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13 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
14 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

15 JUNIOR SPORTS MAGAZINES
INC., RAYMOND BROWN,
16 CALIFORNIA YOUTH SHOOTING
SPORTS ASSOCIATION, INC.,
17 REDLANDS CALIFORNIA
YOUTH CLAY SHOOTING
18 SPORTS, INC., CALIFORNIA
RIFLE & PISTOL ASSOCIATION,
19 INCORPORATED, THE CRPA
FOUNDATION, AND GUN
20 OWNERS OF CALIFORNIA, INC.;
and SECOND AMENDMENT
21 FOUNDATION,

22 Plaintiffs,

23 v.

24 ROB BONTA, in his official capacity
as Attorney General of the State of
25 California; and DOES 1-10,

26 Defendant.

CASE NO: 2:22-cv-04663-CAS (JCx)

**PLAINTIFFS' MEMORANDUM OF
POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN
SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION
FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Hearing Date: August 22, 2022
Hearing Time: 10:00 a.m.
Courtroom: 8D
Judge: Christina A. Snyder

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INTRODUCTION

“Have you no common decency?” This is the question Governor Gavin Newsom posed to members of our Supreme Court and those who do not share his world view when he announced that he had just signed Assembly Bill 2571, a state law flatly banning a broad swath of speech by “firearms industry members” who seek to impart their viewpoints “concerning firearm-related products” to youth. Not content to merely restrict unlawful access to and use of firearms, Governor Newsom and the state of California now seek to prevent the Second Amendment community from passing down their traditions and ideals to the next generation.

In service of that end, AB 2571 bans communications by “firearm industry members” seeking to promote the use of firearms and related products if those communications reasonably appear to be attractive to minors. The broad-sweeping law applies not only to “commercial speech” targeting children or encouraging them to engage in unlawful behavior, but to a great deal of political and educational speech, truthful commercial speech aimed at adults, and speech promoting activities that are perfectly lawful to engage in—even by minors in California. Because the law is not tailored to serving a compelling governmental interest, it violates the First Amendment rights to free speech, assembly, and association. Because it strikes at speech about a fundamental right and is rooted in animus for the speaker and the message, it also violates the right to equal protection under the law.

Plaintiffs thus seek to preliminarily enjoin AB 2571 while this case proceeds. Such relief is necessary because Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on the merits, because they suffer irreparable harm every second the law is in force, and because the balance of equities and public interest tip sharply in favor of enjoining the law.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

I. CALIFORNIA’S ASSEMBLY BILL 2571 (BAUER-KAHAN)

AB 2571, which added section 22949.80 to the California Business &

1 Professions Code,¹ makes it unlawful for “firearm industry members” to “advertise,
2 market, or arrange for placement of an advertising or marketing communication
3 concerning any firearm-related product in a manner that is designed, intended, or
4 reasonably appears to be attractive to minors.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §
5 22949.80(a)(1). Because the law creates a number of statutory definitions for
6 otherwise common words and phrases, it is important to discuss each definition in
7 order to better understand the full breadth of California’s ban on speech.

8 First, AB 2571 targets speech not only “designed or intended” for minors, but
9 that which might “reasonably appear[] to be attractive to minors.” *Id.* Though the
10 phrase is open to broad subjective interpretation, AB 2571 provides some guidance
11 for courts tasked with determining whether a communication is “attractive to
12 minors.” *Id.* § 22949.80(a)(2). “[A] court shall consider the totality of the
13 circumstances,” including *but not limited to*, whether the communication:

- 14 (A) Uses caricatures that reasonably appear to be minors or
15 cartoon characters to promote firearm-related products.
- 16 (B) Offers brand name merchandise for minors, including,
17 but not limited to, hats, t-shirts, or other clothing, or
18 toys, games, or stuffed animals, that promotes a firearm
19 industry member or firearm-related product.
- 20 (C) Offers firearm-related products in sizes, colors, or
21 designs that are specifically designed to be used by, or
22 appeal to, minors.
- 23 (D) Is part of a marketing or advertising campaign designed
24 with the intent to appeal to minors.
- 25 (E) Uses images or depictions of minors in advertising and
26 marketing materials to depict the use of firearm-related
27 products.
- 28 (F) Is placed in a publication created for the purpose of
reaching an audience that is predominately composed of
minors and not intended for a more general audience
composed of adults.

Id. § 22949.80(a)(2).

Second, AB 2571 does not bar all speakers from “advertising and marketing”

¹ Throughout this motion, Plaintiffs refer to section 22949.80 as AB 2571.

1 “firearm-related products.” Rather, section 22949.80(c)(4) targets only “firearm
2 industry members,” which the law defines in two ways:

- 3 (A) A person, firm, corporation, company, partnership,
4 society, joint stock company, or any other entity or
5 association engaged in the manufacture, distribution,
6 importation, marketing, wholesale, or retail sale of
7 firearm-related products.
- 8 (B) A person, firm, corporation, company, partnership,
9 society, joint stock company, or any other entity or
10 association formed for the express purpose of
11 promoting, encouraging, or advocating for the purchase,
12 use, or ownership of firearm-related products that does
13 one of the following:
- 14 (i) Advertises firearm-related products.
 - 15 (ii) Advertises events where firearm-related products
16 are sold or used.
 - 17 (iii) Endorses specific firearm-related products.
 - 18 (iv) Sponsors or otherwise promotes events at which
19 firearm-related products are sold or used.

20 AB 2571 thus does not apply to members of the book, movie, television, and
21 video game industries, even though the author of AB 2571 expressly identified the
22 “slick advertising” of “firearm-related products” in children’s books, cartoons, and
23 video games as sources of “shameless” advertising of “weapons” to children. Req.
24 Jud. Ntc., Ex. 6 at 9. The law does, however, apply to organizations formed to
25 promote and preserve the rights to keep and bear arms, organizations that offer
26 competitive and recreational shooting programs, businesses that offer shooting skills
27 courses or firearm-safety training, and gun show promoters—not just firearms
28 manufacturers and retailers. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 22949.80(c)(4).

Finally, AB 2571 broadly defines “advertising or marketing” as any
“communication” made or placed by a “firearm industry member” in exchange for
compensation, if the “primary purpose” is to promote not just the purchase but even
the “use [of] the product or service.” *Id.* § 2949.80(c)(6) (emphasis added). And
because the restriction extends to any such communication that even *concerns* a
“firearm-related product,” *id.* § 22949.80(a)(1), it sweeps within its sizable grasp not

1 just traditional “advertising or marketing” as laypeople might conceive of it, but all
2 manner of speech that promotes the use of “firearm-related products.”

