable, or failed to clarify what was legal and illegal.

Every single definition proposed by DOJ was amended following these comments. For example, DOJ at first sought to require owners of newly classified features based “assault weapons” to provide onerous information about who, what, when, and where their firearms were acquired from. NRA and CRPA letters highlighted how unworkable it was to ask for this information, which most gun owners don’t even have. DOJ ultimately agreed to revise the regulation to require the information only if known. (Today, the California Legislature and the DOJ are once again attempting to mandate this impossible disclosure requirement, prompting NRA and CRPA to challenge it in court on the grounds that it violates the Due Process clause of the United States Constitution.)

DOJ also changed its proposed definition of the term “permanently altered.” Magazines that would otherwise be illegal are legal to possess if “permanently altered” to no longer accept more than ten rounds. A regulatory definition as initially proposed by DOJ would have made it very difficult to have a “permanent” alteration. But after considering comments from NRA and CRPA attorneys illustrating how difficult it was to determine when an alteration was “permanent,” DOJ realized that the proposed definition “failed to provide

any additional clarity” to the statutory term. So the proposed definition of “permanently altered” was dropped. (Last December, DOJ once again attempted to define this term in a manner that would have made it very difficult to “permanently” alter a magazine, but abandoned the attempt following NRA and CRPA opposition.)

Most significantly, NRA and CRPA’s input influenced the ultimate definition of the term “detachable magazine.” That term, which has now been in place for over 17 years, is currently defined as “any ammunition feeding device that can be removed readily from the firearm with neither disassembly of the firearm action nor use of a tool being required.” When originally proposed, DOJ’s version sought to clarify that “for the purpose of this definition, a bullet or ammunition cartridge is not a tool.” NRA and CRPA’s comment letters highlighted that a bullet should be considered a tool because the types of firearms requiring their use to release a magazine were not in fact “detachable,” and therefore clearly not intended by the legislature to be categorized as an “assault weapon.” DOJ ultimately agreed, and confirmed in their final statement of reasons that it was “necessary to identify a bullet or ammunition cartridge as a tool.”

1999 – DOJ Fails to Produce Manufacturer Regulations

Numerous “policies” adopted by DOJ act as “regulations,” and are treated as enforceable laws, even though they have not been properly adopted pursuant to the

California's Administrative Procedure Act's (APA) rulemaking requirements. Such "policies" typically constitute illegal "underground regulations."

One example of these illegal underground regulations are DOJ's policies applicable to California firearm manufacturers first imposed in 1999. According to the Penal Code, DOJ was supposed to adopt regulations to clarify the requirements of the statutes that cover firearm manufacturers. But DOJ has failed to adopt any of those required regulations. So manufacturers often have to guess about their legal obligations, or hope DOJ will give them informal guidance. What's more, DOJ arbitrarily decided, again without any public input, that any business that manufactures more than 500 firearms a year is required to pay a \$600 application fee, on top of other fees.

DOJ "Letter Opinions" Help Until They Won't

In the years following the passage of SB 23 and its accompanying regulations, NRA and CRPA attorneys submitted scores of requests for clarification from DOJ about what constituted an "assault weapon." Initially, DOJ was surprisingly helpful. DOJ responded to these requests with DOJ "Letter Opinions," and even considered the analysis submitted by NRA/CRPA attorneys when reaching their opinions. Even though such regulatory agency opinions are not legally binding, they are persuasive, and they helped educate law enforcement and prosecutors.

At NRA/CRPA's urging, these opinions

paved the way for the lawful sale of "featureless" or "bullet button" firearms that lack characteristics (as the regulations define them) which would otherwise classify them as "assault weapons." Based on the DOJ letters, various firearms with magazine disconnect locks, like the well-known "bullet button," were legally able to be sold. AR and AK sales took off.

To put it mildly, some folks at DOJ didn't like that and so tried to "walk back" their original opinions. Thankfully, CRPA retained all of the original opinion letters. So NRA and CRPA attorneys could contradict DOJ's inconsistent politically motivated opinions with DOJ's own prior opinions. DOJ's efforts to revise those prior opinions were blatantly designed to facilitate attempts to expand the types of firearm considered illegal "assault weapons."

2001 – A Prosecutor Sues a Prosecutor

Following the enactment of SB 23, there was a great deal of concern and confusion within the law enforcement community and among prosecutors regarding the implementation of the new law. Even the San Francisco District Attorney's office spoke out concerning the confusion SB 23 created. Few law enforcement professionals, however, were actually willing to challenge the law in court—with the exception of Fresno County District Attorney Ed Hunt and Mendocino County District Attorney Norm Vroman.

Both District Attorney Hunt and District Attorney Vroman had the guts to serve as named plaintiffs in a NRA/CRPA sponsored lawsuit challenging SB 23. The Dis-

trict Attorney plaintiffs, along with others, filed the lawsuit on September 18, 2001.

That lawsuit, *Hunt v. Locklyer*, alleged that certain terms used in SB 23 and subsequent regulations were unconstitutionally vague and ambiguous to the extent that prosecutors, law enforcement, and citizens could not ascertain their meaning and conform their conduct to comply with the law.

As part of his efforts to take a stand against this vague law, District Attorney Hunt sent a letter to prosecutors in the state explaining how unjust the law was. Many prosecutors took his words to heart, and relaxed their prosecutions under the ill-advised law. A copy of the letter accompanies this article.

The *Hunt* lawsuit served several valuable purposes over the years. The fact that some District Attorneys and police were willing to take these positions in court gave credibility to the NRA and CRPA's position of opposing additional firearm restrictions, commenting on administrative regulations on related topics, and defending against criminal prosecutions. The legislature even enacted some corrective legislation to remedy problems raised in the lawsuit. The lawsuit also contributed to the success of other efforts to narrow the scope of SB 23's application and to limit the number

and types of firearms considered to be “assault weapons” under the law.

2005 - DOJ Opinion Flat Wrong on “Home Builds”

In 2005, a DOJ Firearms Division Lawyer responded to a request for guidance on “home built” manufacturing of firearms. The response stated, “it would be illegal to sell AR-15 receivers in California to persons intending to “manufacturer” their own AR-15 rifles, even if the receivers were only 80% complete.” This completely inaccurate statement was one of many that would later be used to demonstrate DOJ’s completely politicized approach to “assault weapon” regulatory interpretation.

DOJ Wrong on Retired Police Keeping “Assault Weapons”

In another opinion letter authored by the same DOJ Firearms Division Lawyer, the DOJ at first provided an accurate statement of law in that “officers who separate from employment by a law enforcement agency may retain assault weapons that are legally registered.” But for political reasons, DOJ later tried to change their position. The opinion letter was used in subsequent litigation to contradict DOJ’s revised and biased position.

NRA/CRPA Pulls “The Cat Out of the Bag” on DOJ

As it became obvious what the DOJ Firearms Division Lawyer was up to, all of their e-mail and other communications were

sought through public records act requests by NRA and CRPA attorneys. Those documents demonstrated that the same DOJ Firearms Division Lawyer was working hand-in-hand with gun control advocacy groups. What’s more, the same DOJ Firearms Division Lawyer attempted to hide these concerted efforts (to expand the application of gun laws to criminalize more guns and more gun owners) from NRA, CRPA, and other firearm rights advocates.

In one e-mail, the same DOJ Firearms Division Lawyer states that the “cat is out of the bag” because NRA and CRPA had gotten the documents showing them working with the gun-ban groups. The same DOJ Firearms Division Lawyer then suggested using verbal communications instead of emails so their communications could remain secret. Embarrassed and exposed, DOJ then began refusing to render opinions or issue Opinion Letters to clarify the law.

So consider: DOJ, the regulatory agency charged with regulating firearm retailers, registering “assault weapons,” and often prosecuting violators of California gun laws, then and now refuses to tell gun owners or retailers what the laws require. Ultimately, being called out and proven wrong led to DOJ stubbornly refusing to provide any further opinions or responses to inquiries seeking clarification of the law—for fear of their words coming back to bite them.

Government bureaucracy at its finest!

2006 – DOJ Attempts to Formally Change the “Assault Weapon” Regulations to Ban More “Features-Based” Firearms

After realizing that the “cat was out of the bag,” and that their attempts to use

backroom misinterpretations of regulatory terms to expand the application of the “assault weapon” laws had failed (and in the process turn people who had attempted to comply with California law into criminals), DOJ then attempted to formally rewrite the definition of the term “capacity to accept a detachable magazine.”

This effort at a formal regulatory revision was made despite the lack of any substantive change to the phrase as it is used in the California statutes. The proposed regulations would not have provided any registration period, and would have rendered many types of firearms instantly unlawful to possess, transport, manufacture, or sell—affecting tens of thousands of Californians.

DOJ’s proposed regulatory change was met with an outcry from the public, who protested it as politically motivated (which it was) and lacking legislative authority. NRA and CRPA lawyers also quickly responded by drafting and submitting a comprehensive protest of, and legal challenge to, the proposed regulating change to the regulations. DOJ dropped the effort.

Strike One.

2006 – DOJ Attempts to Expand the Make and Model List to Ban More “Series” Firearms

But DOJ wasn’t finished trying to expand the types of firearm condemned as “assault weapons.” After failing to legally redefine the regulatory term “capacity to accept a detachable magazine,” DOJ shifted tactics. DOJ tried to use their existing statutory authority to add specific firearms to the list of prohibited make and model firearms. NRA and CRPA attorneys opposed this “plan B” approach by DOJ by warning of legal challenges, difficulty

in determining which guns could be added to the make and Model list, and the “cat and mouse” game that would result. For adding firearms to the existing list of prohibited “assault weapons” would require a new registration period to be opened, as would any subsequent attempt by DOJ to add more firearms to this list.

Once DOJ realized how much work and cost would be involved in adding more make and model firearms to the make and model “assault weapon” list, DOJ asked the legislature to enact Assembly Bill 2728, which removed DOJ’s statutory authority to add specific firearms to the make and model list of prohibited “assault weapons.”

Strike Two.

2007 – Illegal “Underground Regulations” to Ban Bullet-Buttons DOJ Unilaterally Declares AR-15’s Illegal

With two strikes against their efforts to ban more guns by expanding the definition of an “assault weapon,” DOJ took a third swing. In 2007, politically motivated DOJ bureaucrats—who again worked closely with advocates for the gun ban lobby—tried to effectively rewrite existing regulations by establishing a “policy” to ban rifles equipped with “bullet-buttons” on “off list lower” receivers.

Thanks again to lobbying by NRA and CRPA, the Attorney General at that time (Jerry Brown!) agreed to abandon DOJ’s effort to ban such firearms by simply changing DOJ’s policy and thereby circumventing the APA regulatory process.

Strike Three. But DOJ was definitely not out.

2008 – A Sacramento Sheriff’s Department Training Bulletin Sets Things Straight

In 2008, following years of misinformation and unclear guidelines from DOJ, the Sacramento Sheriff’s Department took the first step toward lifting the fog by issuing a “Training Bulletin” to educate its officers on the fact that “bullet button” firearms do not have “detachable magazines.” This bulletin was later obtained and used to finally educate other law enforcement agencies, as well as gun dealers and consumers, about what was really illegal and what wasn’t. This proved to be the “critical mass” that forced police and prosecutors to recognize that “bullet button” firearms were not illegal “assault weapons.”

Demand increased dramatically as gun stores could finally determine what was legal to sell, and gun owners no longer faced potential prosecution. Hundreds of thousands of “bullet button” guns were sold over the next few years.

2010 – Orange County Sheriff Joins the Party

Then in 2010, the Orange County Sheriff’s Department followed suit by providing officers with its own bulletin—further countering the legal void created by the DOJ’s previous attempts to muddy the waters. The bulletin provided more guidance and certainty for firearms dealers and the public seeking to possess and sell lawfully configured firearms that could be misconstrued as “assault weapons” under the distorted and biased information provided by DOJ.

These regulatory fights and wins against DOJ paved the way for the “bullet-button” to make its way into the California firearms lexicon, and allowed the continued sale and possession of hundreds of thousands of the nation’s most popular firearms in California for the next 17 years. Yes, NRA and CRPA made that possible—almost

20 years ago. And they’ve been fighting for California owners since before then, and ever since then.

Conclusion

Now, 17 years later, DOJ has repealed and replaced these regulatory definitions with over 40 new definitions that will expand the number of guns banned as “assault weapons,” all without hearing any public comment or getting any input from knowledgeable stakeholders, as part of its recently enacted “bullet-button assault weapon” registration regulations.

In the next CRPA Firing Line issue, we’ll cover some of DOJ’s more recent regulatory blunders. But it should be clear by now that DOJ cannot be trusted to interpret the law objectively. Over the years DOJ has repeatedly attempted to enact burdensome and unnecessary regulations and policies, avoided passing needed ones, and tried to avoid its statutorily mandated duty to allow for public comment, to consider those comments carefully, and to respond to them truthfully. The NRA and CRPA Regulatory Watchdog Program is a critical effort to keep them honest.

Watch for more in Part 3, next issue!

To: California District Attorneys
From: Fresno County District Attorney Edward W. Hunt
Date: November 9, 2001
Re: Hunt v. Lockyer, Fresno Superior Court Case No.
01CECG03182



Dear Fellow Prosecutor:

As you may have heard, this office recently filed a civil law suit in Fresno Superior Court against the California Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Attorney General (AG) over DOJ implementation of SB 23 (1999). SB 23 created a new class of firearms deemed to be assault weapons, expanding the list of assault weapons (AW) created under the original 1989 law.

