

ISSUE 1065, MAY/JUN 2023

CALIFORNIA FIRING LINE

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE CALIFORNIA RIFLE & PISTOL ASSOCIATION

AMERICA'S RIFLE

THE CASE FOR
THE AR15

PROLONGING THE INEVITABLE

COURTS STRUGGLE
TO RESIST *BRUEN*

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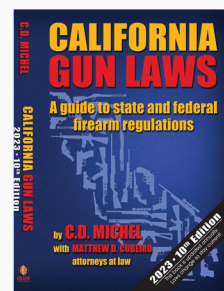
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

CRPA BRINGS HOME A HUGE WIN AGAINST THE "ROSTER" HANDGUN BAN

BY CHUCK MICHEL

CRPA PRESIDENT & GENERAL COUNSEL

To be sold in California, a pistol must be listed on the "roster" of handguns approved for sale by the state.

To be approved, the law requires new handguns to pass specific performance tests and have three components: A loaded chamber indicator, a magazine disconnect mechanism that will stop the gun from firing unless a magazine is inserted, and microstamping.

CRPA filed a Second Amendment lawsuit challenging those requirements. The Judge held a three-day court hearing, with expert testimony to prove why the law was unconstitutional. It was a hard-fought battle against multiple lawyers and witnesses from the California DOJ.

We won! On March 20, the Court granted CRPA's request for an injunction to block the law.

Sitting in Santa Ana, U.S. District Court Judge Cormac Carney wrote that California's requirements for new handguns are unconstitutional. He recognized that the three requirements were impossible to satisfy, so no new models of semiautomatic pistols have been approved for sale since 2013, and Californians have been forced to buy older and less safe models.

"No handgun available in the world has all three of these features," the Judge wrote. "These regulations are



having a devastating impact on Californians' ability to acquire and use new, state-of-the-art handguns."

The Judge found it revealing that policemen in California are exempt from the roster requirements and do not have to use handguns on the approved "safe" list. No department issues guns on the roster as their officers' duty guns.

The Judge ruled that the injunction would be held up for 14 days to give the state time to appeal, which they almost certainly will.

For decades this "roster" law has deprived law-abiding citizens of the right to choose a handgun appropriate for their individualized needs. The loaded chamber indicator, magazine disconnect, and microstamping requirements were

impossible to satisfy, so the number of different models of approved handguns available to buy dropped from thousands to barely 200 older models. If we can hold on to this great Second Amendment win, people can choose from among thousands of the latest, greatest, and safest handguns made today.

The state will fight back using taxpayer dollars against our victory with everything they have. This is scorched-earth no-holds-barred litigation. It won't be easy. But CRPA is up for the fight - if supporters like you stay with us.

MAGAZINE CAPACITY, AMMO BACKGROUND CHECKS, AND "ASSAULT WEAPON" COURT RULINGS PENDING

Two other of CRPA's most important cases – Duncan and Rhode – are awaiting decisions from Judge Roger Benitez. Even before Bruen, Judge Benitez analyzed the magazine and ammunition laws in those two cases through the historical lens and the interest balancing test that 9th Circuit precedent required at that time. He reached the right decision to strike them down. The state appealed, but when the Bruen decision came down, the 9th Circuit remanded the cases back down to Judge Benitez to reconsider using the new Bruen standard of review. Similarly, Judge Benitez previously struck down the "assault weapon" law in the case of *Miller v Bonta*. That case also went up on appeal and was remanded to Judge Benitez to apply

(PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, CONT.)

the new *Bruen* standard. Judge Benitez will also rule on that case soon. And CRPA's "assault weapon" case, *Rupp v Bonta*, is also active.

After he got the cases back from the Ninth Circuit, Judge Benitez ordered the state to produce historical laws that could justify the modern laws. They did not do that well. We expect updated rulings soon!