3 AB 2571 thus restricts honest commercial speech promoting lawful activities
4 and services, including, but not limited to, traditional advertisements for youth
5 shooting competitions and recreational events, firearm-safety classes, shooting skills
6 courses, and youth shooting programs and organizations. Compl. ¶ 57. But it also
7 bans a broad category of pure speech, including, *but not limited to*:

- 8 a. All (or nearly all) aspects of youth hunting and shooting
9 magazines by organizations and businesses whose
10 purpose is to promote the shooting sports and the
11 websites, social media, and other communications
12 promoting those magazines;
- 13 b. Videos, cartoons, coloring books, posters, social media
14 posts, and education campaigns by gun rights
15 organizations and/or firearms trainers encouraging youth
16 to take up lawful recreational or competitive shooting
17 activities or teaching about firearm safety;
- 18 c. Branded merchandise, giveaways, or “swag” by a
19 “firearm industry member” that promotes a “firearm
20 industry member,” *including nonprofit Second
21 Amendment organizations*, or contains pro-gun slogans;
- 22 d. Youth firearm- and hunter-safety courses and youth
23 shooting skills courses, as well as recommendations by
24 trainers about the most appropriate firearms, ammunition,
25 and accessories for young and beginner shooters; and
- 26 e. Signage, flyers, posters, discussions, merchandise, and
27 other communications generally depicting minors
28 enjoying or encouraging minors to enjoy their right to
possess and use firearms at recreational or competitive
shooting events—conduct that is legal under California
law—as well as communications promoting such events.

22 Any person who violates AB 2571 “shall be liable for a civil penalty not to
23 exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for each violation, which shall be
24 assessed and recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the people of the
25 State of California by Defendant Attorney General Rob Bonta (“the State”) or by
26 any district attorney, county counsel, or city attorney in any court of competent
27 jurisdiction.” *Id.* § 22949.80(e)(1). AB 2571 also authorizes any “person harmed by
28 a violation of this section” to “commence a civil action to recover their actual

1 damages,” as well as attorney’s fees and costs. *Id.* § 22949.80(e)(3)-(5).

2 **II. THE IMPACT OF AB 2571 ON PLAINTIFFS’ PROTECTED CONDUCT**

3 AB 2571 was adopted by the Legislature and signed by the governor on June
4 30, 2022, and immediately went into effect, Compl. ¶ 42, sending industry members
5 scrambling to comply with the law’s nearly indecipherable restrictions on their
6 speech. Indeed, Plaintiffs and other “firearm industry members” throughout the
7 country immediately postponed or canceled youth shooting events and hunter’s
8 safety courses, scrubbed advertising for such events from their websites, and
9 terminated magazine subscriptions for minors living in California. *See, e.g.*, Fink
10 Decl. ¶¶ 16-17, Exs. 19-20; Minnich Decl. ¶¶ 8, 15.

11 Plaintiffs are a group of “firearm industry members,” as defined by AB 2571,
12 that regularly “advertise, market, or arrange for placement of an advertising or
13 marketing communication concerning ... firearm-related product[s] in a manner that
14 is designed, intended, or [might] reasonably appear[] to be attractive to minors.”
15 Compl. ¶¶ 65-96; Coleman Decl. ¶¶ 2-8; Fink Decl. ¶¶ 2-3, 9-15, Ex. 13; Gomez
16 Decl. ¶¶ 2-9; Gottlieb Decl. ¶¶ 6-15; Minnich Decl. ¶¶ 2-15; Paredes Decl. ¶¶ 2-6;
17 Rangel Decl. ¶¶ 2-8.

18 Plaintiff Junior Sports Magazines publishes and distributes the online and
19 print magazine *Junior Shooters*, a shooting sports magazine that promotes,
20 encourages, and advocates for the lawful use of firearms—especially by young
21 people. Fink Decl. ¶ 3. The magazine is specifically for young people, and it is
22 dedicated to promoting the participation and achievements of youth in the shooting
23 sports. *Id.* *Junior Shooters* regularly includes articles, images, and other depictions
24 of minors using “firearm-related products,” as well as endorsements of specific
25 products appropriate for young and beginner shooters. *Id.* ¶¶ 10-13, Exs. 14-15.
26 *Junior Shooters* also includes articles and advertisements promoting youth shooting
27 competitions and recreational events, youth shooting organizations, firearm-safety
28 courses, and shooting skills courses, as well as traditional advertisements for

1 “firearm-related products.” *Id.* ¶¶ 11, 14-15. Because AB 2571 bans all of this
2 otherwise protected speech, the website for *Junior Shooters* now warns visitors that
3 youth in California may not access the site and future editions will not be available
4 for distribution in California. *Id.* ¶¶ 16-17, Exs. 19-20.

5 Plaintiff Raymond Brown is a firearms trainer who regularly engages in the
6 planning, advertising, and facilitation of firearm education courses specifically for
7 youth or where youth are extremely likely to be in attendance and where youth
8 lawfully use, handle, observe, or otherwise possess firearms, ammunition, and
9 firearm parts. Compl. ¶¶ 14, 74-76.² His firearm training and coaching sessions
10 focus on various aspects of competitive and recreational shooting, including
11 discussion and recommendations concerning “firearm-related products” that are
12 most suitable for young and/or beginner shooters. *Id.*

13 Plaintiffs California Youth Shooting Sports Association and Redlands
14 California Youth Clay Shooting Sports are non-profit shooting sports organizations
15 that offer participation in their youth shooting programs. Coleman Decl. ¶¶ 2-3, Exs.
16 10-11; Rangel Decl. ¶¶ 2-4. Through these programs, Plaintiffs CYSSA and
17 RCYCSS regularly engage with minors through advertising, marketing, and other
18 communications promoting youth competitive shooting events where “firearm-
19 related products” are used and providing recommendations on which “firearm-
20 related products” are most suitable its young shooters’ competitive and recreational
21 shooting needs. Coleman Decl. ¶¶ 4-7, Ex. 10; Rangel Decl. ¶¶ 5-8.

22 Plaintiff California Rifle & Pistol Association, a non-profit member
23 organization, not only promotes, sponsors, and hosts youth programs like those
24 described above, Minnich Decl. ¶¶ 2, 5, 8, 12-13, Ex. 23, it is also rolling out paid
25

26 ² Due to the unusually rapid turnaround necessary to prepare Plaintiffs’
27 motion for preliminary injunction in light of AB 2571 being declared “urgency”
28 legislation, and Mr. Brown’s summer travel and training schedule, Mr. Brown was
unavailable to provide a fully executed declaration supporting this motion. Plaintiffs
will submit Mr. Brown’s declaration as soon as he is available.

1 memberships for youth and uses CRPA-branded merchandise and giveaways to
2 promote the organization and solicit memberships and financial support, as well as
3 to spread pro-gun messages. *Id.* ¶¶ 14-15, Exs. 23-26. CRPA also publishes a bi-
4 monthly magazine that has included and, but for the enforcement of AB 2571,
5 would continue to include cartoons (including political cartoons), as well as articles
6 and depictions of the use of “firearm-related products” by minors. ¶¶ 9-11, Ex. 22.
7 These publications also include advertisements promoting youth shooting
8 competitions, youth recreational shooting and outdoors events, and firearm safety
9 courses , as well as traditional advertisements for “firearm-related products.” *Id.*

10 Plaintiff CRPA Foundation is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization that not
11 only supports, promotes, sponsors, and participates in programs for youth like those
12 described above, it also solicits funds for and provides scholarships to individual
13 youth shooters and youth shooting teams, publishes a variety of informational
14 bulletins, brochures, and articles promoting the possession and use of firearms, and
15 (in response to countless requests from CRPA and CRPAF supporters) is launching
16 an activity book about the shooting sports for children. Gomez Decl. ¶¶ 1-9, Ex. 21.