Under the original 1989 provisions of the AWCA, firearms were condemned as assault weapons based on the make and model of the firearm. SB 23, amended the 1989 AWCA by adding new definitions to the original 1989 definition of AW. These new definitions, contained in Penal Code section 12276.1, are based on the features those firearms possess.

Understanding and defining what these features are can raise substantial technical problems requiring significant expertise. The legislative history of SB 23 indicates that the Legislature was aware of this, and was depending on DOJ to clarify the issues through interpretive regulations. Unfortunately, in some respects this has not occurred at all, and in others the DOJ effort has been inadequate. The result is that many of the technical feature issues are unclear. This hinders prosecution and/or raises the spectre that prosecution may result in parts of the statute being declared fatally vague. That is why the law suit was filed. I have no desire to pick a quarrel with the Attorney General on this issue. I have brought suit only because the various statutes in SB 23 are unintelligible despite (or even because of) AG-DOJ regulations and actions that were supposed to clarify it. I fear this results from political expediency in the administrative (or legislative) process.

CONFUSIONS UNDER THE NEW ASSAULT WEAPON PROVISIONS

Via the lawsuit, we seek a definitive judicial interpretation of what SB 23 means. The AG's office has characterized this suit as "unprecedented" and has dismissed my confusion as a result of a failure to attend DOJ training classes on the subject. I have, however, made great efforts at understanding the law, and have consulted with DOJ representatives on several occasions in an unsuccessful attempt to comprehend the law's requirements. Regardless, training classes should not be necessary to understand a law, and, if they are, how are civilians that cannot attend those classes supposed to determine their obligations?

In light of these and other issues raised by the statute, I write to sensitize you to the issues involved and to request your support, if only moral. I urge you to review, and have your experts review, the Complaint and Points and Authorities submitted in this case. These are available online through [www.crrpa.org.](http://www.crrpa.org/), or through this office.

Below I set out some representative examples of the practical difficulties involved in understanding and enforcing this law.

1. High Capacity Tubular Ammunition Feeding Devices

One thing I seek to clarify is the confusion DOJ has created and exacerbated by issuing special letters to allow importation of "large capacity" lever action magazine rifles into Riverside County in some circumstances. In 2000, and again this year, DOJ issued letters to the Single Action Shooting Society (SASS), a "cowboy action" shooting association, with copies sent to the Riverside County District Attorney's office and Riverside County law enforcement. SASS holds an important charitable "cowboy action" shooting contest in Riverside County. The effect of the DOJ letters is to specially allow out-of-state SASS members attending this contest to bring with them their "large [over 10 round] capacity" magazine lever action rifles in apparent violation of Penal Code § 12020 (a)(2) which prohibits importa-

tion of such rifles.

I am not unsympathetic to the fact that cowboy action shooting is a harmless pastime, or that the Riverside County contest is an important charitable fund raising event. If the court upholds DOJ's position here, I will happily accept this. But, as I read it, Pen. C. § 12020 (a) (2) plainly bans importation of these firearms and provides no exemption for non-residents importing them to participate in such events. It bears emphasis that the DOJ letters offered no rationale whatever justifying or explaining (or confining) this apparently special exemption for Riverside County.

This matter is of special concern to me because SASS also holds a shooting contest in Fresno County. Do the DOJ letters mean that non-residents can bring these rifles into California to participate in the Fresno County contest? What about cowboy action shooting contests run by different associations? Are their out-of-state residents free to bring their large magazine rifles into Fresno County to participate in such contests? What about large capacity shotguns which are also covered by § 12020 (a)(2) making it illegal to import them? If large capacity rifles can be brought in for shooting contests, can shotguns be brought in as well? And, in any event, what is the rationale for these determinations? Is DOJ interpreting the statute as just prohibiting merchants from importing these kinds of firearms for the purpose of sale? Does that mean people emigrating to California from other states are allowed to bring in these guns for their own use? Well after my suit was filed, the Legislature enacted SB 626. It quiets (but does not explain) this particular issue by exempting large magazine lever action rifles from § 12020 (a)(2). But this leaves unresolved the same set of problems as to large capacity shotguns, which are still illegal to import or buy.

2. Acknowledgment of Law Enforcement Confusion

The AG's protestations about the law's

clarity are belied by his and DOJ's own conduct regarding portions of this year's Senate Bill 626 (Perata), which the Governor just signed. Along with exempting high capacity tubular magazine rifles (as discussed above) SB 626 gives a special exemption from SB 23 to law enforcement officers. This portion of SB 626 was sparked by the many inquiries DOJ received from police officers as to what rifles § 12276.1 covers. These officers were unclear as to which of their own personal weapons had to be registered. Besieged by the police unions, DOJ asked Sen. Perata to sponsor a bill that would allow police officers a special 16 month extension of the deadline for registration which had already expired for everyone else. The idea was that during that period DOJ would make a special education effort for the benefit of police only.

Although that was the original form of this portion of SB 626, the bill eventually evolved into a complete exemption from the AWCA for police who could obtain departmental sanction for their own personal AWs (without any requirement or certification that the weapon was needed or would be used for police activities). SB 626 implicitly acknowledges the existence of confusion over which privately owned guns are covered by the law, and particularly over what guns police officers were supposed to register. The bill recognizes that many police officers own "assault weapons" but did not register their firearms by the Dec. 31, 2000 deadline established by the 1999 amendments. In fact, it even exempts officers who failed to register assault weapons on the 1989 list by the 1992 deadline established by the original 1989 AWCA (although they may have been civilians when this original deadline passed).

Thus I am not alone in finding the AW definitions confusing. The passage of SB 626 underscores that law enforcement officers found, and find, both the 1989 and 1999 AW definitions confusing.

3. Flash Suppressor

The most egregious of the several examples in my complaint involves new § 12276.1's "flash suppressor" language.

Penal Code § 12276.1 focuses on "flash suppressor," a term that has an established technical meaning based on the parts intended use and design. But CCR Title 11, § 12.8.978.20(b) improperly expands the mean-

ing of "flash suppressor" to include two completely different devices (muzzle brakes and compensators) if they have an incidental, unintended effect of reducing flash, or just redirecting it. But the only way of determining whether a muzzle brake or compensator has any such effect is actual range testing under specific conditions. Such testing is something which ordinary owners are in no position to do. Indeed, experts inform me that even law enforcement laboratories are unable to do the testing because the DOJ definition fails to specify the standards required.

The confusion surrounding the meaning of "flash suppressor" is illustrated by the DOJ's own letter rulings which approve both the Springfield Armory "Muzzle Break" and the Browning BOSS system as being legal under SB 23. This approval (which preceded the AG-DOJ regulation) violates the regulation because, as the manufacturers themselves concede, both of these devices redirect flash from the shooter's field of vision. This brings these under the DOJ regulation which condemns any devices that does just that. DOJ indicates that these devices were approved by DOJ because the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms (ATF) approved them under the federal "assault weapon" law. But ATF uses an entirely different standard in evaluating these devices and that standard does not conform to the DOJ regulation definition of flash suppressor. But ATF uses an entirely different standard in evaluating these devices and that standard does not conform to the DOJ regulation definition of flash suppressor.

This places me and other prosecutors in a position of hopeless confusion. We are supposed to follow the regulation which, having been promulgated under the APA, has the force of law. But we are also supposed to be under the direct supervision of the AG (Cal. Constitution, Art. V, § 12) and to follow DOJ's direction as to the AWCA which it administers. If we deem the Springfield Armory "Muzzle Break" and the Browning BOSS system to be flash suppressors, then we will be contradicting DOJ's letter rulings specifically finding that these devices are not flash suppressors.

This quandary is complicated by the fact that numerous other muzzle brakes redirect flash exactly as do the Springfield Armory muzzle brakes and Browning BOSS system. If in enforcing section 12276.1 we deem these other muzzle brakes not to be flash suppres-

sors, we will be acting inconsistently with the AG-DOJ regulation definition which has the force of law. But to treat these other muzzle brakes as flash suppressors would contradict DOJ's determination that the indistinguishably operating Springfield armory muzzle brake and Browning BOSS system are not flash suppressors under section 12276.1.

CONCLUSION

These illustrations should serve to make my point and demonstrate why I am particularly concerned in this matter. To do justice (as we are all compelled to do under the Government Code) I must know when I can or should prosecute and when I cannot or should not. And I do not want my deputies to be faced by a criminal defense lawyer asserting that even if my prosecution is based on a correct reading of SB 23, his client relied on a DOJ-issued letter and so is entitled by due process not to be prosecuted.

I again urge you to have your experts scrutinize these claims by reviewing the Complaint and Points and Authorities posted on the internet. Once satisfied, I encourage you to contact me to discuss ways in which your office might help with this effort. I recognize the political considerations inherent in taking a stance on these matters, and am prepared to treat your inquiries with the utmost discretion.

Sincerely,

Edward W. Hunt
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

GUN OWNER HORROR STORIES

Ignorance for Thee, But Not for Me

By: Don Kilmer, Attorney at Law

"It will be of little avail to the people that the laws are made by men of their own choice, if the laws be so voluminous that they cannot be read, or so incoherent that they cannot be understood; if they be repealed or revised before they are promulgated, or undergo such incessant changes that no man who knows what the law is today can guess what it will be tomorrow."

~ James Madison

Whether the State of California considers "too many laws" to be a feature or bug of its gun control agenda, let the record speak for itself.

California's gun laws became so complex that even the anti-gun California legislature felt compelled to reorganize and renumber them in 2009/2010. This recodification grew out of a comprehensive study that concluded California's gun laws had morphed into a maze of regulations that required consultation with attorneys just so that ordinary citizens could exercise a fundamental right.

A complete ban on firearms has the virtue of affording a citizen the rather clean option of complying or defying the law and weighing the risks and benefits. But a regulatory scheme so complex that a 60-page single-spaced cross-reference table is needed, just to translate old statutes numbers into the new statute numbers, suggests a level of complexity that rivals tax codes and environmental regulations.

This regulatory briar patch is not a guideline suggesting best practices. These rules carry the full weight of the criminal justice system for anyone who runs afoul of the "official" interpretation of California's complex laws regulating guns.

A fair question to ask is: "At what point does the sheer number of laws become a burden, not only on our liberties, but on due process itself?" The maxim "ignorance of the law is no excuse" is from a simpler time when common law crimes mirrored the Ten Commandments that we absorbed by osmosis from the culture and our parents.

Malum in se is the Latin term referring to an act that is "wrong in itself," in its very nature being illegal because it violates the natural, moral or public principles of a civilized society.

Malum prohibitum is the Latin term that means "wrong due to being prohibited," which refers to crimes made so by statute, compared to crimes based on English Common Law and obvious violations of society's standards which are defined as "*malum in se*."

Malum prohibitum (statutory) crimes can include criminal violations of regulatory acts, "white collar crimes" such as improper use of insider information, issuance of stocks without a permit which are intentionally not supported by real assets, and tax avoidance. In other words, some conduct or status that is against the law because some government somewhere, has declared that a particular status, possession, act or transaction should be illegal.

It is the tyrants' equivalent of: "Because I said so."

Crimes like murder, assault, battery, robbery, rape are all *malum in se* crimes. They are also crimes of violence. They are known in the legal profession as "common law" crimes.

All gun laws are *malum prohibitum*. Using a gun to commit a crime of violence does not change that fact. One meaning to derive from the catch-phrase "If you outlaw guns, only outlaws will have guns" is the recognition that people who have no compunction about committing *malum in se* crimes, will also have no compunction about defying *malum prohibitum* rules about acquiring or

possessing firearms.

Why the history and law school lecture? What does this have to do with gun rights?

Because increasingly, even the sheriffs and police officers tasked with enforcement of California's gun law, don't understand them. What should concern you is that the courts are OK with that.

Haynie, et al. v. Harris, et al., (Ninth Circuit, 2016) is a case that arose in the context of a series of false arrests of law-abiding citizens exercising their Second Amendment rights. There were three false arrests at issue. Two were predicated on the misidentification of firearms as "assault weapons" that had "bullet-buttons" and were thus exempt from the statute. A third false arrest was for possession of a protected arm misidentified as an "assault weapon" because the arresting officer thought the rifle had a "flash suppressor." In all three cases, the defendant was factually innocent.

The local law-enforcement agencies originally named as defendants in the case, became favorable witnesses and were in full agreement with the gun owners. They faulted the Attorney General's office with a failure to provide technical interpretation and regulatory refinements on new firearm technology. The purpose of the lawsuit was to compel regulatory reform at the State level, not punish local police agencies.

The case tested the limits of the Attorney General's statutory and constitutional duty to promulgate regulations and public outreach programs to assist the public and local law enforcement agencies in their efforts to understand what is and what is not an "assault weapon." See generally Penal Code §§ 30520, 31115.

The theory of liability was that the Attorney General not only failed to perform that duty, but the record showed that the AG's office added to the general state of confusion about "assault weapon" definitions by refusing to respond to simple inquiries by individuals seeking to comply with the law. Our question to the Court was: What possible interest can the State have in tolerating (and generating) confusion about its own penal code?

The remedy sought in *Haynie v. Harris* was to compel the Attorney General to honor its duty to respond to changes in firearm technology that impact constitutional rights. More importantly, the

lawsuit sought clarification of the government's duty, precisely because criminal sanctions had been wrongfully imposed (and will likely continue to be wrongfully imposed) due to ambiguous definitions?