One frequently asked question is whether Judge Benitez's coming rulings – assuming we win – might trigger another freedom week. Unfortunately, almost certainly not. If Judge Benitez does not stay his rulings to give the state time to appeal, the state will immediately ask the 9th Circuit to stay the rulings, and the 9th Circuit almost certainly will. Because the state's lawyers will not get caught off guard like last time, there likely will not be a freedom week this time.

CRPA OTHER CASES IN MOTION

CRPA also supports a challenge to the City of Glendale's restrictive "sensitive places" law, along with other gun rights groups, including the Second Amendment Foundation. That case is being litigated now, and we are seeking an injunction.

CRPA will also likely file a lawsuit challenging egregious CCW permit wait times and egregious application permit fees if some of the stubborn jurisdictions do not respect *Bruen*. As part of the CRPA's CCW Reckoning Project, we have been carefully watching what cities are doing and forcing them to comply. Even San Francisco has issued a couple of permits to carry! But one of these anti-gun owner cities will inevitably have to be sued, and CRPA is ready.

Support our efforts as CRPA leads the charge for a Second Amendment Reckoning in California!

Chuck

STATEMENT OF CRPA'S FINANCIAL PRACTICES

No other pro-2A association is more scrupulous about avoiding financial improprieties than CRPA and its sister, The CRPA Foundation. Donations and membership dues are closely monitored, budgeted, and reinvested into fighting for the rights of California gun owners. The CRPA has a Finance Committee that oversees bookkeeping and expenses, a fully informed Board of Directors, and accountants that scrutinize bookkeeping and expenses. CRPA also has a conflict of interest disclosure and review policy, a vendor fraud prevention policy, an expenses review and limitation policy and review process, and multiple other safeguards in place to make sure every donation is spent wisely and frugally. CRPA's volunteer President, Chuck Michel, is paid nothing for his many hours of work because he believes in the cause and donates all of that time. Any legal work for the CRPA or CRPA Foundation is done at significantly reduced, hourly, non-profit rates.

**LEGAL
ALERT
HUGE WIN!
CRPA Defeats
The Roster!**

CRPA

FALSE STATISTICS FLY

AS CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATS PUSH FOR GUN CONTROL LAWS THAT FAILED ALREADY

BY JOHN R. LOTT, JR.

Originally published at thefederalist.com/2023/02/02/false-statistics-fly-as-california-democrats-push-for-gun-control-laws-that-failed-already/

The per capita rate of mass shootings was much higher in California than in the rest of the U.S., despite the state having the strictest gun control laws in the country.

After Friday's mass public shooting in Israel that left seven people dead, Israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu announced, "Firearm licensing will be expedited and expanded in order to enable thousands of addi-

... after the three public shootings over the last two weekends in California, the verdict from Democrats is that we need even more gun control laws.

tional citizens to carry weapons."

By contrast, after the three public shootings over the last two weekends in California, the verdict from Democrats is that we need even more gun control laws. President Joe Biden and Sen. Dianne Feinstein, D-Calif., used the attacks to call for a renewed fed-

eral assault weapons ban. California's other Democrat senator, Alex Padilla, called for expanded federal background checks on gun purchases.

California already has the strictest gun control laws in the country, and it has both of those laws and many more. In contrast to Israel and almost all the rest of the United States, concealed handgun permits have been almost impossible to get in the counties where California's attacks occurred. In Los Angeles County, where two of the attacks occurred, there is only one permit for every 5,660 adults. In San Mateo County, where another attack occurred, there is one permit per every 24,630 adults. By contrast, in the 43 right-to-carry states, there is one permit holder for

every nine people.

When Americans are allowed to carry permitted concealed handguns, they stop about half the active shooting attacks in the U.S.

EVALUATING THE CURRENT APPROACH

Before doubling down on yet more gun control and making the rest of the country like California, let's first ask ourselves how the current approach has worked out. Even some Democrats in California are calling for a re-evaluation.