17 Plaintiff Gun Owners of California is a non-profit organization that regularly
18 supports youth shooting teams and individual talented young shooters through
19 sponsorships and other support. Through this work, GOC engages with minors
20 through advertisements, sponsorships, and other communications promoting events
21 where “firearm-related products” are used. Paredes Decl. ¶ 4.

22 Plaintiff Second Amendment Foundation, a non-profit member organization,
23 sponsors and supports an initiative called 2AGaming, an outreach program with the
24 goal of growing the Second Amendment community. Gottlieb Decl. ¶¶ 2, 10-14.
25 2AGaming functions by reaching out to people who play video games, especially
26 people who play games that focus on guns. *Id.* ¶ 11. This outreach necessarily
27 includes minors and young adults who play such games. *Id.* SAF also produces and
28 distributes branded merchandise to promote itself, increase paid memberships,

1 encourage participation in shooting sports, and spread its Second Amendment
2 message. *Id.* ¶ 15.

3 As a result of the adoption and immediate enforcement of AB 2571, Plaintiffs
4 (and businesses across the country) have begun to curtail these activities, as well as
5 all manner of speech that could arguably fall under AB 2571’s broad ban—fearing
6 the draconian penalties that attach. Compl. ¶ 97; Coleman Decl. ¶¶ 8-10; Fink Decl.
7 ¶¶ 16-19, Exs. 19-20; Gomez Decl. ¶ 10; Minnich Decl. ¶¶ 7-8, 11, 15; Paredes Decl.
8 ¶ 6; Rangel Decl. ¶¶ 9-11; *see also* Canon Decl. ¶¶ 8-12; Fitzgerald Decl. ¶¶ 4-10.

9 ARGUMENT

10 “The purpose of a preliminary injunction is to preserve the status quo pending
11 a determination of the action on the merits.” *Chalk v. U.S. Dist. Ct. (Orange Cty.*
12 *Superin. of Schs.)*, 840 F.2d 701, 704 (9th Cir. 1998). To obtain relief, Plaintiffs
13 must show: (1) a likelihood of success on the merits; (2) a likelihood of irreparable
14 harm absent preliminary relief; (3) that the balance of equities tips in his favor; and
15 (4) that an injunction is in the public interest. *Am. Trucking Ass’ns, Inc. v. City of*
16 *Los Angeles*, 559 F.3d 1046, 1052 (9th Cir. 2009). Because the burdens at this stage
17 track those at trial, Plaintiffs bear only “the initial burden of making a colorable
18 claim that [their] First Amendment rights have been infringed, or are threatened with
19 infringement,” then “the burden shifts to the government to justify the restriction.”
20 *Doe v. Harris*, 772 F.3d 563, 570 (9th Cir. 2014) (citation omitted).

21 I. PLAINTIFFS ARE LIKELY TO SUCCEED ON THE MERITS OF THEIR CLAIMS

22 A. AB 2571 Impermissibly Infringes on Plaintiffs’ Right to Free 23 Speech

24 Plaintiffs seek to engage in all manner of protected expression—including
25 political, ideological, and educational speech, as well as commercial speech—
26 concerning the lawful sale, possession, and use of “firearm-related products.” But
27 the State has flatly banned Plaintiffs’ intended speech on the basis of the content and
28 viewpoint of Plaintiffs’ message—a message that California lawmakers hardly try to

1 conceal their contempt for. This Court should thus apply strict scrutiny and hold that
2 Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on their claim that AB 2571 violates their free speech
3 rights. But no matter what level of scrutiny applies, the result is the same—the State
4 cannot “prov[e] the constitutionality of its actions.” *United States v. Playboy Entm’t*
5 *Grp., Inc.*, 529 U.S. 803, 816 (2000).

6 **1. The First Amendment Protects Plaintiffs’ Speech**

7 The First Amendment no doubt protects Plaintiffs’ intended expression. It is
8 not obscene, defamatory, or fraudulent. It does not advocate for imminent lawless
9 action or solicit others to commit crimes. No, Plaintiffs’ intended expression is not
10 among those unprotected classes of speech. *See United States v. Alvarez*, 567 U.S.
11 709, 717 (2012). To the contrary, it involves speech that ranges from purely political
12 to commercial—and it all pertains to the exercise of the right to keep and bear arms.
13 *See, e.g., W. Va. State Bd. of Educ. v. Barnette*, 319 U.S. 624, 642 (1943) (holding
14 that speech about “politics, nationalism, religion, or other matters of opinion” has
15 long been considered the core of the First Amendment); *Cent. Hudson Gas & Elec.*
16 *Corp. v. Public Serv. Comm’n*, 447 U.S. 557, 563-64 (1980) (holding that
17 commercial speech receives First Amendment protection if it is not misleading and
18 concerns a lawful activity); *Nordyke v. Santa Clara*, 110 F.3d 707, 710 (9th Cir.
19 2009) (holding that an offer to sell legal firearms is protected speech).

20 For example, Plaintiff Junior Sports publishes *Junior Shooters*, a magazine
21 *specifically* for youth shooters. Fink Decl. ¶ 3, Exs. 13-15. The magazine and
22 website includes images and written depictions of minors lawfully enjoying the
23 shooting sports. *Id.* ¶¶ 9-13, Exs. 13-16. It also features articles by and for youth
24 endorsing “firearm-related products,” *id.* ¶ 10, Ex. 16, as well as marketing for youth
25 shooting organizations, competitions, and recreational events, *id.* ¶¶ 11, 13, Ex. 17.
26 Finally, Junior Sports sells space for traditional advertising concerning “firearm-
27 related products” that minors may lawfully possess in California. *Id.* ¶ 14, Ex. 18.
28 To be clear, however, the advertising is not intended to encourage minors to

1 unlawfully buy firearms. *Id.* ¶ 15. Rather, it is intended for an audience of firearms-
2 savvy youths who might ask their parents to purchase “firearm-related products” for
3 their lawful use under California’s exceptions for possession of firearms by minors.
4 *Id.* In short, the speech found within *Junior Shooters* runs the gamut of protected
5 speech. And there is hardly a page that could survive the State’s draconian ban.

6 Plaintiffs CRPA and SAF sell and give away branded merchandise, like t-
7 shirts, hats, stickers, patches, and buttons, to promote the organization and solicit
8 memberships (including youth memberships) and other financial support, as well as
9 to spread pro-gun messages and slogans. Gottlieb Decl. ¶ 15; Minnich Decl. ¶ 14,
10 Exs. 24-27. Because CRPA and SAF are “firearm industry members,” AB 2571
11 prohibits this otherwise protected speech. *See Hunt v. City of Los Angeles*, 601 F.
12 Supp. 2d 1158 (C.D. Cal. 2009), *aff’d* 638 F.3d 703 (9th Cir. 2011) (“The sale of
13 merchandise inextricably intertwined with a religious, political, ideological, or
14 philosophical message is fully protected by the First Amendment.”).