That question at the root of the case was California's obsessive-compulsive policy of passing laws, upon rules, upon regulations, upon sketchy definitions that have become so voluminous as to become unintelligible and therefore unenforceable. In other words: Is ambiguity a feature, or a bug, of the State's gun control policy?

On or about August 4, 2016, the Ninth Circuit upheld a dismissal of the case on two grounds: (1) the bullet-button "misidentification" was mooted by California's fourth (by one count fifth, AB 1135 & SB 880) new definition of assault weapons; and (2) the fact that law-abiding gun owners could not prove that they were likely to suffer a repeat performance of the false arrests.

The issue remains important. When the state seeks to regulate a fundamental right through statute and regulatory rule making, and when that process is woefully inadequate (with the foreseeable results being: arrest, confinement, bail costs, and defense costs for what turns out to be innocent conduct) then the State's duty for promulgating clear and unambiguous regulations is (or should be) heightened.

How many more false arrests will there be by local agencies for possession of common and ordinary firearms before the Attorney General is culpable for inaction or the statutory scheme itself is declared unconstitutional vague?

Put another way? Why do we tolerate a system where the police and law-enforcement can plead ignorance of the law to escape liability, but ordinary law-abiding gun owners cannot?

Don Kilmer practices family law and gun law in
San Jose, California.

www.dklawoffice.com and www.dkgunlaw.com

We're Social | FOLLOW US



TAG US

@CRPANEWS | @CRPAORG | #CRPA

The racist origin of gun control laws

Originally published by The Hill, republished with permission from the author

By: David Kopel and Joseph Greenlee, Opinion Contributors

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.”

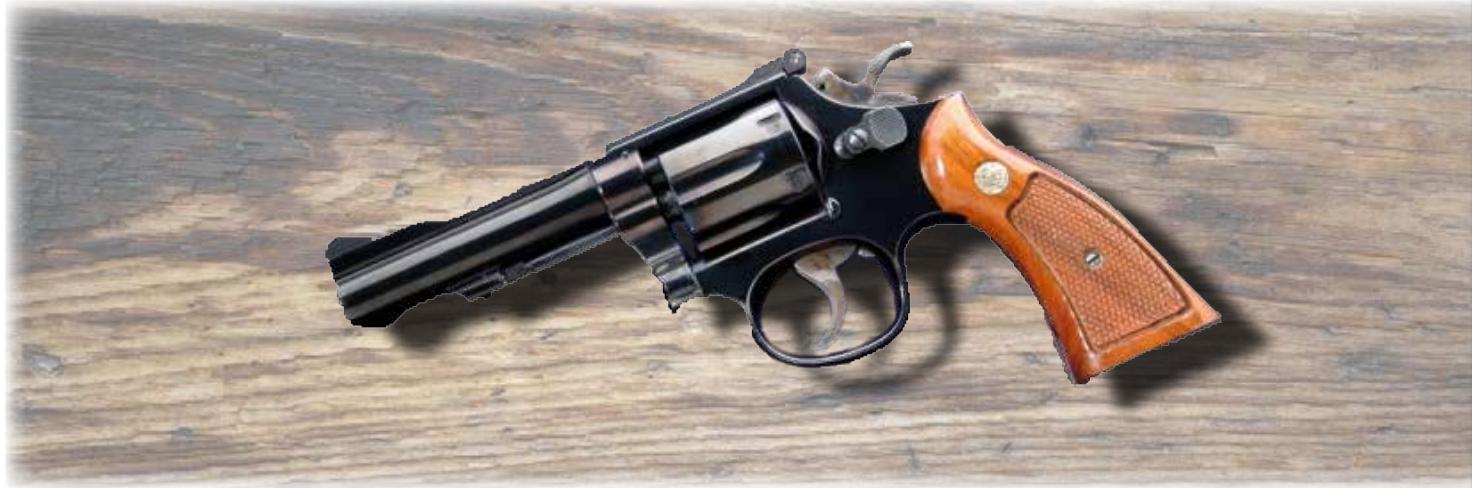
Ida B. Wells, the leading journalist opposing lynching, agreed. In the nationally-circulated pamphlet *Southern Horrors*, Wells documented cases in Kentucky and Florida, “where the men armed themselves” and fended off lynch mobs. “The lesson this teaches,” Wells wrote, “is that a Winchester rifle should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

We're Social | FOLLOW US



TAG US

@CRPANEWS | @CRPAORG | #CRPA



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.

David Kopel (@DaveKopel) is research director for the Independence Institute, a free market tank in Denver, Colorado. Joseph Greenlee (@Joseph_Greenlee) is an attorney in Steamboat Springs, Colorado.

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.



PERMITLESS CARRY LAWS

By: Clayton E. Cramer

Californians are generally aware that they are at the trailing edge of gun rights, as most of America reclaims their Second Amendment rights. California is one of only a few states where concealed carry licenses are difficult to get. Over the last 40 years, the vast majority of American states have gone from "may issue" to "shall issue."

In the last few years, several of these states have gone to permitless carry: if you can lawfully possess a firearm, no license is required to carry it concealed. At this point, that list includes Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming. (Idaho and Wyoming require you to be a resident of the state to carry concealed without a license.)

Now for those who live in California, where the legislature does not even trust a "shall-issue" concealed carry licensing system to protect public safety, this may seem pretty extreme. (There are many reasons that I moved out of California in 2001; having a legislature no smarter than a colony of earthworms was just one.) Is it safe to abolish licensing? Remember that concealed carry licensing has always been primarily about race. In California, the current law was passed in 1923 as part of a bill that proponents admitted was for the purpose of disarming Chinese and Mexicans. So what effect has permitless carry had on murder rates?

Social scientists have a number of techniques for evaluating the effect of changes to laws. One technique is interrupted time-series analysis. Take the average of the murder rates for the five years before a new law took effect. Then compare it to the average for the five years during which the new law was in effect. While there might have been other changes that took place coincidentally the same year as the new law, if you look at several different states that made the same change, it is unlikely that this coincidence happened in the year of the new law in all of them.

For the five years from 2003 (when permitless carry took effect) relative to the five preceding years, Alaska's murder rate fell 28.3% from 6.90/100,000 to 5.38/100,000. For Arizona, with 2010 being the year permitless carry was effective, murder rates fell 33.8% (from 7.52 to 5.62/100,000 people). For Wyoming, with 2011 as the effective year, but with only four years after the change, murder rates fell 10.7%. Only Alaska's change was statistically significant at the 95% confidence interval. Wyoming and Arizona's falling murder rates could be a coincidence. That all three states had falling murder rates for some other, unobvious reason, seems unlikely.

We're Social | FOLLOW US



TAG US

@CRPANEWS | @CRPAORG | #CRPA



If people who lawfully possess firearms are prone to commit murder then these results seem counterintuitive. On the other hand, persons who may not lawfully possess firearms, are not able to get concealed carry licenses. Even under permitless carry laws, they may not lawfully carry concealed, openly, or have a gun at home: the lack of a license requirement thus makes no difference in their behavior.

None of three states experienced an increased murder rate. Both Alaska and Arizona murder rates fell faster than U.S. murder rates over the same period. All three of these states are in the Wild West, where one might expect gun ownership and “gun culture” to be very strong. The evidence from all three test states suggests that if there is an effect on murder rates caused by permitless carry, it is in a positive direction.

This is obviously of little value to those who live in a state whose legislature consists of earthworms. But it is useful the next time one of your friends insists “shall-issue” concealed weapon permit laws will lead to gunfights in the streets.

CAROL WATSON'S ORANGE COAST AUCTIONS

Now Accepting Consignments For Our Fall Auction



We are always interested in the purchase or consignment of quality collections of any size. Please contact us for details.



VISIT US IN OUR NEW SHOWROOM:

1501 N. Raymond Ave., Ste. B, Anaheim, CA 92801
714.213.8709 (office) 714.770.0026 (fax)

Store hours: Tuesday thru Saturday, 9am-5pm

www.cwoauctions.com

AUCTIONS ARE HELD AT:

The Hotel Fullerton
1500 Raymond Ave., Fullerton, CA 92831
(Across the street from our new location)



CAPITOL REPORT

By: Roy Griffith, CPRA Legislative Advocate

Greetings! All Quiet on the northern front! Only because the capitol is 'closed' and your representatives are doing what they do best back in their districts, fund raising! Time for us to regroup and get ready for next January, when the legislative session takes off all over again (as this is an election year the members will not be returning to the Capitol for a week in December as they normally do). I hope you all are enjoying the fall weather, and have hunts and cherished time with family planned for the months to come. I am leaving tomorrow to hopefully harvest some delicious game in Wyoming and Nevada. I for one will never take this God given opportunity for granted, and will fight to protect it with my last breath!

As I write this article, the five bills we are opposing this year: AB 7 (Gipson) Open Carry, AB 424 (McCarty) Concealed Carry on School grounds, AB 1525 (Baker) Firearms Warnings, SB 464 (Hill) Firearms security and SB 620 (Bradford) Reduced penalties for criminals who use a firearm in the commission of a crime, are all on Governor Brown's desk waiting his decision. The Governor has until October 15 to decide what he is going to do.

If you read my articles, or follow our alerts at all, you already know how strongly I feel about SB 620, Senator Bradford's bill that seeks to eliminate the language prohibiting judges from waiving the penalties when a criminal uses a gun during the commission of mayhem, rape, murder, robbery, carjacking, and other extremely violent felonies. I am sorry to rant, but if

I learned anything in 32 years in law enforcement it is the time-tested formula to reduce crime. The ONLY thing criminals understand; surety of apprehension + severity of punishment = reduction in crime. SB 620 goes in direct conflict to the one thing that will keep most criminals between the lines! While at the same time, they continue to chip away at your Second Amendment Rights!

Well, some good news, our united efforts to fight SB 497, Portantino's bill that was set to limit you to the purchase of one long gun a month was successful; after being amended, it now only requires law enforcement to secure unattended firearms when left in their vehicles. This is a solid victory for all of us, as it was a bill that would have impacted our members across the board.

Hopefully, with the help of our members and other pro-gun groups, we will convince Governor Brown to veto these anti-freedom bills.

Thank you all for your support, giving your time and resources to be involved in this very important cause!



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.

BILL	SUPPORT	STATUS
AB 472 (Frazier): *Water transfers: idled agricultural land: wildlife, waterfowl, and bird nesting habitat.	Author gutted and amended bill. Now bill details employer liability: small business.	9/7/17 Gut and amended
AB 521 (Frazier): Hunting: Elk Tag Fees:	California has seen a steady decline of hunters over the past 20 years. Hunters are an essential component of wildlife management and hunting generates dollars vital to conservation efforts throughout California. High prices have been found to be a barrier to new hunters.	8/21/17 Pulled from reconsideration by author/dead
AB 718 (Frazier): Mosquito abatement and vector control districts: Fees:	This bill provides financial relief for land owners regarding mosquito abatement to free up dollars to develop and maintain waterfowl habitat.	10/3/17 Signed by governor
AB 757 (Melendez): Firearms: Concealed carry licenses:	This bill would define "good cause" for these purposes to include self-defense, defending the life of another, or preventing crime in which human life is threatened, and would provide procedural guidelines to the issuing authority on determining the presence or absence of "good cause."	4/4/17 Bill died, party line vote
AB 986 (Gallagher): Hunting and Sport Fishing licenses: Sport Fishing license duration:	Reduction in license fees for veterans. This bill would require a resident or a 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.	6/2/17 Pulled from committee by author, confirmed two-year bill
AB 1040 (Mathis): Department of Justice: Permits:	This bill holds DOJ accountable for a 30-day response time to stated permits and applications. While this bill takes some good steps forward, it does not address all of the concerns we have relating to licensing processing, renewal, and allowed activities by licensees when they obtain the license/permit.	4/4/17 Hearing cancelled by author, dead

BILL	OPPOSE	STATUS
AB 7 (Gipson): Firearms: Open Carry:	This bill will further burden law-abiding Californians by expanding the ban on open carry of unloaded firearms.	9/20/17 Presented to the governor
AB 8 (Bloom): Mountain Lion, Depredation permits:	This bill would change the Department of Fish and Wildlife's authority in the issuance of depredation from 'shall' to 'may.' This could greatly reduce the number of mountain lions previously taken on depredation permits and restrict the department's ability to keep numbers in check with wildlife and increase livestock loss.	4/25/17 Hearing cancelled by author, confirmed two-year bill
AB 422 (McCarty): Possession of a firearm in a school zone:	This bill would remove the authority of school superintendents or those with equivalent authority to give written authority to possess a firearm within a school zone.	9/18/17 Presented to governor
AB 1525 (Baker): Firearm warnings:	AB 1525 would increase the responsibilities on dealers by requiring new warning signs to be posted at gun stores and included in all firearm packaging. Additionally, AB 1525 places a mandate on manufacturers by changing their California only "descriptive materials" on firearms to feature a warning sending people to the California Department of Justice web address that fails to provide technical support to the consumer, and currently is not kept up to date.	9/7/17 Presented to governor
SB 464 (Hill): Firearms dealers: Storage and security:	SB 464 will place even more burdensome storage requirements on California licensed firearm dealers, who already face the most restrictive regulations in the nation. All SB 464 will do is result in adding more costs to licensed firearm dealers which will then result in higher prices for the consumer, and potential closing of small businesses.	9/19/17 Presented to governor
SB 620 (Bradford): Firearms: Crimes: enhancements	This bill would in the interest of justice, and at the time of sentencing or resentencing, strike the enhancement for the use of firearms in the commission of a felony, otherwise required to be imposed by the current provisions of law.	9/19/17 Presented to governor

BILL	WATCH	STATUS
SB 497 (Portantino): Firearms: Transfers:	SB 497 was amended and no longer limits the sale of long guns to one per month. SB 497 now only requires peace officers to use locked containers to secure unattended handguns.	9/5/17 Amended in assembly. No longer limits long gun sales.