"California has some of the strictest gun control laws in the country, but look at what we just had today," Los Angeles County Sheriff Robert Luna acknowledged after the Monterey Park attack. "I can tell you this — the status quo is not working. We need to re-examine what we are doing, and what may work better."

However, most other Democrats are unwilling to concede that their laws aren't working. On Saturday, Biden tweeted the claim he has often made: "In the 10 years that the assault weapons ban was on the books, mass shootings went down." But there was no drop in the number of attacks using so-called assault weapons during the 1994 to 2004 ban. More importantly, if the ban made a difference, we should see a



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drop in the percentage of attacks with assault weapons during the federal ban period and then an increase in the post-ban period, but the exact opposite is true. You can't have the ban reducing the number of attacks without the share of attacks using assault weapons falling.

CALIFORNIA'S LAWS

In 2021, when federal Judge Roger

Benitez struck down California's "assault weapons" ban, he concluded that the state's experts, who summarized the existing research, could not provide any evidence that the prohibition reduced any type of violent crime.

Last year, California Gov. Gavin Newsom put out a fact sheet purporting to prove "California's Gun Safety Policies Save Lives, Provide Model for a Nation Seeking Solutions."

According to the report: "From 1993 to 2017, California's firearm mortality rate declined by 55 percent — almost four times the decrease in the rest of the nation. Many of California's most important firearm laws went into effect in the early 1990s."

California's murder rate peaked in 1993 at 13.1 per 100,000 people. That's up from 10.9 in 1989, the year before the state's assault weapons

ban went into effect.

Why did the murder rate fall by 10 percent in 1994 and not in 1990 and continue falling by 53 percent by 2000? California's tough three-strikes criminal punishment law went into effect on March 7, 1994.

The Newsom fact sheet also quotes the Public Policy Institute of California: "Compared to citizens of other states, Californians are about 25% less likely to die in mass shootings. Between 2019 and 2021, the state's annual mass shooting homicide rate of 1.4 per one million people was lower than the national average of 1.9."

After the California Supreme Court declared the state's assault weapons ban unconstitutional in 1998, a new version was enacted in 2000. Picking just a few years from 2019 to 2021 to evaluate the law seems arbitrary.

The idea was to dissuade people from moving. But if that is what concerns Californians, they would be well advised to leave their own state as soon as possible.

Whether one picks the years from 2000 on, 2010 on, or 2020 on, the per capita rate of mass public shootings in California is always greater than the rate for the rest of the country.

The rate has also been consistently lower in Texas, to which gun control groups give an "F" grade for its gun control laws. From 2010 on, California's per capita rate of mass public shootings

was 43 percent higher than the rate in Texas and 29 percent higher than in the rest of the United States. Since 2020, the rate in California was 276 percent higher than in Texas and 100 percent higher than in the rest of the U.S.

Last summer, after the school shooting in Uvalde, Texas, billboards in Los Angeles and San Francisco tried to warn Californians of the danger of mass public shootings in Texas. The idea was to dissuade people from moving. But if that is what concerns Californians, they would be well advised to leave their own state as soon as possible.

Los Angeles County Sheriff Luna is right that California's gun control laws aren't working. The last thing we should do is use California's set of laws as the model for the rest of the country. **CRPA**