15 Finally, all Plaintiffs engage, to some degree, in the advertising, marketing,
16 promoting, sponsoring, hosting, or facilitating of and participation in lawful
17 recreational and competitive shooting events, educational programs and firearm-
18 safety courses, or gun shows, specifically for youth or where youth are extremely
19 likely to be in attendance and where youth lawfully use or handle “firearm-related
20 products.” Compl. ¶ 66; Coleman Decl. ¶¶ 4-7, Ex. 10; Fink Decl. ¶¶ 11, 13. Ex. 17;
21 Gomez Decl. ¶¶ 7-8; Gottlieb Decl. ¶¶ 6-9; Minnich Decl. ¶¶ 5-10, 12-13; Paredes
22 Decl. ¶ 4; Rangel Decl. ¶¶ 4-7, 10. These programs regularly involve a variety of
23 communications depicting minors enjoying or otherwise encouraging minors to
24 possess and use lawful firearms for lawful purposes. Compl. ¶¶ 67-68; Coleman
25 Decl. ¶ 6; Minnich Decl. ¶ 12, Ex. 23; Rangel Decl. ¶ 6. These programs often
26 include exhibitors that (1) promote membership in their organizations; (2) distribute
27 branded merchandise or merchandise with pro-gun slogans; or (3) engage in speech
28 promoting the use of firearms, the importance of firearm safety, and participation in

1 youth shooting programs.

2 So, while AB 2571 might technically ban misleading speech promoting the
3 unlawful sale of firearms to minors, it is in no way limited to such speech. In fact, it
4 ensnares a substantial amount of protected political, educational, and commercial
5 speech—likely far more of such speech than the arguably unprotected speech the bill
6 purports to target.

7 **2. AB 2571 Is an Impermissible Content- and Viewpoint-based**
8 **Restriction on Speech**

9 “[A]bove all else, the First Amendment means that the government has no
10 power to restrict expression because of its message, its ideas, its subject matter, or
11 its content.” *Police Dep’t v. Mosley*, 408 U.S. 92, 95 (1972). Government
12 restrictions that selectively ban speech based on its “particular subject matter” or “its
13 function or purpose” are “content-based regulations.” *Reed v. Town of Gilbert*, 576
14 U.S. 155, 163 (2015). Relatedly, “the regulation of speech based on ‘the specific
15 motivating ideology or the opinion or perspective of the speaker’—is a ‘more
16 blatant’ and ‘egregious form of content discrimination’” known as viewpoint
17 discrimination. *Id.* at 2230. Content- and viewpoint-based speech restrictions are
18 *presumed invalid. Id.* Indeed, holding that a government restriction on speech is
19 content- or viewpoint-based is often determinative. *See, e.g., Ark. Writers’ Project v.*
20 *Ragland*, 481 U.S. 221, 231-32 (1987).

21 There can be little doubt that AB 2571 is the uniquely offensive law that *both*
22 content-based and viewpoint-discriminatory. Indeed, the law singles out speech
23 based on both its “particular subject matter”—certain speech “concerning firearm-
24 related products”—and its “function or purpose”—speech “the primary *purpose* of
25 which is to encourage recipients ... to purchase or use the product or service.” Cal.
26 Bus. & Prof. Code § 22949.80(c)(6) (emphasis added). Plaintiffs know of no other
27 state law that flatly bans speech “concerning” a product that both minors and adults
28 have a statutory and constitutional right to use for lawful purposes. Even restrictions

1 on advertising of alcohol, tobacco, or cannabis to children are irrelevant because—
2 unlike possession and use of firearms, Cal. Penal Code §§ 29615, 29655—it is not
3 legal for minors to possess or use those substances in California. And none of those
4 products are constitutionally protected.

5 Worse yet, by targeting only the speech of organizations formed to promote
6 the possession and use of “firearm-related products,” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §
7 22949.80(c)(4), which necessarily includes nonprofits like Plaintiffs CYSSA,
8 RYCSSL, CRPA, CRPA Foundation, GOC, and SAF, the challenged law blatantly
9 discriminates against the viewpoint of the speaker. For instance, the law prohibits
10 Plaintiffs CRPA and SAF from engaging in noncommercial speech soliciting
11 memberships for youth and using branded merchandise, like hats, t-shirts, stickers,
12 and buttons, to promote their organizations, solicit memberships, and spread their
13 pro-gun messages. *Id.* § 22949.80(a), (c)(4). It does not, however, prohibit *anti-gun*
14 organizations, like Moms Demand Action for Gun Sense in America and Gun Free
15 Kids, from soliciting youth memberships or using branded merchandise bearing
16 anti-gun messages and slogans—*or even images of unlawful firearms*—to promote
17 their organizations, solicit financial support, and spread their political messages.

18 This discriminatory impact is not hypothetical. It is already happening. In a
19 recorded statement posted to his official Twitter account upon the signing of AB
20 2571, Governor Newsom displayed advertising from WEE1 Tactical of their JR-15,
21 a semiautomatic firearm that was designed for smaller, younger shooters. But
22 because he is not a “firearm industry member” seeking to urge his audience to
23 “purchase or use the product”—but rather an anti-gun politician seeking to disparage
24 those whose viewpoints do not align with his—Governor Newsom is free to display
25 the very same images WEE1 is now barred from distributing.³

26
27 ³ Rosalio Ahumada, *Gavin Newsom Signs New Gun Safety Laws Targeting*
28 *Illegal Weapons, Marketing to Kids*, Sac. Bee (July 1, 2022), available at
<https://www.sacbee.com/news/local/crime/article263108183.html> (the full video of
Newsom’s remarks is available on the Sacramento Bee website).

1 **3. AB 2571 Cannot Survive Heightened Scrutiny**

2 Because AB 2571 is a content-based speech restriction on noncommercial
3 speech, it is presumed invalid and may be upheld only if the government proves it is
4 “narrowly tailored to serve [a] compelling state interest” under strict scrutiny. *Reed*,
5 576 U.S. at 163. But even under the somewhat less-demanding intermediate
6 scrutiny, the government must still prove AB 2571 is “narrowly tailored to serve a
7 significant government interest.” *Madsen v. Women’s Health Ctr. Inc.*, 512 U.S.
8 753, 764 (1994). The means employed must be “closely drawn” to avoid
9 “unnecessary abridgment” of protected conduct. *McCutcheon v. FEC*, 572 U.S. 185,
10 199 (2014). AB 2571 is not “closely drawn” to any legitimate government interest,
11 and it cannot pass constitutional muster under any test the Court might apply.

12 First, the State has no actual compelling or substantial interest in banning
13 Plaintiffs’ political and educational speech concerning “firearm-related products.”
14 Indeed, the State’s purported interests in “ensuring that minors do not possess
15 [firearms]” and “protecting its citizens ... from gun violence,” Req. Jud. Ntc. Ex. 1
16 at 3, Ex. 3 at 11, are inconsistent with the fact that, under California law, minors can
17 and do literally possess firearms and related products for a myriad of legal reasons.
18 Cal. Penal Code § 29615 (firearms); *id.* § 29655 (ammunition).