COURT Report

By: C.D. Michel, CRPA President & General Counsel

D.C. Circuit Court Denies Washington D.C.'s Request to Reconsider Win in NRA / CRPA Supported Right to Carry Case

On Thursday, October 5, Washington D.C.'s Attorney General Karl A. Racine decided to not seek review of the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals joint-decision in Grace v. District of Columbia and Wrenn v. District of Columbia. Both cases challenged Washington D.C.'s restrictive "good reason" requirement (i.e., a special need beyond self-defense) for the issuance of a CCW on the grounds that it violates the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The law at issue requires law-abiding citizens who wish to carry a firearm in public to first obtain a license, but also restricts the issuance of licenses to those citizens who can show a specific, documented need for self-defense—for example, by proving that they have been previously attacked or have been receiving death threats. Last July, a 3-judge panel issued a decision prohibiting Washington D.C. from enforcing its "good reason" requirement.

As stated in the 3-judge panel opinion, "history matters, and here it favors the plaintiffs." For in reading the Second Amendment, the Supreme Court's reasoning in Heller, and early historical sources, the Court concluded that "the individual right to carry common firearms beyond the home for self-defense—even in densely populated areas, even for those lacking special self-defense needs—falls within the core of the Second Amendment's protections."

As a result, the Court ruled D.C.'s "good reason" requirement, which requires individuals applying for a CCW in Washington D.C. to demonstrate a special need beyond mere self-defense, unconstitutional.

Washington D.C. immediately petitioned the D.C. Circuit to rehear the case by a larger "en banc" panel of judges, arguing that allowing ordinary, law-abiding citizens to carry firearms—as is allowed in 42 of the 50 states (including major cities like Chicago, Houston, Miami, and Philadelphia)—would somehow "increase crime and cost lives."

If that strategy sounds familiar to you, it is because that is exactly what the California Attorney General did following a monumental 3-judge panel opinion in the NRA and CRPA supported case of Peruta v. San Diego, which held California's restrictive "good cause" requirement unconstitutional. This new D.C. court ruling seems to create a circuit split that might cause the Supreme Court to pay closer attention to the case, or a future legal challenge.

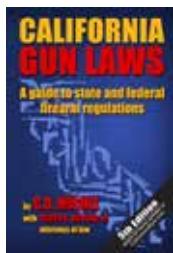
But the D.C. Circuit's decision officially denying the request for rehearing left Washington D.C. in a precarious position. D.C. was faced with either petitioning the Supreme Court of the United States for review, or allowing the lower court decision to stand. Fearing a Supreme Court ruling in favor of the plaintiffs—which would significantly change the legal landscape for the right to carry in all 50 states—Attorney General Karl Racine opted for the latter, thereby making Washington D.C. officially a "shall issue" jurisdiction for CCWs.

Both the NRA and the CRPA, along with several prominent law enforcement groups, joined the Grace plaintiffs in their fight for the right to carry as amicus curiae.

The ruling in Grace will have a tremendous positive impact on the ongoing legal fight for the right to carry in California. CRPA is proud to have worked with NRA in California and as an amicus in these D.C. cases, and looks forward to using the courts to force bureaucrats and elitist politicians in California to respect the right to bear arms for those law abiding gun owners who choose to possess and carry firearms to defend themselves or their family in public.

With the decision in Grace now final, there is a clear split among federal courts as to whether or not the Second Amendment protects the right of law-abiding gun owners to carry a firearm in public. Another NRA and CRPA lawsuit, titled Flanagan v. Harris, is already making its way through federal court here in California on this very issue, and could serve as the vehicle to which the Supreme Court finally takes up the issue.

To learn more about Grace and Flanagan, as well as other important Second Amendment issues, make sure you are subscribed to NRA and CRPA email alerts. And be sure to visit the NRA-ILA California webpage at www.standandfightCalifornia.com and CRPA's webpage at www.CRPA.org.



Donate \$60 to CRPA to Pre-Order An Autographed Copy of the 5th Edition of California Gun Laws! Call (714) 992-2772



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 gun owners.

NRA/CRPA California and 9th Circuit Litigation Matters

Issue	Case Name	Case Status	What's Next
Challenge to California's "assault weapon" restrictions	Rupp v. Becerra	The case was filed on April 24, 2017, in response to Senate Bill 880 and Assembly Bill 1135, and challenges California's entire "assault weapon" regulatory scheme as a violation of the Second Amendment, due process clause, and takings clause of the United States Constitution.	Plaintiffs will soon be conducting discovery and will file a motion for summary judgment.
Challenge to California's ban on standard capacity magazines	Duncan v. Becerra	The case was filed on May 17, 2017, in response to Senate Bill 1446 and Proposition 63, and challenges all of California's restrictions against standard capacity magazines. On June 29, the judge granted CRPA's request to stay enforcement of the magazine ban, which was set to take effect on July 1. As a result, the ban has been put on hold while the case is litigated.	On July 27, the California Attorney General appealed the decision to issue an injunction to the Ninth Circuit. Briefing on preliminary injunction appeal is ongoing. Meanwhile, the case progresses on the merits in the district court.
Challenge to DOJ's recently enacted "assault weapon" registration regulations	Villanueva v. Becerra	The case was filed on September 8, 2017, in response to DOJ's regulations for the registration of newly classified "assault weapons" under SB 880 and AB 1135. The lawsuit challenges the regulations as a violating California's Administrative Procedures Act because they were enacted without appropriate legislative authority and without any input from members of the public.	Plaintiffs will soon be seeking an injunction to prevent the illegal regulations from being enforced while the lawsuit is pending.
Challenge to California's recently enacted ammunition sale restrictions	N/A	NRA and CRPA attorneys are in the final stages of preparing a lawsuit challenging California's recently enacted ammunition sales restrictions pursuant to Proposition 63 and Senate Bill 1235.	Make sure you are subscribed to NRA and CRPA email alerts to stay informed on this and other important Second Amendment lawsuits.
Challenge to CA and Los Angeles Firearm Carry Restrictions that Prohibit Both Open and Concealed Carry	Flanagan v. Becerra <i>(Formerly Flanagan v. Harris)</i>	The case was filed on August 17, 2016, as a direct response to Peruta. The suit 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. On February 23, the district court dismissed plaintiff's claims challenging California's concealed carry restrictions under Peruta. The parties filed cross-motions for summary judgment as to the remaining claims on September 11, 2017.	The challenge to the open carry ban is proceeding in the district court. Regardless of the outcome, the challenge to California's concealed carry restrictions in light of California's total ban on open carry have been preserved for appeal.
Challenge to "good cause" requirement for CCWs	Peruta v. California <i>(Formerly Peruta v. San Diego)</i>	On June 26, the Supreme Court issued an order declining to hear the case, but not without a strong dissenting opinion from newly appointed Justice Gorsuch and Justice Thomas, highlighting how the "en banc" panel improperly declined to answer the core question of the case.	While the Peruta case is officially over, the Flanagan lawsuit 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 in public.
Challenge to DOJ's excessive	Bauer v. Becerra <i>(Formerly Bauer v. Harris)</i>	In March 2015, the district court issued an opinion upholding California's use of DROS fees to fund APPS and other law enforcement activities. On June 1, 2017, the Ninth Circuit affirmed the district court opinion. And on July 12, it denied Plaintiffs' request for an "en banc" hearing.	Plaintiffs' petition for review to the United States Supreme Court is due November 9, 2017.

Challenges DOJ's use of DROS surplus to fund APPS	Gentry v. Becerra <i>(Formerly Gentry v. Harris)</i>	Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint alleging that DROS fee is an invalid property tax. On August 9, 2017, the district court issued a ruling prohibiting 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 "nor more than necessary to fund" DOJ's costs for processing DROS transactions.	A bench trial on Plaintiffs remaining claims has been set for March 16, 2018.
Challenge to CA DOJ's underground regulations regarding the FSC Program	Belemjian v. Becerra <i>(Formerly Belemjian v. Harris)</i>	This case forced DOJ to comply with the process for enacting regulations, which it sought to avoid when implementing the FSC program in February 2015. Plaintiffs appealed the lower court's denial of Plaintiffs' request for attorneys' fees.	Briefing concerning attorney's fees has been completed. Oral arguments are expected to take place in late 2017 or early 2018.
Vagueness challenge to (AB 962's "handgun ammunition"	Parker v. California	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 in the case, and Plaintiffs are seeking their attorneys' fees against the State.	Plaintiffs' motion for appellate attorneys' fees was heard on September 14, 2017. Separate litigation is being prepared to challenge the ammunition restrictions in Proposition 63.
Additional Upcoming Challenges to "Gunmageddon," Prop 63, and LA's Ultra-Compact Firearms Ban	N/A	NRA and CRPA attorneys are preparing multiple challenges to the new laws that were passed in 2016 that improperly punish law-abiding gun owners.	Rupp, Duncan, and Villanueva have already been filed in response to the "Gunmageddon" bills and Prop 63. Additional lawsuits will soon be filed.

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.

California and 9th Circuit Amicus and Consulting Support

Issue	Case Name	Case Status	What's Next
FFL Zoning Restrictions	Teixeira v. Alameda County	In December 2016, the 9th Circuit ordered the case to be reheard by an 11-judge "en banc" panel. NRA and CRPA attorneys filed an amicus brief on January 31, 2017. Oral arguments were held on March 22, 2017.	Awaiting a decision from the 11-judge "en banc" panel of the 9th Circuit.
California Handgun Roster	Pena v. Lindley	The federal district court upheld the Roster in 2015. Plaintiffs appealed, and oral arguments were held on March 16, 2017.	Awaiting a decision from the 9th Circuit.
10-Day Wait as applied to current firearm owners	Silvester v. Harris	In December 2016, the 9th Circuit issued its decision upholding the 10-day wait as applied to current gun owners. Chief Judge Sydney Thomas went even further and stated that the restriction is "presumptively lawful" and therefore falls "outside the scope of the Second Amendment." Plaintiffs have petitioned the United States Supreme Court for review.	Awaiting a decision from the United States Supreme Court on whether or not it will review the case.
1st Amendment challenge to handgun ad prohibition	Tracy Rifle and Pistol v. Becerra <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	NSSF v. Pleasant Hill	The case has been settled.	The City has agreed to pay NSSF over \$400,000 in legal fees.
Challenges DOJ regulation barring sale of more than one handgun in 30 days to COE holders	Doe v. Becerra <i>(Formerly Doe v. Harris)</i>	The California trial court upheld DOJ's regulation and the plaintiffs have appealed the decision to the California Court of Appeals.	The case has been fully briefed and will soon be scheduled for oral arguments.

Challenge to ban on possession and carriage of firearms on recreational Army Corps' lands	Nesbitt v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineer	At the request of both parties, oral arguments have been cancelled, and the case has been referred to the 9th 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.
State Court challenge to California's micro-stamping requirements	NSF v. California	On December 1, the California Court of Appeals issued a ruling in favor of NSSF, allowing the lawsuit to proceed in the lower court. But on March 22, 2017, the California Supreme Court agreed to rehear the case following a petition from the State of California.	The case is currently being briefed before the California Supreme Court.

NRA and CRPA also litigate and provide assistance in a number of critical Second Amendment cases across the country that could set precedent for future challenges to California gun laws. The following are some of the more recent and significant examples of these cases.

National Cases with California Interest

Issue	Case Name	Case Status	What's Next
Challenges Maryland's ban on "assault weapons" and 10+ round magazines	Kolbe v. Hogan	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 have petitioned the United States Supreme Court for review.	Several briefs both supporting and opposing Plaintiffs' petition to the United States Supreme Court have been filed, including briefs from NRA and the CRPA Foundation .
Challenges Washington D.C.'s "good reason" requirement for the issuance of a CCW permit	Grace v. District of Columbia	On July 25, the D.C. Circuit issued its decision declaring Washington D.C.'s "good reason" requirement for the issuance of a CCW as a violation of the Second Amendment. The Court also issued a permanent injunction prohibiting D.C. from enforcing the requirement.	Washington D.C. may now either petition the case to the United States Supreme Court, or amend their policies to accept "self-defense" as sufficient "good reason" for the issuance of a CCW.

You can help the RKBA effort today!

CRPA and RE/MAX Time

are now offering an opportunity for ALL CRPA Members, their friends & co-workers to easily contribute to the 2A fight!

By referring anyone to buy or sell a residential or commercial property ANYWHERE in the USA, CRPA will receive a 10% donation of the net commission when the transaction closes escrow.
*Existing contracts are excluded.



Call Kathy Gomez, Plan Administrator

@ (909) 980-6000 for further details
and place your referral today!
BRE # 01181950



RE/MAX[®]
TIME

PROGRAMS REPORT

By: Sarah Barrett, Programs & Event Manager

THANK YOU to everyone that has started to wake up and join the fight. Without our community, we could not do what we do without you. Your continued support is imperative to our success and growth at the local and state level. In particular, special thanks to our volunteers that drive some of our most important events across California. Some of our most successful events over the past year have been Hunter's Education Classes at our CRPA Training Center, Crossroads Cal Expo Sacramento Show, Code of the West Vallejo Show, Lemon Grove Rod and Gun Club 2nd Amendment Shoot.

Since our last update, we have had several Grassroots Outreach meetings in Kings County, Orange County, Ventura County, San Bernardino County, North LA County, and San Diego County. Our grassroots is continuing to gain more support and offer community in the 2A movement in which gun owners feel empowered to make a difference in this state. We have also gained numerous volunteers through our grassroots efforts who are calling others to action and to become engaged! CRPA is grateful for the success and participation, and would like to thank everyone attending these meetings for becoming involved. Be sure to continue looking for more Grassroots Outreach meetings on our website's master calendar and social media outlets.

Coming up, we truly are excited to announce the introduction of our expanded programs and events. December 9th will be CRPA's Second Amendment Day BBQ at Raahauge's, located in Rancho Cucamonga. Special guests will include Sheriff Stan Sniff and CRPA President, Chuck Michel. This event will allow supporters of the Second Amendment to come together and learn how they can help fight for our rights!

November is the start of our Pheasant Hunt event season with hunts throughout the entire state. Proceeds from these events will exclusively benefit CRPA youth hunting programs.

If you would like to volunteer at a pheasant hunt, please email volunteer@crpa.org. These hunts bring together hunters at all levels. Whether you are a first-time hunter or have been hunting for years, this is a great opportunity to get out in the field, hunt some birds, and enter a raffle to win a prize!

Have you visited our Training Center in Fullerton yet? Our Hunter's Ed classes and Pre-CCW Classes continue to fill up and be our most popular! We also offer Basic Pistol, Basic Rifle, and Range Safety Officer. In this next quarter, we are looking forward to adding Personal Protection Inside the Home, Personal Protection Outside the Home, Defensive Pistol, and other safety training class! CRPA is committed sharing with the 2A community other outdoor classes, Photography, Map and Compass Navigation, Wilderness Survival, First Aid & CPR. CRPA's Training Center is excited to announce the arrival of different survival and wilderness gear and human & canine First Aid Kits. Look forward to our many classes that offer some of these kits as a package deal, and stay tuned for more from our Training Center store!



SARAH BARRETT PROGRAMS & EVENT MANAGER

Sarah joined CRPA in 2016 running the Events Department and currently runs all Programs as well. 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 all types of events and helping develop more and new programs for the public to utilize at CRPA. Outside of work, Sarah loves camping, practicing calligraphy, and being a foodie—"always trying new food!"

We're Social | FOLLOW US



TAG US

@CRPANEWS | @CRPAORG | #CRPA

MEMBERS MATTER

By: Roxanne Johns, Membership Specialist

AT CRPA EVERY SINGLE MEMBER MATTERS!

We ❤️ Our Members!

Here at the CRPA, the office is always buzzing with discussions about how we can better serve, motivate, engage, inform and connect with our valuable members.

We realize that of the 8 million or so gun owners in California, only a small percentage take the time to support Second Amendment associations or even get out and vote. Your active commitment to protecting and preserving our gun rights in California is outstanding.

During my two years here, I've had the privilege of getting to know quite a few of you and have been impressed by your passion for protecting our freedoms for younger generations. Some of our older members have even brought me to tears with stories of how they or their parents have fought for the freedoms that so many younger people seem to take for granted or don't understand. Members have shared their stories of California's rich history of hunting and shooting sports, from a time when gun laws were simple and common sense.

Many of you, for good reason, express discouragement, especially after the myriad of new firearm restrictions passed last year. Yet you keep renewing, donating, voting and even volunteering when you are able. Be encouraged – this ongoing commitment to CRPA's mission is not in vain! We have been seeing a significant increase in new members and volunteers under the age of 30.

If you are one of our members who would like to share some of these stories that might inspire, encourage, educate or entertain our readers, please submit them by mail or email, so we can possibly publish them in a future issue. My email address is rjohns@crpa.org.

I also invite you to contact me for CRPA member brochures to leave at gun stores, ranges or distribute wherever you would like.

Please also consider of giving the gift of CRPA membership this holiday season. Contact me at 714-992-2772, Ext. 8754, Monday-Friday, 8:30AM to 4:30PM for more information.

Happy Holidays!



**STRENGTH
IN MEMBERS**

CALIFORNIA RIFLE & PISTOL ASSOCIATION

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Ways to Join:

Return this form by mail to
California Rifle & Pistol Association
271 E. Imperial Highway, Suite #620
Fullerton, CA 92835

Or

Become a member online at:
www.CRPA.ORG

Or



Call the office:
(800) 305-2772

CRPA Memberships Levels

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Membership Option	Price
	1 Year Membership	\$35
	5 Year Membership	\$150
	2A Sustaining Membership	\$17 ⁹¹ / Month
	Life Membership	\$500 Or \$135 / 4 quarterly payments
	Senior Life Membership	\$275 Or \$75 / 4 quarterly payments
	Veteran Life Membership	\$450 Or \$125 / 4 quarterly payments
	Defender Life Member	\$1000 + Life Membership
	Activist Life Member	\$2500 + Defender Membership
	Patriot Life Member	\$4000 + Activist Membership
	Business Affiliate	\$150 / Annually

Check next to membership of choice

Name: _____ DOB: / /

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Home Phone: () _____ Mobile Phone: () _____

Email: _____

PAYMENT INFORMATION:

Card #: _____ Exp. Date: / _____

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

*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.

BE SAFE. SHOOT STRAIGHT. FIGHT BACK!

VOLUNTEERING WITH CRPA



By: Heather Allen, Volunteer Coordinator

"i'm not telling you it is going to be easy, i'm telling you it's worth it."

I came across this quote recently and immediately thought of the hard work, sacrifice, and dedication the CRPA volunteers put into preserving OUR Second Amendment rights in California. No, it's not easy, but rarely things WORTH fighting for are. In 1791 the Second Amendment was issued, and guess what-there is NO expiration date! Sometimes it seems that the people in charge of California forget that. The more people we have representing our cause, the louder our representatives can hear us yell "Our right to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed!" Every CRPA volunteer plays an important role on the Gunmageddon battlefield. If you have not done so recently, I implore you to take a look at your schedule and dedicate FOUR hours to at least ONE event. Yes, we are all very busy and sometimes finding the time is hard. But then again, no one said it is going to be easy. I will PROMISE you though, it is going to be worth it.

DATES TO PUT ON YOUR CALENDAR

DATE	LOCATION
Nov. 4th-5th	Sacramento, Chico and Placerville
Nov. 10th-12th	Reno, Lancaster and San Jose
Nov. 18th-19th	Cow Palace, Hollister, Lodi and Bakersfield
Nov. 25th-26th	Yuba City and Vallejo
Dec. 2nd-3rd	Fairfield
Dec. 9th-10th	Auburn, Paso Robles, and Dixon
Dec. 16th-17th	Roseville and Paradise

THANK YOU TO ALL OUR VOLUNTEERS

Especially: Mike Barranco, Kathy & Galvin Graham, Dave & Lynne Brown, Tim McMahon, Barry Deditch, Ken Moore, Dennis Fuente, Dianna Slone, Virginia Duncan, Allen Powell, Lyn Collins, Brian & Emily Collins, Preston Smith, Jebb Harris, Art Grant, Emily Casavan, Jack Einwechter, Mike & Laura Rosenbaum, Pete Bakatich, Joe Richards, Don Sadler, Richard D'Alosio, Ed Curry, Don Mendenhall, Ray Spinelli, Art Ayala, David Lopez, Brian Ouellette, Mike McKenna, Bryan Thompson, Dennis Fuente, John Crites, John Murakami, Mark Friedman, John Vertido, Barry Bookman, Mike Nichols, Ed Theesfeld, Paul Chappel, Rich Damschen, Jerry Clark, Jerry Johnson, Chris Wulf, Jimmy Richardson, Gary Poteet, Fabian Derache, Cheryl Johnson, Mike Lux, Jack Hawley, Keith Heckman, Mike Callison, Barry Bardack, Dennis Kenneally, Dennis Lanni, Tom Thomas, Jason Ralston, Everett Thompson, William Beretta, and Edward Sanchez.

We're Social | FOLLOW US



TAG US

@CRPANEWS | @CRPAORG | #CRPA

Be Safe. Shoot Straight. Fight Back!



**CALIFORNIA RIFLE & PISTOL ASSOCIATION
VOLUNTEER APPLICATION**

Personal Information

First Name:	Nickname:	Last Name:
Street Address:		Primary Phone:
City, County, State, Zip Code:		Secondary Phone:
Email Address:		Date of Birth:

Volunteer Information

Are you a U.S. Citizen?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Have you volunteered with CRPA?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever been convicted of a felony? If yes, please explain:	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Have you ever volunteered for another organization? If yes, which one(s):	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>

*If you have been convicted of a felony you cannot work for the CRPA. (See Code of Conduct for more details)

CRPA Information

Please indicate how far you are willing to travel for an event:

Are you a CRPA Member:

No 1 year 3 year 5 year Lifetime Business

T-shirt size:

Small Medium Large X-Large XX-Large

Skills, knowledge, certificates, or experience which may be valuable as a volunteer:

Area(s) of interest as a volunteer:

Return to the Volunteers Department
271 E. Imperial Highway, Suite #620, Fullerton, 92835
(657) 500-8752 | volunteer@crpa.org

VOLUNTEER SPOTLIGHT

By: Heather Allen, Volunteer Coordinator



Mr. Powell is originally from Tennessee but has lived in California since 1970. His first firearm purchase was a .38 Howard Arms revolver. He enjoys shooting all 3 of his handguns including a Highpoint .9MM Carbine, which California is threatening to be considered an assault weapon. Allen hopes the CRPA brand becomes more recognizable and believes social media might be an expedient way to accomplish that goal.

Here is what Mr. Powell has to say to potential volunteers:

"Come on board!! What do you know about the issues the 2A community is dealing with on a legal basis? Take a look at our website and stay informed!"

THANK YOU, Mr. Powell for all of your help and support. Without it, CRPA would not have had the exposure at the recent Fresno Gun Show and we greatly appreciate it!!

We're Social | FOLLOW US



TAG US

@CRPANEWS | @CRPAORG | #CRPA

CRPA On The GO

By: Kevin Small, Grassroots Specialist

Grassroots Outreach - Outreach, Mobilize, Engage

CRPA Grassroots Department aims to serve California's Second Amendment community by creating a dedicated and organized group fervently committed to protecting and expanding our constitutional right to keep and bear arms.

CRPA is looking to expand its influence in the legislature and on the campaign trail in 2018. To increase our presence and impact across the state, we plan to build a dedicated team of grassroots activists. A motivated and mobilized force that will be the tip of the spear in our fight for change in California. We are currently reaching out to our allies across the state to create a platform for dedicated supporters of the right to keep and bear arms to advocate for Californian's Second Amendment Rights.

We provide a direct line to all of the resources necessary to keep up the fight for our rights. Our Grassroots activists receive materials, information, and training to prepare for their place on the front line; additionally, our Grassroots advocates will be given the latest talking points and real-time updates on CRPA's legislative and litigation efforts. Whatever you need to help defend the rights of law abiding gun owners, CRPA Grassroots is making it happen.

CRPA Grassroots members and partners will help bolster the voice of Second Amendment supporters in each and every one of California's counties. Coordinating with one another, and with CRPA's statewide efforts, our grassroots activists will make an impact at every level of government, from city hall, to the halls of the state capitol.

Mobilization has already begun; right now, across our state, likeminded pro-gun Californians are coming together, getting informed, and gearing up for the upcoming legislative session and election.

Sign up today to be a part of the team that turns the tide in California. By joining, you will be at the forefront of this struggle; whether on the ground, in the neighborhood, or online, you will be the driving force for change in our state. You will be called upon to canvas, phone bank, and help get out the vote. With your help, we will expand our ranks and unify the more than 8 million California gun owners against the legislators and activists who wish to deny us our sacred constitutional right.

Join the fight today and become a
CRPA Grassroots Activist!

**Are you a VETERAN
planning to BUY or
REFINANCE a home?**

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- **VA Jumbo** - Up to \$1,000,000
- **No monthly MI**
- **VA NO-NO**
- **USDA, FHA CONVENTIONAL & REVERSE**

**The VA loan program is a flexible solution
designed to help make home-ownership
more affordable for qualified veterans.**



Primary Residential Mortgage, Inc.



Chris Wiley

Branch Manager

NMLS #: 240137

(800) 920-3145

cwiley@primeres.com

2124 Arnold Way

Alpine, CA 91901

25 Years of VA Loan Experience



PRMI NMLS: 3094. PRMI is an Equal Housing Lender. DISCLAIMER: Some products and services may not be available in all states. Credit and collateral are subject to approval. Terms and conditions apply. This is not a commitment to lend.

Programs, rates, terms and conditions are subject to change without notice. **Licensed by the Department of**

Business Oversight under the California Residential Mortgage Lending Act #4130403.

AMMO HURDLES

By: Joe Spina

The time is nigh for the newest crop of CA firearms bills, signed into law by Governor Brown last year and propositions approved by voters last November, to take effect. Some appear to overlap and contradict existing laws and regulations. By and large, these laws will impact only law-abiding firearms owners and will do little or nothing to keep firearms and ammunition out of the hands of criminals. If you are reading this, you know better and understand what is really going on, so I won't belabor that subject here. Instead, I'll focus on just a couple of small parts of one new law, AB-156, and share how it will impact me personally as well as many other shooters.