19 What’s more, the State has no legitimate interest in simply curbing the mere
20 “proliferation of firearms to and among minors.” *Id.* Ex. 1 at 1. Even minors have at
21 least some right to possess firearms for lawful purposes. *See Ezell v. City of*
22 *Chicago*, 846 F.3d 888, 896 (7th Cir. 2017) (holding that “there’s zero historical
23 evidence that firearm training for [minors] is categorically unprotected”). The State,
24 however, apparently believes that the exercise of that right by youths—even with
25 their parents’ consent and supervision—is unwise. So it seeks to shield them from
26 (some) speech that might encourage them to engage in the shooting sports and,
27 ultimately, become the “next generation of [Second Amendment] advocates and
28 customers” of firearms. Req. Jud. Ntc., Ex. 6 at 9. But the State may not ban

1 constitutionally protected speech to indirectly advance an illegitimate interest in
 2 reducing the demand for engaging in constitutionally protected conduct. And while
 3 the State has a “legitimate power to protect children from harm,” that authority
 4 “does not include a free-floating power to restrict the ideas to which children may be
 5 exposed.” *Brown v. Entm’t Merchs. Ass’n*, 564 U.S. 786, 798 (2011).

6 Really, the State’s interest was an animus-driven desire to eradicate a vital
 7 outlet for the exchange of ideas related to the lawful use of firearms and for the
 8 preservation of the “gun culture” by engaging youth in the shooting sports. Both on
 9 its face and as evidenced by its legislative history, this appears to be the very intent
 10 of AB 2571. Indeed, the Senate Judiciary Committee’s Bill Analysis quotes heavily
 11 from a 2016 report that disparagingly “outlines the [so-called] problem” of the “gun
 12 industry’s” attempts “to attract future legal gun owners” and “recruit[] children into
 13 the gun culture.” Req. Jud. Ntc., Ex. 6 at 7-8 (quoting Josh Sugarman, “*Start Them
 14 Young*” *How the Firearms Industry and Gun Lobby Are Targeting Your Children*
 15 (Feb. 2016)). As the bill’s author put it, the firearm industry:

16 [E]ncourages children to hold a gun as soon as they can walk.
 17 Gun manufacturers view children as *their next generation of*
 18 *advocates and customers* and target them with slick
 19 advertising—even children’s books. The advertising for these
 20 weapons is shameless. Children in California are not allowed
 to buy or own a gun, yet they are advertised to across all
 forms of media with cartoons, video games, and social
 media.

21

22 Guns are not a toy. Guns are a tool of death. Taking away
 this *tool of violent indoctrination* from the gun industry is a
 vital step forward to protect California’s children.

23 *Id.* at Ex. 6 at 9, Ex. 8 at 5 (emphases added). Setting aside the author’s readily
 24 apparent animus, it is clear that the intent of AB 2571 was not simply to prevent
 25 unlawful purchase or use of firearms by minors or to curb gun violence, but to
 26 prevent “firearm industry members” from “indoctrinating” youth to become
 27 “advocates” for the Second Amendment and “gun culture” in America.

28 But even if the State could point to some sufficient interest in public safety, it

1 cannot prove that AB 2571 is appropriately tailored to that end. The requirement of
 2 narrow tailoring requires the government to target the exact wrong it seeks to
 3 remedy—and no more. *Frisby v. Schultz*, 487 U.S. 474, 485 (1988) (“A statute is
 4 narrowly tailored if it targets and eliminates no more than the exact source of the
 5 evil it seeks to remedy.”). AB 2571 comes nowhere near meeting this exacting
 6 requirement. To the contrary, it sweeps up all communications “concerning firearm-
 7 related products” made by “firearm industry members” “in exchange for monetary
 8 compensation” that are “designed, intended, or reasonably appear[] to be attractive
 9 minors.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 22949.80(a)(1), (c)(6) (emphasis added). This
 10 includes communications promoting lawful activities, including recreational events,
 11 competitions, shooting skills courses, and safety programs specifically for youth or
 12 where youth are likely to be in attendance and where youth lawfully use and handle
 13 “firearm-related products.” It also prohibits pro-gun organizations from soliciting
 14 members through marketing to and providing memberships for minors.

15 Even assuming AB 2571 were not written with the intention of barring these
 16 programs (and the advertising necessarily attendant to them), that is its effect.
 17 Indeed, AB 2571 is so vague that Plaintiffs (and others similarly situated) have
 18 begun to curtail all manner of speech that could arguably fall under its overly broad
 19 ban. Compl. ¶115.⁴ Thus, AB 2571 is likely to chill (and has already chilled) a wide
 20 range of protected activities. This “chilling” also offends the First Amendment.
 21 *Edge v. City of Everett*, 929 F.3d 657, 664-65 (9th Cir. 2019) (requiring “specificity
 22 of laws” when “First Amendment freedoms are” implicated because unclear laws
 23 might “chill[] protected speech or expression by discouraging participation”).

24 **4. Even If AB 2571 Restricted Only Commercial Speech, It**
 25 **Fails the Test Set Forth in *Central Hudson***

26 The fact that AB 2571 also restricts purely commercial speech—speech that
 27 does no more than propose a commercial transaction—does not change the result.

28 ⁴ See, e.g., Coleman Dec. ¶¶ 8-10; Fink Decl. ¶¶ 16-19, Exs. 19-20; Minnich
 Decl. ¶¶ 7-8, 11, 15; see also Canon Decl. ¶¶ 8-12; Fitzgerald Decl. ¶¶ 4-10.

1 Such speech receives First Amendment protection if it is not misleading and
 2 concerns a lawful activity. *Cent. Hudson Comm’n*, 447 U.S. at 563-64. Government
 3 restrictions on such speech are constitutional *only* if they directly advance a
 4 substantial government interest and are not broader than necessary to serve that
 5 interest. *Id.* at 564.⁵ AB 2571 fails the *Central Hudson* test at every step.

6 **a. AB 2571 restricts non-misleading speech that concerns**
 7 **lawful activity.**

8 Again, AB 2571 does not merely restrict misleading speech promoting the
 9 unlawful sale of firearms to minors. Argument, Part I.A.1, *supra*. Even still, the
 10 State has suggested that Plaintiffs’ intended speech is unprotected (and may thus be
 11 banned) because, in its view, the “truthfulness” of “marketing materials in which
 12 firearm-related products are attractive to minors” is “debatable.” Req. Jud. Ntc., Ex.
 13 3 at 10-11. For support, the State made the exaggerated claim that, “in most cases,”
 14 minors “cannot lawfully possess” firearms in California. *Id.* While it may be
 15 *technically* true that “lawful possession of a firearm by a minor is ... the [statutory]
 16 exception rather than the rule,” *id.* at 11, the exception is so broad that it nearly
 17 swallows the rule. To be clear, minors may legally possess firearms and ammunition
 18 when they are engaged in or traveling to or from recreational sports if a parent or
 19 guardian is present or if the minor is accompanied by another responsible adult and
 20 their parent has given written consent. Cal. Penal Code §§ 29615(a)-(b), 29655;
 21 Barvir Decl., Ex. 32 (Department of Fish & Wildlife form seeking parental consent
 22 for minor to “handle, manipulate, and/or use firearms” during the state hunter’s
 23 safety course). If the minor’s parent consents, and the minor is at least 16 or is

24 _____
 25 ⁵ Though this is currently the test for so-called “commercial speech” that this
 26 Court is likely bound to apply, modern case law is trending toward extending *full*
 27 First Amendment protection to all speech. *See Sorrell v. IMS Health, Inc.*, 564 U.S.
 28 552 (2011). Plaintiffs thus reserve their right to advocate for the application of strict
 scrutiny to AB 2571’s restrictions on “commercial speech” on appeal. In fact, this
 case illustrates well why commercial speech should be afforded full protection. For
 the language of AB 2571 makes it nearly impossible to tease out a clear distinction
 between commercial and noncommercial speech. The two types of speech are so
 inextricably intertwined that nothing less than full protection is appropriate.