One of the shooting disciplines in which I strive for accuracy, and complete regularly, is rimfire benchrest. Many rimfire shooters "lot test," or send their rifle to a facility where different lots of ammo are tested in the gun. The facility determines which shoots best and the customer buy as much as they can afford from that same lot. This gives the best results in accuracy. Even those who don't test lots try to purchase as much as possible from the same lot. Many tune for that lot but even without a tuner, switching to ammo from a different lot during a match will negatively impact a score because of different velocities and differences in ammo tolerances coming off different machines.

It is unlikely there are any top competitors who don't engage in what is outlined in the preceding paragraph. Beginning next year, CA ammo buyers will have an additional step in this process. This match ammo is controlled by, and sold, by a few out of state dealers. We already go through the expense of having it shipped across the country; with future delivery required through an ammo vendor there will be additional unnecessary expense, time, and hassle. Some competitors participate in events out of state and with the following section of AB-156 there is even more to navigate.

Take a gander at section 30368:

(a) Commencing July 1, 2019, a resident of this state shall not bring or transport into this state any ammunition that he or she purchased from outside of this state unless he or she first has that ammunition delivered to an ammunition vendor in this state for delivery to that resident pursuant to the procedures set forth in Section 30366

BUT! There are exceptions...how very generous of the authors:

(b) Subdivision (a) does not apply to any of the following bringing or transporting into this state any ammunition:

(b) (16) A person who attended and participated in an organized competitive match or league competition that involves the use of firearms in a match or competition; competition sponsored by, conducted under the auspices of, or approved by, a law enforcement agency or a nationally or state recognized entity that fosters proficiency in, or promotes education about, firearms, and the person brings or imports into this state no more than 50 rounds of ammunition designed and intended to be used in the firearm the person used in the match or competition.

If I am reading this correctly, if someone attends an out-of-state match and returns to CA with more than one 50 round box of .22 ammo, they are breaking the law. I would certainly not travel to a match out of state without plenty of ammo, especially since I don't know how many sighters I'll shoot. So, to get more than 50 rounds back home in CA, will I need to ship it to a vendor? Or maybe I can transfer through a family member since there is also a section that allows for a transfer of no more than 50 rounds per month among family members? That this is even a question is absurd. This whole thing is a ridiculous and unnecessary burden placed on law-abiding citizens competing out of state (though to state this is somewhat silly since the entirety of AB-156 is already ridiculous).

So, we know there will be greater expense and hassle to acquire our ammo and there are aspects of the new laws that are unclear. The uncertain and unknown are much of what causes certain decisions, concerns, and anxiety prior to this, and other, laws taking effect because often we don't know what to expect nor how we will navigate our new reality. For example, what if the very few dealers who control and sell us the match ammo we need decide to stop selling to CA residents? There are already some dealers in other parts of the country who won't sell CA legal firearms to CA, even though it is perfectly legal. Perhaps they don't want the hassle of extra red tape or maybe they are concerned about inadvertently breaking a new law hot off the desk of some do-gooder with no knowledge of what he or she is doing. Whatever the reason, there is certainly risk of losing access to the ammo we need to compete, which is pushing some to buy up match ammo.

Am I totally hosed? No but I will be significantly inconvenienced and my expenses will go up even though, like you, I have done nothing to bring this on except to be a part of what politicians, much of the media and other anti-firearms zealots try to portray to the public as a fanatic minority group.

Broadly, I see life as a series of hurdles. Once we get past one, another pops up. We are navigating these challenges because they are necessary to get to the fun stuff. I need to get this difficult project done at work so I can go shooting – I need to figure out ways to cut costs so I can afford good ammo...I'm generally optimistic. I believe once I get past just one more hump, things will be good. Likewise, I believe once things shake out and we understand these new laws we will still be able to enjoy our hobby/sport/ lifestyle, albeit differently. Trouble is, the more our rights are eroded away and access to the things necessary to enjoy our sport (ammo, venues, public land, firearms, etc) is restricted, there will eventually be nothing left to concede.



SUPPORT BUSINESSES THAT SUPPORT CRPA

BUSINESSES: To support CRPA and get listed here, send an email to contact@crpa.org.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA



DAMSEL IN DEFENSE

Our mission is to equip, empower and educate women to protect themselves and their families. Our Independent Damsel Pros are not only arming others and experiencing financial freedom, but also offering empowerment and healing to those affected by assault #becauseofdamsel.

One by one, we are changing statistics and giving back to the many amazing partner organizations below that are making a difference in the lives of those who have been assaulted. As we continue to grow, our hearts and eyes are wide open for where God will take us next. Whether you are a customer, a hostess or an Independent Damsel Pro, we thank you for being a part of this journey!

Visit them at www.damselindefense.net



DOWN RANGE - INDOOR

Down Range Indoor Training Center is the area's only 25-yard pistol, rifle and shotgun range. We also have the area's only 50-yard indoor archery range. We have a full-line firearms retail area, as well as an on-site gunsmith and archery pro shop. We currently offer numerous training classes including CCW, Hunter's Safety and specialized training for women and youth. Down Range is striving to create a customer service based atmosphere. We are creating an atmosphere that promotes a healthy learning environment for anyone who wants to utilize our facility.

Visit them at www.downrangechico.com



REDWOOD PRACTICAL SHOOTERS

Redwood Practical Shooters is an officially recognized and affiliated club with the International Defensive Pistol Association, IDPA and is an affiliated National Rifle Association Club. All range rules contained in the official IDPA Rulebook shall be in full effect at all times. Club policy shall not contravene IDPA rules. For more detailed information see IDPA web site. Local policy that enhances good tactics may be enacted by the membership, if there is no conflict with IDPA rules.

Example: Pistol cut outs are to be used on all scenario stages for threat identification, but are not used on standard exercises.

Visit them at www.redwoodpracticalshooters.org

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA



NORTH VALLEY SHOOTERS ASSOCIATION

NVSA is open to the public for scheduled match events only. You are welcome to watch or participate in scheduled match events. Please visit the club calendar to view upcoming events and always remember to sign the club waiver upon arriving to watch or participate in a match. NVSA currently holds four separate monthly events. USPSA, ICORE, IDPA, and NSSF Rimfire Challenge, each presents its own set of challenges. Please visit the websites for each discipline to learn more about each one.

Visit them at www.nvsainfo.org



SMOKIN' BARREL FIREARMS

Smokin' Barrel Firearms is your local gun store in Northwest Visalia. SBF is located on the corner of Demaree and Rigen Avenue in the same shopping center as Lowes. There is ample parking and we are open Monday through Saturday. Come in and take a look at our inventory of handguns, rifles, and shotguns whether for personal protection, hunting, or the pure enjoyment of target shooting. We also have ammunition and a wide variety of accessories for you to choose from. If we do not have what you are looking for, we will do our best to get it for you. Whatever the reason for stopping in, we would like the chance to earn your friendship and your business.

Bob Gaalswyk, owner and operator of SBF, opened the store in 2014 with the belief that citizens of the United States have the constitutional right to own firearms. His goal in opening Smokin' Barrel Firearms is to provide quality guns and ammo with great customer service to the citizens of Visalia and surrounding areas.

We look forward to seeing you soon. And as always, "We AIM to please".

Visit them at <http://smokinbarrelvisalia.com>



MINUTEMAN FIREARMS LLC

Minuteman Firearms, located in Anaheim, California, is a veteran-owned fully licensed firearms dealership that sells quality firearms, personalized firearms-related services, basic firearms training, and shooting accessories. Our specialty is sales of personal defense and CCW firearms and accessories. We will do everything we can to exceed your expectations and earn your business.

Visit them at www.minutemanfirearms.com



CLOTHEY & SONS GUNSMITHING

Clothey & Sons Gunsmithing is a family owned and operated business, devoted to increasing our customers' enjoyment of their firearms. In much the same way that many people have a family doctor, we strive to be your family gunsmith. We hope to grow along with our customers as their understanding and appreciation of guns expand over the years.

We are different than most gunsmiths and our customers realize that as soon as they meet us. Our staff is friendly, courteous and always happy to help. Our workmanship and attention to detail is unparalleled, yet we are able to turn around work much faster than most other shops. This is because we have four professional gunsmiths on staff at all times, each of whom have honed their craft on a wide range of firearms.

Visit them at www.sandiegogundoctors.com



SAN DIEGO COUNTY WILDLIFE FEDERATION

The SDCWF represents the common interests of the conservation oriented outdoor enthusiasts of San Diego County. We support the acquisition, restoration, development, and maintenance of our wildlands and other natural resources.

Our members are dedicated to both the conservation and public use of these resources and work to maximize available recreational opportunities for the residents of, and visitors to, San Diego County.

The SDCWF fosters the maintenance, development, restoration and conservation of San Diego County's wildlife and other natural resources by educating and informing the general public and our elected and appointed representatives that the active public use of our open space is not incompatible with the goals of habitat conservation.

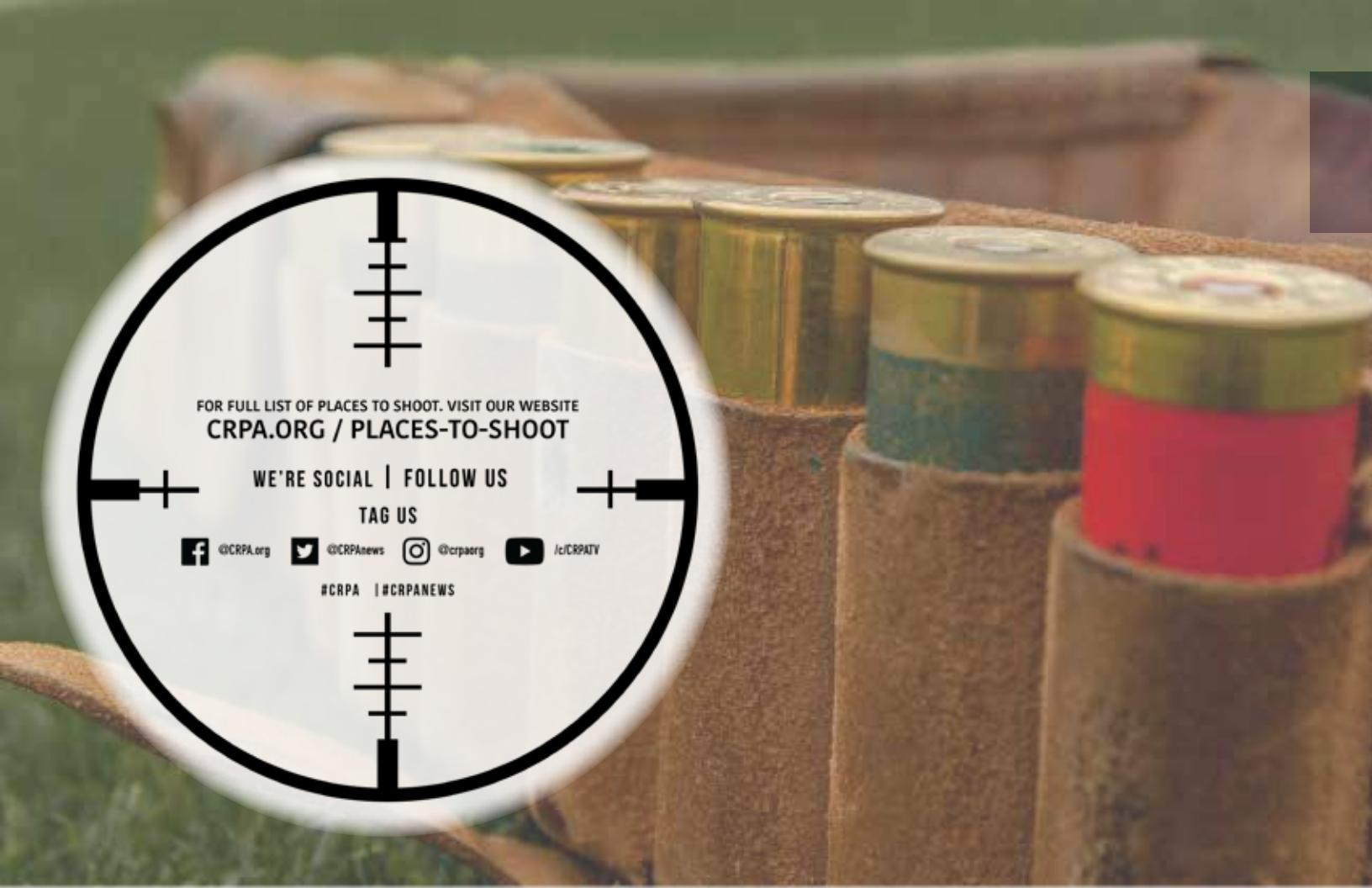
Visit them at <http://www.sdcwf.org>

We're Social | FOLLOW US



TAG US

@CRPANEWS | @CRPAORG | #CRPA



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

STAY CURRENT ON
BEST RANGE
MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The NRA / CRPA Range Protection and Development 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.