1 engaging in recreational sports on “lands lawfully possessed by their parent or
2 guardian,” no adult even need be present. Cal. Penal Code § 29615(c)-(d). And not
3 for nothing, but federal law includes “all able-bodied male [citizens] at least 17
4 years of age” as part of the “militia.” 10 U.S.C. § 246. So not firearm possession by
5 minors is not only legal under state law, but federal law also anticipates that some
6 will be equipped with firearms and trained in their use if called upon to serve.

7 This fact was not lost on the Legislature. To the contrary, the Assembly
8 Judiciary Committee’s analysis recognizes that “advertising and marketing materials
9 that encourage minors to possess and use firearms *may or may not* concern a lawful
10 activity.” Req. Jud. Ntc., Ex. 3 at 11 (emphasis added). But instead of targeting only
11 speech promoting unlawful activity, the State chose to ban even speech concerning
12 legal (and constitutionally protected) conduct. “Even if [California] could prohibit
13 advertisements reading, ‘Hey kids, buy [guns] here,’ [AB 2571] sweep[s] much
14 more broadly than that.” *Lorillard Tobacco Co. v. Reilly*, 533 U.S. 525, 579 (2001)
15 (Thomas, J., concurring). Indeed, it targets any communication “designed, intended,
16 or [that] reasonably appears to be attractive to minors” and “concern[s] any firearm-
17 related product,” if the purpose of the speech is to encourage the “purchase or use
18 [of] the product or service.” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 22949.80(a)(1), (c)(6). That
19 includes speech that encourages the *lawful* use of firearm-related products by not
20 only minors, but adults as well. Req. Jud. Ntc., Ex. 2 at 6.

21 **b. The State has no substantial interest in banning**
22 **Plaintiffs’ protected commercial speech.**

23 The second prong of *Central Hudson* requires the State to demonstrate that it
24 has a substantial governmental interest in the restriction of commercial speech. 447
25 U.S. at 566. The findings of AB 2571 advance two interests it declares are
26 “compelling”—“ensuring that minors do not possess [firearms]” and protecting
27 Californians from gun violence. Req. Jud. Ntc., Ex. 1 at 3. As discussed above,
28 neither interest appears genuine, and both are undercut by the State’s laws expressly

1 allowing minors to possess firearms for lawful purposes. Plaintiffs nevertheless
2 assume, without conceding that it is the State’s actual interest, that the State
3 generally has a substantial interest in preventing violence against its citizens.

4 **c. AB 2571 does not directly and materially advance the**
5 **State’s purported interests.**

6 The third prong of *Central Hudson* requires the government to show “that the
7 speech restriction directly and materially advances the asserted governmental
8 interest[s].” *Greater New Orleans Broad. Ass’n v. United States*, 528 U.S. 173, 188
9 (1999). “This burden requires more than ‘mere speculation or conjecture; rather, a
10 governmental body seeking to restrain a restriction on commercial speech must
11 demonstrate that the harms it recites are real and that its restriction will in fact
12 alleviate them to a material degree.’” *Tracy Rifle & Pistol LLC v. Harris*, 339 F.
13 Supp. 3d 1007, 1013 (E.D. Cal. 2018) (quoting *Edenfield v. Fane*, 507 U.S. 761,
14 770-71 (1993)). This prong is “critical; otherwise, ‘a State could with ease restrict
15 commercial speech in the service of other objectives that could not themselves
16 justify a burden on commercial expression.’” *Rubin v. Coors Brewing Co.*, 514 U.S.
17 476, 487 (1995) (quoting *Edenfield*, 507 U.S. at 771)).

18 The Assembly Judiciary Committee’s analysis claims that AB 2571 “directly
19 advances its stated governmental interests to limit the exposure of, and consumption
20 by, minors to such advertising and marketing material, given the lethality (and
21 general illegality for minors) of the products being advertised.” Req. Jud. Ntc., Ex. 3
22 at 11. The argument rests on at least two faulty premises. First, it builds on the
23 deceptive claim that minors may not lawfully possess firearms in California, while
24 ignoring the fact that the law bars even communications about expressly lawful
25 recreational and training purposes—the very purposes that Plaintiffs’
26 communications serve. But more importantly, it subtly morphs the State’s likely
27 substantial interest in protecting minors from physical harm to an illegitimate
28 interest in limiting the exposure of minors to certain speech the Legislature finds too

1 harmful for them to hear. *See Erznoznik v. Jacksonville*, 422 U.S. 205, 213-14
2 (1975) (holding that protected speech “cannot be suppressed solely to protect the
3 young from ideas or images that a legislative body thinks unsuitable for them”).

4 Essentially, the State speculates that by silencing speech that promotes the use
5 of firearms in ways that might appear attractive to minors, the State might reduce the
6 demand for possession of firearms by minors and thereby serve its interest in
7 curbing gun violence. At best, this is an impermissible restriction on speech that
8 only indirectly serves the State’s public safety interest—if it serves it at all. *Sorrell*,
9 564 U.S. at 554-55 (holding that the state may not “achieve its policy objectives
10 through the indirect means of restraining certain speech by certain speakers”).

11 At worst, it is the sort of “paternalistic approach” the Supreme Court has long
12 condemned. *See Va. Bd. of Pharm. v. Va. Citzs. Consumer Council*, 425 U.S. 748,
13 770 (1976). By denying Californians access to truthful information concerning
14 lawful firearm-related products, the State seeks to deter minors’ supposedly harmful,
15 but legal, possession and use of firearms, as well as their parents’ exercise of their
16 right to consent to such use by their minor children. “There is, of course, an
17 alternative to this highly paternalistic approach,” the Supreme Court once held.
18 “That alternative is to assume that this information is not in itself harmful, that
19 people will perceive their own best interests if only they are well enough informed,
20 and that the best means to that end is to open the channels of communication rather
21 than to close them.” *Id.*, *see also Thompson v. W. States Med. Ctr.*, 535 U.S. 357,
22 374 (2002) (holding that the state cannot justify content-based restrictions based on
23 the “fear that people would make bad decisions if given truthful information”).

24 **d. AB 2571 is far more extensive than necessary to**
25 **achieve the State’s purported interests.**

26 The last prong of *Central Hudson* requires the State to show that the speech
27 restriction “is no more extensive than necessary to further” its purported interests.
28 447 U.S. at 569-70. Even commercial speech restrictions purportedly aimed at

1 protecting minors must be narrowly drawn to achieving an asserted state interest.
2 *See, e.g., Lorillard*, 533 U.S. at 565-66 (striking restrictions on tobacco marketing
3 likely to be observed by children). Indeed, “minors are entitled to a significant
4 measure of First Amendment protection, and only in relatively narrow and well-
5 defined circumstances may the government bar public dissemination of protected
6 materials to them.” *Erznoznik*, 422 U.S. at 212-13. So even if the Court assumes AB
7 2571 directly advances some substantial interest, the law must still be struck down
8 because it is far more extensive than necessary to achieve that interest.

9 AB 2571 includes communications that are equally attractive to adults who
10 have a right to obtain information about such products to make informed decisions
11 for both themselves and their children. As the bill’s legislative history confirms, “the
12 prohibition on marketing of firearms that are ‘attractive to children’ applies whether
13 the media is directed to children or a general audience. In other words, it applies to
14 all marketing, regardless of the target audience.” Req. Jud. Ntc., Ex. 2 at 6. AB 2571
15 thus impinges on the protected interest of “firearm industry members” “in conveying
16 truthful information about their products to adults,” and adults’ “corresponding
17 interest in receiving truthful information about [firearm-related] products” to make
18 informed decisions for both themselves and their children. *Lorillard*, 533 U.S. at
19 564. It is also “seriously overinclusive because it abridges the First Amendment
20 rights of young people whose parents ... think [the shooting sports] are a harmless
21 [even beneficial] pastime.” *See Entm’t Merchs. Ass’n*, 564 U.S. at 805.

22 But even if AB 2571 targeted a narrower class of speech, it would remain far
23 too broad for the simple reason that the State “has various other laws at its disposal
24 that would allow it to achieve its stated interests while burdening little or no
25 speech.” *Valle Del Sol v. Whiting*, 709 F.3d 808, 826 (9th Cir. 2013). “[I]f the
26 [g]overnment could achieve its interests in a manner that does not restrict speech, or
27 that restricts less speech, the [g]overnment must do so.” *Thompson*, 535 U.S. at 371.
28 Among the many options available to the State, the most obvious is to directly

1 regulate the very conduct with which the State purports to be concerned—or to
 2 enforce its existing regulations on that conduct. *See, e.g., Valle Del Sol*, 709 F.3d at
 3 826-27 (holding that Arizona could further its interest in traffic safety by enforcing
 4 existing traffic regulations); *Lorillard*, 533 U.S. at 586 (Thomas, J., concurring)
 5 (observing that “Massachusetts already prohibits the sale of tobacco to minors, but it
 6 could take steps to enforce that prohibition more vigorously”).

7 “If the [State] considers its existing safeguards inadequate to combat [firearm
 8 misuse by minors], it may pass additional direct regulations within constitutionally
 9 permissible boundaries.” *Tracy Rifle*, 339 F. Supp. 3d at 1018-19.⁶ Or it may
 10 counteract firearm advertising with which it disagrees with “more speech, not
 11 enforced silence.” *Lorillard*, 533 U.S. at 586 (Thomas, J., concurring). For example,
 12 if the State is concerned about the dangers of firearms in kids’ hands, it could launch
 13 an educational campaign promoting safe firearm handling, storage, and use or
 14 reminding retailers of their responsibilities with regard to sales to minors. What it
 15 *cannot* do is flatly ban a broad class of truthful advertising concerning lawful
 16 products simply because some of its viewers might be inspired to act on it
 17 unlawfully. If it could, “then there is no limit to the State’s censorial power.”
 18 *Lorillard*, 533 U.S. at 580 (Thomas, J., concurring).

19 **B. AB 2571 Impermissibly Infringes on Plaintiffs’ Right to Associate**

20 The First Amendment protects not only the right of free speech, but also the
 21 right to freely associate. U.S. Const., amend. I. The freedom to associate often
 22 merges with the right to free expression because “[e]ffective advocacy of both
 23 public and private points of view, particularly controversial ones, is undeniably
 24 enhanced by group association.” *NAACP v. Patterson*, 357 U.S. 449, 462 (1958).
 25 “Governmental action which may have the effect of curtailing” this right “is subject
 26

27 ⁶ The legislative history confirms that the State “could advance its interest to
 28 keep these attractive [to children] yet deadly products out of the stream of commerce
 without suppressing otherwise lawful speech” by directly restricting the sale of
 firearms designed or intended for children. Req. Jud. Ntc., Ex. 3 at 15.

1 to the *closest* scrutiny.” *Id.* at 461-62. So for the same reasons AB 2571 offends the
2 First Amendment right to speech, it also offends the right of Plaintiffs to associate.

3 Indeed, AB 2571 casts such a wide net that it prohibits Plaintiffs from
4 advertising, marketing, or arranging for the placement of advertising or marketing
5 concerning their various firearm-related programs and services, where Plaintiffs
6 peacefully and lawfully assemble and associate with each other and members of the
7 public, including youth, to engage in expressive activities related to “gun culture,”
8 the lawful use of firearms, and preservation of the Second Amendment. *See* Factual
9 Background, Part II, *supra*. It also directly prohibits Plaintiffs CRPA and SAF from
10 advertising, marketing, or arranging for the placement of advertising or marketing
11 paid memberships to youth and from distributing branded merchandise to promote
12 membership in their organizations. *Id.* The State’s interest in restricting Plaintiffs’
13 right to free association is neither compelling nor significant. *See* Argument, Part
14 I.B. It is not narrowly tailored, and it is not the least restrictive means. *Id.* Thus, AB
15 2517 cannot survive heightened judicial scrutiny.

16 **C. AB 2571 Denies Plaintiffs Equal Protection Under the Law**

17 Singling out Plaintiffs because of the content of their speech, as AB 2571
18 does, also violates Plaintiffs’ fundamental rights under the Equal Protection Clause.
19 U.S. Const. amend. XIV. The Supreme Court, long ago, recognized that *both* the
20 Equal Protection Clause *and* the First Amendment forbid the government from
21 granting “the use of a forum to people whose views it finds acceptable, but
22 deny[ing] use to those wishing to express less favored or more controversial views.”
23 *Mosley*, 408 U.S. at 96. If unequal treatment occurs in the context of exercising a
24 fundamental right, or the government is motivated by animus toward a disfavored
25 group, courts apply heightened scrutiny. *See Loving v. Virginia*, 388 U.S. 1, 11 (1967).