PLACES TO SHOOT

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Cordova Shooting Center
11551 Douglas Road
Rancho Cordova, CA 95742
(916) 459-3600
www.cordovashootingcenter.com
Open to Public, Memberships Available
Outdoor
Rifle, Shotgun
Down Range Indoor Training Center
13407 Garner Lane
Chico, CA 95273
(530) 896-1992
www.downrangechico.com
Open to Public, Memberships Available
Indoor
Pistol, Rifle, Shotgun, Archery

Sacramento Valley Shooting Center
15501 Meiss Road
Sloughouse, CA 95683
(916) 354-9668
www.sacvalley.org
Open to Public, Membership Available
Outdoor
Center-Fire Rifle, Handgun/Smallbore Rifle
Muzzle Loader, Skeet, Trap

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

Dale Wimp Rifle Range
7398 328 Avenue
Visalia, CA 93279
(559) 651-3063
www.visaliasportmens.com
Open to Public
Outdoor
Pistol, Rifle
Fresno Rifle & Pistol Club
15687 Auberry Road
Clovis, CA 93619(559) 299-6365
www.fresnorifleandpistolclub.com
Open to Public
Outdoor
Center-Fire Rifle, Handgun/Smallbore
Rifle, Muzzle Loader

Richmond Rod & Gun Club
3155 Goodrick Avenue
Richmond, CA 94801
(510) 620-9519 (Rifle Range)
(510) 620-9507 (Skeet Range)
www.richmondroandgun.com
Open to Public, Memberships Available
Outdoor
Rifle, Handgun, Shotgun, Skeet Field

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Burro Canyon Shooting Park
22100 East Fork Road
Azusa, CA 91702
(626) 910-1344
www.burrocanyon.com
Open to Public, Memberships Available
Outdoor
Center-Fire Rifle, Handgun/Smallbore Rifle,
Muzzle Loader, Sporting Clays

Redlands Shooting Park
2125 North Orange Street
Redlands, CA 92374
(909) 335-8844
www.redlandsshootingpark.com
Open to Public
Outdoor
Trap, skeet, outdoor sporting clays

South Bay Rod & Gun Club
1020 Marron Valley Road
Dulzura, CA 91917
(619) 468-3070
www.sbrgc.org
Open to Public, Memberships Available
Outdoor
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

2017 California State Precision Pistol Championship

By: Roy S.

The 2017 State Championship was held at Sacramento Valley Shooting Center in Sloughhouse, CA, May 6th - 7th. Twenty-two competitors from Chico to Los Angeles gathered at the 860 acre rolling hills facility. Both days experienced 48 degree temperatures at the start of the match warming to 66 midday, with overcast, windy conditions on Saturday and clear, sunny conditions on Sunday. Each competitor shot the 270 shot match (2700 followed by 3 distinguished matches (.22 caliber, revolver, and service pistol) each requiring 30 shots. Each match encompassed a combination of slow fire (10 shots/10 minutes at 50 yards), timed fire (5 shots/20 seconds at 25 yards) and rapid fire shooting (5 shots/10 seconds at 25 yards) on turning targets. Congratulations to Jon Eulette - 2017 State Champion, the runners up, and classification winners. Big thanks to match director Bob Huddleston, Sacramento Valley Shooting Center, and the California Rifle & Pistol Association for supporting the event.

If you are interested in getting started in Precision Pistol shooting, find matches listed on Califpistolmatches.com



2017 State 2700 Precision Pistol Championship Leaderboard

State Champion – Jon Eulette 2591-79X

Second – Steve Killingsworth 2572-75X

Third – Tim Danielsen 2562-80X

Master – Norman Wong 2499-67X

Expert – Ronald Wilcox 2520-66X

Sharpshooter – Michael Norton 2419-41X

1st Marksman – Dirk Ewing 2288-32X

Service Pistol Excellence in Competition(EIC) Match

Steve Killingsworth (D) 282-5X

Robert Watson 270-3X (points earned)

.22 EIC Match

Reid Thompson 276-3X (points earned)

Tom Farrell 273-5X (points earned)

Distinguished Revolver Match

Jon Eulette 278-8X (points earned)

Tim Danielsen 265-1X (points earned)

(D)= previously distinguished

With a little planning, you can
DEFEND FREEDOM FOREVER.

CRPA can show you how

Protecting RKBA through a carefully planned estate strategy is easy.

CRPA's expert consultants can help with tips and strategies you can use to maximize charitable gifts while minimizing estate taxes and meeting your long-term financial goals.

In easy-to-read, no-nonsense language,
CRPA's complimentary guide is the perfect tool to craft the estate strategy that's right for you.

To receive your complimentary estate planning guide call **1-800-305-2772** today.

Or go online to **CRPA.GIFTLEGACY.COM**

For more
information visit:
www.crpa.org/events

List your events
on CRPA's
Master Events Calendar!

COMPLIMENTARY!

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

NOVEMBER

4 HUNTER'S EDUCATION TRAINING CLASS

CRPA Training Center
271 E. Imperial Highway, Suite #610
Fullerton, CA 92835

5 CRPA NorCal Pheasant Hunt

Raahauge's Hunting Club
25835 County Road 8
Dunnigan, CA 95937

10-12 The Big Reno Show

Grand Sierra Resort
2500 E 2nd Street
Reno, NV 89595

17 NORTH LA COUNTY GO MEETING

Oak Tree Gun Club
23121 Coltrane Avenue
Newhall, CA 91321

18-19 SECO HOLLISTER GUN SHOW

Bolado Park Event Center
900 Airline Highway
Tres Pinos, CA 95075

25 CALIFORNIA GUN LAWS EDUCATIONAL LIVE SEMINAR

OC Fair & Events Center
88 Fair Drive
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

25-26 CROSSROADS COSTA MESA GUN SHOW

OC Fair & Events Center
88 Fair Drive
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

DECEMBER

2 HUNTER'S EDUCATION TRAINING CLASS

CRPA Training Center
271 E. Imperial Highway, Suite #610
Fullerton, CA 92835

2-3 MOUNTAIN AIRE FAIRFIELD GUN EXPO

Speciality Events Center
300 Chadbourne Road
Fairfield, CA 94533

9 2ND AMENDMENT DAY BBQ @ RAAHAGUE'S

Mike Raahauge Shooting Enterprises
14995 River Road
Corona, CA 92880

9-10 DIXON GUN SHOW

Dixon Fairgrounds
655 South First Street
Dixon, CA 95620

16-17 CROSSROADS VENTURA GUN SHOW

Ventura County Fairgrounds
10 Harbor Boulevard
Ventura, CA 93001

16-17 LAST CHANCE AMMO GUN SHOW

Elk's Lodge #2026
1100 Elk Lane
Paradise, CA 95969

19 ORANGE COUNTY GO MEETING

CRPA Training Center
271 E. Imperial Highway, Suite #610
Fullerton, CA 92835

We're Social | FOLLOW US



TAG US

@CRPANEWS | @CRPAORG | #CRPA

APEX PREDATOR

Wolf or Hybrid

By: Rick Travis, CRPA Executive Director

Want to hunters who are conservationists. The concept of conserving wildlife is to protect species and ecosystems for future generations. This simple statement sounds like it would be mutually agreeable to environmental groups as well as hunting organizations. The sad fact is that while one side adheres to hard science, the other swims in a vast ever-changing ocean of pseudo-science and false narratives designed to mislead the public and to line their own pockets with money donated to protect an animal who will never benefit from one penny.

Environmental groups become so myopic in their focus that they choose one species survival over the one they use to fundraise off of. Take Project Coyote as an example who wants to protect every coyote in the state while showing zero concern for the resulting wholesale slaughter of deer fawns as seen in the Blacktail Deer population. Project Coyote is not alone in this myopic focus, as can be seen in other pro predator groups defending mountain lions, bears, and wolves. This lack of balance will lead to the destruction of our ecosystems by the very people telling the public to trust them with the fate of those systems.

Wolves are the new predator dujour in California. The public at large has two widely different viewpoints of this apex predator. The first is set up by Disney and its Hollywood compatriots as the "Big Bad Wolf", who ranges from tricking innocent children, blowing down innocent pig's homes, and causing people to turn into werewolves. Juxtapose this with the inane attempts of environmental groups to cast the wolf as the harmless, loveable, and adoring genetic ancestor of your favorite dog lying next to you. It is the sorrowful victim of being hunted to near extinction without cause by blood thirsty farmers, ranchers, hunters, and criminals.

The truth is, the North American Grey Wolf (*Canis Lupus*) is a complex apex predator that, like every other animal on the planet, is both pragmatic and emblematic. Wolves are not voracious hunters of the human population, nor do they cause humans to become werewolves. They are also not innocent in the killing of livestock. Cougars, bears, coyotes, and wolves are all guilty of predating on livestock. Simply put, wolves are an apex predator and can be both predictable and unpredictable like their fellow predators.

California had no wolves from the early 1920's until 2011, when an Oregon descendant of the Yellowstone packs (OR-7) wandered into northern California and started the

great wolf debate heard so often within the California Game Commission. OR-7 was a wandering wolf and only visited our state from time to time. Today, the state has verified two packs that have 12 wolves. There are probably more that have yet to be caught on trail cameras.

The arrival of the Shasta pack was confirmed in August 2015, with 2 adults and five pups making the pack of 7 the first pack in almost 100 years. With all the fanfare surrounding the return of wolves to California came the scientific questions. What constitutes a North American Grey Wolf? How do we balance this new predator among California's other predators? Are they hybrids or pure wolves? What is the carrying capacity to support healthy wolf populations without the destruction of other species and livestock? These, and many other questions, were and still are part of the debate within the scientific community and call for answers based on science.

Tackling the single question of species purity in the case of the wolf almost immediately jumped to the forefront. The Shasta pack immediately became the topic of National and State protection policy discussions at the California Game Commission meetings. At the heart of the debate comes the Endangered Species Act, which requires a certain standard of DNA to be consid-

ered an actual wolf versus a hybrid.

According to the act as it was written, hybrids would not be covered by the act. In recent years, DNA analysis has become more sophisticated and has led to the formation of two distinctly different scientific opinions. This differentiation can be summed up by the question of whether to protect the DNA integrity of a species at the detriment of hybrids, or to protect hybrids and thus choose to slowly water down the DNA integrity of the very species we originally sought to protect.

Starting in 2012, The United States Fish and Wildlife Agency pushed to remove grey wolves from the endangered species list. Relying on their 2012 study, they demonstrated that Eastern Wolves were 25% coyote and 75% Grey Wolf. Trent University in Ontario Canada maintains a databank of Wolf and Coyote DNA and uses it to study individual animals based on their DNA percentage.

Conversely lead biologists with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, along with other researchers, claim that DNA will only tell you the percentage of grey wolf versus the percentage of another candid in any individual animal.

This lack of a unified scientific standard on what percentage of DNA is needed to declare an animal in the wild a true wolf makes any policy debate frustrating, if not impossible, to come to a sound conclusion. The standard is just as confused when it comes to "Wolf Dogs" in California. The standards are set up so no first generation wolf can be owned as a pet from the wild. A permit for scientific study can be obtained.

Second generation hybrid wolves can be owned as an exotic animal. This applies if even 1% of your hybrid pet contains wolf DNA. A permit is required if the animal has 50% wolf DNA. Thus, the collective state standard as shown by the Department of Fish and Wildlife varies that a 1% wolf is an exotic and 50% or more is a permittable animal provided it's

second generation in captivity. This illogical framework has fueled the fire of when is a wolf really a wolf?

The debate in California slowed as the Shasta pack disappeared from the landscape, with only one member being sighted in Northern Nevada in April of 2017. Although, prior to 2017, the wolf only being documented as a casual visitor to California, it received endangered species status by the CAF&G Commission then led by former Commissioner, Michael Sutton. The lull in the debate lasted until mid-summer when a new pack in Lassen, with two adults and three pups, was confirmed. California now had two confirmed breeding pairs and eight pups ranging from Shasta and Lassen Counties down to Plumas county.

Comparing the reintroduction of wolves into California needs to be examined against the original reintroduction of wolves into Yellowstone in 1995. The Yellowstone reintroduction area was seeded with a total of 66 wolves over 2 years and had grown to 1,704 wolves in 282 packs just after 20 years of reintroduction. California's wolves are from that original reintroduction over 900 miles away. Based on a similar growth rate, it is possible that 300+ wolves in California will be a reality before 2035.

There will be more, and the decisions on how to treat these packs have serious implications for generations to come. Beyond the arguments of Hybrid versus actual species and protection under the Federal ESA or under the recently approved addition of wolves to the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), there are wildlife management issues at stake. As a side note, the agriculture community has already launched lawsuits pertaining to the issues.

Wolves in the wild need a minimum of almost 4 pounds of meat a day. Growing wolves and those reproducing can easily consume up to 12 pounds a day. An average pack is 10-15 wolves and when not reproducing consumes

40-60 pounds of meat a day. Given that, in 2035, wolves will consume 1200 pounds of meat at a minimum per day; during reproduction cycles, that number will rise closer to a ton a day.

Our deer and elk populations will not sustain that level of predation when combined with cougars, bears, and coyotes who already take a significant toll on deer and elk. California's entire Tule elk population is at roughly 3800, compared to the wolf reintroduction area of Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho (Yellowstone reintroduction area) where elk herds exceed 20,000 animals, not to mention deer populations of over 400,000 that sustain the packs and still allow for hunting and wildlife conservation.

California's deer population is hovering around 530,000 according to California Fish and Wildlife reporting this year as published in the Orange County Register on September 16, 2017. This is going to rapidly decline given the lack of habitat and yet another predator that will naturally push the deer population down to the brink of being lost if not managed.

There it was the key word... manage. In sound conservation, there will come a time when the wolf population will have to be managed. The time to discuss the benchmarks is now and those benchmarks must be based on sound science, not emotional wordsmithing. As hunters, conservationists and concerned citizens, this is a subject matter that must be understood and communicated to your friends who vote. The future of California's natural habitat and the future of hunting as a management tool are both at risk of becoming extinct themselves, all while protecting a species that may not qualify to be protected in the first place.



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.

Are You Truly Prepared?