26 AB 2571, which targets only “firearm industry members,” *including*
27 *organizations whose purpose is to preserve and promote the Second Amendment*
28 *right to keep and bear arms*, is undeniably infused with the State’s desire to harm

1 this politically unpopular group. *See* Argument, Part I.A.3, *supra*. It was introduced
 2 at the direction of the popular governor of California, who does not believe that
 3 those who engage in or support the now-banned speech are “decent human beings”
 4 or have “common sense.” Ahumada, *supra* n. 3; Compl. ¶¶ 42, 105; Barvir Decl.,
 5 Ex. 31; Req. Jud. Ntc., Ex. 2 at 3, Ex. 6 at 2, Ex. 8 at 1; *see also* Barvir Decl., Exs.
 6 29-31. And the bill’s legislative history is littered with references to the State’s
 7 concerns with the “problem” of exposing children to the “gun culture.” Compl. ¶¶
 8 99-104; Req. Jud. Ntc., Ex. 2 at 4-5, Ex. 3 at 1, 9-10, Ex. 6 at 7-8, Ex. 8 at 4-5.
 9 They’re tomorrow’s voters, after all, and the State simply cannot stand for them
 10 having a positive experience with firearms. *See* Compl. ¶ 102; Barvir Decl., Ex. 28.

11 Once again, the State cannot justify AB 2571 under either heightened
 12 scrutiny for purposes of the First Amendment, and it cannot justify it for purposes of
 13 equal protection either. Because the law is not narrowly tailored to serve some
 14 compelling government interest, it unconstitutionally denies Plaintiffs equal
 15 protection under the law. It is invalid and should be enjoined.

16 **II. PLAINTIFFS ARE SUFFERING IRREPARABLE HARM AND WILL CONTINUE TO**
 17 **SUFFER SUCH HARM IF THE COURT DENIES PRELIMINARY RELIEF**

18 If this Court concludes that Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on any one of their
 19 alleged constitutional violations, the remaining preliminary injunction factors follow
 20 readily. “It is well established that the deprivation of constitutional rights
 21 ‘unquestionably constitutes irreparable injury.’” *Melendres v. Arpaio*, 695 F.3d 990,
 22 1002 (9th Cir. 2012) (quoting *Elrod v. Burns*, 427 U.S. 347, 373 (1976)); 11A
 23 Charles Alan Wright et al., *Federal Practice and Procedure* § 2948.1 (2d ed. 1995)
 24 (“When an alleged deprivation of a constitutional right is involved, most courts hold
 25 that no further showing of irreparable injury is necessary.”). In the First Amendment
 26 context, such harm is particularly acute. Indeed, the Supreme Court has long held
 27 that “[t]he loss of First Amendment freedoms, for even minimal periods of time,
 28 unquestionably constitutes irreparable injury.” *Elrod*, 427 U.S. at 373.

1 **III. THE BALANCE OF EQUITIES AND PUBLIC INTEREST WARRANT RELIEF**

2 When the government is a party, the final two factors of the preliminary
3 injunction test—whether the balance of equities and the public interest—merge.
4 *Nken v. Holder*, 556 U.S. 418, 435 (2009). The Court’s inquiry thus weighs the
5 interests of the Plaintiffs, the government, and the public, balancing the relative
6 harms to each should preliminary relief be granted or denied. Application of this test
7 to the case at bar plainly favors injunctive relief.

8 The Ninth Circuit has consistently held that when challenging government
9 action that affects the exercise of constitutional rights—especially First Amendment
10 freedoms—“[t]he balance of equities and the public interest ... tip *sharply* in favor
11 of enjoining the” law. *Klein v. City of San Clemente*, 584 F.3d 1196, 1208 (9th Cir.
12 2009) (emphasis added). Truly, “[i]t is always in the public interest to prevent the
13 violation of a party’s constitutional rights. *Index Newsps. LLC v. U.S. Marshalls*
14 *Serv.*, 977 F.3d 817 (9th Cir. 2020). Certainly, there is a “‘significant public interest’
15 in upholding free speech principles, as the ‘ongoing enforcement of the potentially
16 unconstitutional [law] ... would infringe not only the free expression interests of
17 plaintiffs, but also the interests of other people’ subjected to the same restrictions.”
18 *Id.* (citation omitted). “[E]nforcement of an unconstitutional law,” on the other hand,
19 “is always contrary to the public interest.” *Gordon v. Holder*, 721 F.3d 638, 653
20 (D.C. Cir. 2013); *see also Am. Civ. Liberties Union v. Alvarez*, 679 F.3d 583, 590
21 (7th Cir. 2012) (“[T]he public interest is not harmed by preliminarily enjoining the
22 enforcement of a law that is probably unconstitutional.”)

23 Enjoining the enforcement of AB 2571 will end the irreparable harm Plaintiffs
24 are currently suffering, including the violation of their rights to free speech, free
25 association and assembly, and equal protection under the law, as well as the state’s
26 improper interference with their missions. But not only Plaintiffs’ rights are at stake,
27 so too are the rights of all people seeking to engage in protected expression barred
28 by the state’s extraordinarily broad ban, as well as those who seek to hear the

1 messages the state has banished. These interests far outweigh whatever burden the
2 State might trot out. For the state “cannot suffer harm from an injunction that merely
3 ends an unlawful practice or reads a statute as required to avoid constitutional
4 concerns.” *Rodriguez v. Robbins*, 715 F.3d 1127, 1145 (9th Cir. 2013). To be sure,
5 the State may have a general public safety interest in preventing “gun violence” or
6 even a specific interest in stopping minors from illegally obtaining firearms. But
7 enforcement of AB 2571 does not serve those interests in any meaningful (or
8 appropriately tailored) way—particularly because the State can readily further such
9 goals by enforcing existing laws directly prohibiting the unlawful possession and
10 sale of firearms to and by minors.

11 **CONCLUSION**

12 For the foregoing reasons, the Court should grant Plaintiffs’ Motion for
13 Preliminary Injunction and enjoin the enforcement of section 22949.80.

14 Dated: July 19, 2022

MICHEL & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

s/ Anna M. Barvir

15
16 Anna M. Barvir
17 Counsel for Plaintiffs Junior Sports Magazines
18 Incorporated, Raymond Brown, California
19 Youth Shooting Sports Association, Inc.,
Redlands California Youth Clay Shooting
Sports Inc., California Rifle & Pistol
Association, Inc., The CRPA Foundation, and
Gun Owners of California

20 Dated: July 19, 2022

LAW OFFICES OF DONALD KILMER, APC

s/ Donald Kilmer

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22 Donald Kilmer
23 Counsel for Plaintiff Second Amendment
24 Foundation
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Case Name: *Junior Sports Magazines, Inc., et al. v. Bonta*
Case No.: 2:22-cv-04663-CAS (JCx)

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT:

I, the undersigned, am a citizen of the United States and am at least eighteen years of age. My business address is 180 East Ocean Boulevard, Suite 200, Long Beach, California 90802.

I am not a party to the above-entitled action. I have caused service of:

**PLAINTIFFS' MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN
SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY
INJUNCTION**

on the following party by electronically filing the foregoing with the Clerk of the District Court using its ECF System, which electronically notifies them.

Kevin J. Kelly, Deputy Attorney General
kevin.kelly@doj.ca.gov
300 South Spring Street, Suite 9012
Los Angeles, CA 90013
Attorney for Defendant

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed July 20, 2022.



Laura Palmerin