By: Rick Travis, CRPA Executive Director

These days it seems like the threat of a disaster showing up in a neighborhood near you is being discussed from the news hour to the local coffee shop and everywhere in between. California is prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, wildfires, mudslides and heat waves. Avalanches, tropical storms, floods, hurricanes, tornados and tsunamis are all real possibilities that are overlooked by the clear majority of the state's citizens.

Manmade disasters such as rioting, arson fires, electromagnetic pulse (EMP event), terrorism and hostile actions of foreign nations are also very real possibilities. Despite the threat of even the most readily recognized disaster...the big quake...that most were unprepared as reported in 2015 that 90 percent of homeowner's lack earthquake insurance as reported by the California Earthquake Authority.

The purpose of this article is a call to wake up and start getting prepared for the inevitable disaster in your lifetime. The scenario that follows is not designed to answer every question or deal in depth with every topic that you would encounter. Most of us think of being at home or work when the terrible thing happens. Most falsely rely on our employers or local municipalities to take care of us. The fact is that the emergency system will be overwhelmed within minutes of the disaster striking and you will be essentially on your own for a few days in most scenarios if not longer. Consider the very real scenario of the next 7 hours.

Location: Downtown City in California on major freeway in your personal vehicle.

Distance From Home: 15 miles

Time: 5:15 P.M.

You're driving about 25 miles per hour listening to the local talk radio station when your car starts to wobble gently and then gradually more violently. Vehicles around you start bumping into each other as everyone applies the brakes with several accidents being the result. Looking out your windshield you see freeway signs swaying and up ahead you watch in horror as a five-lane section of road, vehicles and people disappear. The long waited magnitude 7+ earthquake has just occurred and you're a couple of miles from ground zero. The next five minutes are a rapid self-assessment of you and your surroundings. Assuming that your physically unharmed you need to grab your emergency bag. [Huge Assumption #1 – Most Californians do not have an emergency bag properly packed and stored in their vehicle. Without one you are already losing the game of survival]. During the assessment phase, you find that your cell phone is inoperable for an indeterminable amount of time. You have no relatives or friends close by. Aftershocks will continue to jolt the area making an already unsafe area even more so. The sun will set in 45 minutes this time of the year and you have limited food and water.

Questions to ask yourself:

1. Do I know where I am at? Many people rely on their cell phone GPS and mapping apps which may not function during such an event. Do you have a map in your car that would allow you to find your way home or back to your hotel if visiting? Never travel without a map.
2. Are you in good enough shape to walk 4-5 hours? Remember that the average person will walk a 20-minute mile. This makes a 15-mile trek home a 5-hour ordeal. Every year I make the trek on foot from my workplace home trying different routes while carrying my emergency bag. This alone will help you realize why proper planning is essential to saving your life and those you love in a disaster.
3. Do I have an emergency plan with my family, significant others, etc. that I will operate by? Before the disaster is when to plan and practice your plan. Training is paramount to both mental and physical preparation.
4. Have I practiced using everything in my emergency bag? Having an emergency bag and being comfortable using it are two completely different things. For those who have purchased a premade bag or assembled their own-Good Job! Now go practice until every aspect is second nature.

5. Personal Security – Have you considered how you're going to protect yourself? Looking at San Diego (1.4 million), Los Angeles (4 Million), Oakland (420k), Sacramento (500k) and San Francisco (800K+) cities as a possible site for our scenario you would be one single person navigating populations that size that are scared, unprepared and possibly displaced. This is why if you live in an area that issues CCW permits you should strongly consider applying for one.

Time: 5:25 P.M.

You have oriented yourself, changed into your walking shoes (remember that fashionable work shoes will never cut it on this trek) and started your trip home. Write down where you left your vehicle and lock it up after taking whatever valuables you can carry assuming the extra weight won't hinder your progress. Remember anything you have can be replaced so travel as light as you can. The sun is beginning to fade in the west and as the sun goes down the general populations fears will rise. Work at being just another face in the crowd. Try not to stand out and remember your primary objectives are staying alive and getting home to your loved ones.

Time: 6:15 P.M. – Twilight

Distance Traveled: 2.75 miles

The last of the sun's rays are fading fast. As

Merchandise available at CRPA's Training Center. For more information or to place an order, please email training@crpa.org.



sess the lighting in your area. Can you travel safely without turning on your personal light? There are differing viewpoints to consider. Some survival instructors will teach you to turn on your headlamp or other lighting device now. While you will have light, you will also be exhibiting you are at an advantage to others around you who will now seek you out for supplies and assistance. Some instructors advise to move your light into a front pocket and only use as needed to limit drawing attention to yourself and to extend its operational effectiveness and longevity. Remember depending on the situation you may need that light for a few days.

**Time: 8:30 P.M.
Distance Traveled: 9.1 miles**

You will be feeling many emotions such as anxiety, frustration, worry and fear. Remember the worst is fear. False Expectations Appearing Real is a leading cause of many accidents and failures in survival situations. Keep thinking your plan through in a positive light. Keep moving toward your goal adjusting pace as necessary. Keep hydrated and layer your clothes to prevent hypothermia.

**Time: 11:00 P.M.
Arrive at Home: 15. 2 miles from start.**

Upon arrival at home you will default to the end of the trip syndrome. This is where you walk into the house while shedding your gear to relax in your area of safety. Stop before you even approach your property from about three houses away and take note of everything. Assess the situation continually as you move forward for anything that is abnormal. Smell for gas leaks, look for strangers lurking around, listen for common sounds like the dog next door that usually barks when you come home.

12:15 A.M. Next Day

This time around you are safe to enter your house where you reunite with loved ones, including the family dog and cat. Now you must assess how you and yours will survive the next few days. Hopefully you followed in the steps of Boy Scouts and live by the motto...Be Prepared.

The California Rifle & Pistol Association offers training both at its training center and has a team that can come train in most locations.

Basic Earthquake Car Kit

- ✓ Nutrition Bars, Dried Fruit, Jerky, Crackers
- ✓ Bottled Water and a water purifier such as LifeStraw®
- ✓ Extra Clothes
- ✓ Walking Shoes
- ✓ First Aid Kit
- ✓ Survival Blanket
- ✓ Flashlight & Batteries
- ✓ Fire Extinguisher
- ✓ Street Maps
- ✓ Comfortable Day Pack

Wild Eats

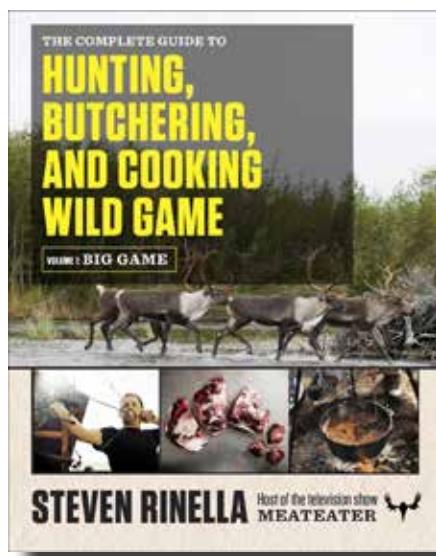
STEVE'S SPECIAL ROASTED DUCK

By: Steve Rinella, host of *MeatEater* and author of *The Complete Guide to Hunting, Butchering, and Cooking Wild Game*, has educated millions of individuals on the sportsman's role in wildlife management through his shows and publications.

Serves: Up to 8 as an appetizer

Ingredients

- Vegetable oil of canola oil
- 2 ducks, gutted and plucked, each duck cut into two halves of a boneless breast attached to a whole leg (4 pieces total)
- Kosher salt
- freshly ground black pepper
- apple chutney (below, or substitute store-bought)



This recipe is taken from Steven Rinella's cookbook, *The Complete Guide To Hunting, Butchering, and Cooking Wild Game*.

Preparation

Preheat the oven to 375°.



Preparation

Peel and core the apples, and cut into 1/3-inch cubes. Toss with enough lemon juice to coat the apple pieces and prevent them from browning.

In a large saucepan over medium heat, combine the oil, mustard seeds, and cumin seeds. Cook until the seeds start to toast and pop. Add onion and cook until caramelized, about 6 minutes. Add the garlic, ginger, turmeric, and serrano pepper and cook over medium-high heat until fragrant. Add the brown sugar and stir until it begins to dissolve, about 2 minutes. Add the vinegar and bring to a simmer. Cook for about 10 minutes to combine the flavors.

Add the diced apples, raisins, and cranberries. Cook for about 15 minutes until the apples are softened. Add honey and cook over low heat until thickened.

Adjust seasoning with salt, honey, or additional lemon juice, as needed.

To share a recipe and potentially be featured in an upcoming TFL issue, please email your recipe to tfl@crpa.org.

Lightly oil a heavy cast-iron pan (I brush mine with oil and remove the excess with a paper towel). Heat the pan on the stovetop over medium-high heat until very hot.

Season the duck on both sides with salt and pepper. Sear the duck halves skin side down, pressing it down so that the duck skin has maximum contact with the hot pan. You want to get the skin crisp and golden; a large duck takes close to 10 minutes.

Using tongs, lift up the duck halves and check to see if there are any feathers poking up from the skin. If so, burn them off with a lighter, a kitchen torch, or the stove burner.

Flip the duck halves so the skin side is up. Set the pan in the oven and roast 5–8 minutes, or until the internal temperature is 135°–140° for medium-rare. The juices should be pink and oily but not bloody, and the breast meat should look pink. Remove from the oven and let rest for a few minutes. Separate the leg from the breast meat and slice the breast thinly.

Serve with apple chutney.

Apple Chutney

Ingredients

- 2 pounds Granny Smith apples (about 4 apples)
- Lemon juice
- 3 tablespoons vegetable oil
- 1 tablespoon mustard seeds
- 1 teaspoon cumin seeds
- 1 onion, peeled and diced small
- 6 cloves garlic, minced
- 2 tablespoons grated fresh ginger
- 2 tablespoons turmeric
- 1 serrano pepper, seeded and finely chopped
- 3/4 cup brown sugar
- 3/4 cup apple cider vinegar
- 1/4 cup golden raisins
- 1/4 cup dried cranberries
- 2 tablespoons honey
- Kosher salt
- 1/4 cup lemon juice (optional)

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.

We're Social | FOLLOW US



www.facebook.com/crpa.org



twitter.com/crpnews



instagram.com/crpaorg



www.youtube.com/c/CRPATV

TAG US

@CRPANEWS | @CRPAORG | #CRPA



1ST ANNUAL **CENTRAL CAL** PHEASANT HUNT

DATE: JANUARY 27TH & 28TH

PLEASE CHOOSE A HUNT

SATURDAY A.M. or P.M.

or SUNDAY A.M.

PRICE: \$215*

LOCATION:

LONE PINE PHEASANT CLUB

1164 TUTTLE CREEK ROAD

LONE PINE, CA 93545

*Price per person includes breakfast and lunch, three birds, dog and handler, cleaning of birds and professional staff on site.

PROCEEDS BENEFIT CRPA YOUTH HUNTING PROGRAMS

FOR MORE INFO OR TO REGISTER:

CALL (657) 500-8756

CONTACT: CRPA EVENTS DEPARTMENT

EMAIL: EVENTS@CRPA.ORG

BE SAFE. SHOOT STRAIGHT. FIGHT BACK!



Please Join Us For A



2nd Amendment Day BBQ!

Saturday, December 9, 2017

11:30 a.m.—1:30 p.m.

Mike Raahauge's
Shooting Enterprises

14995 River Road
Corona, CA 92880



Day-of New
Members &
Renewing
Members Will
Receive A Free
Box of .22
Ammo!

Upgrade To
A Life
Membership &
Receive A Free
Brick of .22
Ammo!!

All Current & New CRPA Members
Will Receive A Complimentary
Lunch—Hot Dogs, Burgers,
Chips & Drinks!



**Chuck Michel,
CRPA President &
General Council**

Chuck will discuss the current status of firearm laws, new & old along with current litigation & pending cases.

Please RSVP By
Emailing
events@crpa.org



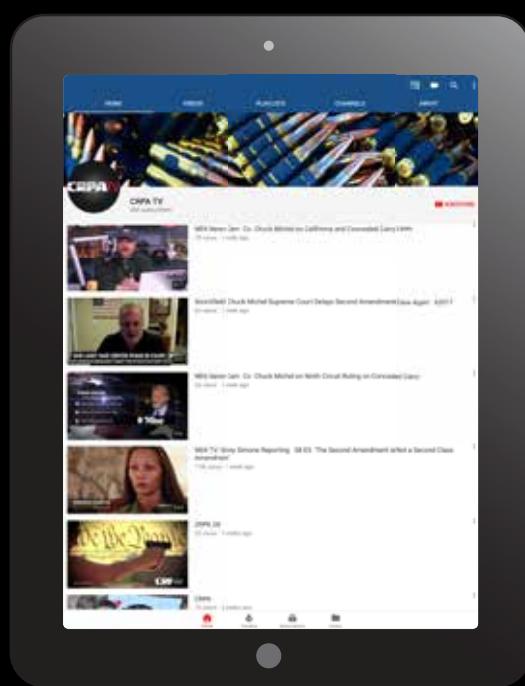
**Riverside County
Sheriff Stan Sniff**

Sheriff Sniff will discuss the Riverside County CCW process & current law enforcement issues.



Announcing the launch of CRPATV!

VISIT.
SUBSCRIBE.
WATCH.
STAY INFORMED.



CRPATV
A Production of CRPA**News**

California Rifle & Pistol Association



www.youtube.com/c/CRPATV