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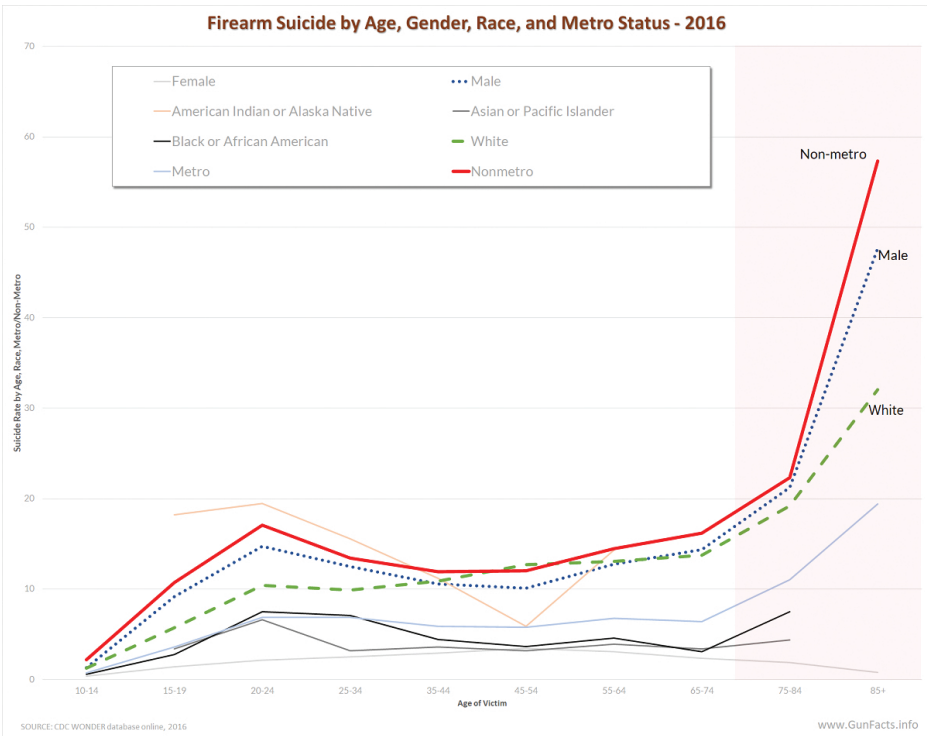
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NEWSOM'S GUN GAFF

Originally published on [GunFacts.info](#)

"California has the toughest gun safety laws in the nation."
—Gavin Newsom
Problem is, it has made no difference.

- TAKE-AWAYS**
- California's suicide rate is low due to demographics.
 - California's gun homicide rate is slightly below average and tied with states with nearly no gun laws.
 - Gun laws and gun homicide rates do not correlate at all, denuding claims about "toughest gun safety laws."



MEANS	CALIFORNIA	USA AVERAGE	DIFF	RANK	STATE	RATE
All means	11.2	14.5	-3.3	26	Arizona	3.9
Cut/Pierce	0.4	0.3	0.4	27	Nevada	3.8
Drowning	0.2	0.2	0.1	28	Kansas	3.4
Fall	0.5	0.5	0.0	29	California	3.2
Firearm	4.0	8.9	-0.5	30	Colorado	2.8
Other land trans-port	0.1	0.1	0.0	31	Wisconsin	2.6
Other specified	0.4	0.3	0.4	32	Montana	2.2
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0			
Poisoning	1.6	2.1	-0.3			
Suffocation	3.9	4.7	-0.2			

Rural white men account for the bulk of firearm suicides nationally. So, it is little surprise that with California being ranked 43rd on the list of states as a percentage of the population that are white, the firearm suicide rate would fall simply by demographic correlations

THE SUICIDE SLIDE

California has a lack of old, rural, white men which is a prime demographic for gun suicides.

That said, California has a lower than average suicide rate via poisoning and suffocation as well.

The short of it is that California has a lower overall suicide rate than the country as a whole (11.2 people per 100,000 population for California, 14.5 for the nation in 2019, which is our pre-pandemic reference year throughout unless stated otherwise).

Guns are a popular means of suicide, but not universal. And their use in suicides is associated with race, age and how rural the victim is.

Rural white men account for the bulk of firearm suicides nationally. So, it is little surprise that with California being ranked 43rd on the list of states as a percentage of the population that are white, the firearm suicide rate would fall simply by demographic correlations. Consider also that California ranks 45th on the list of states with people age 65+ and has several major urban centers (four urban counties make up 40% of California's population, those being Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, and Sacramento).

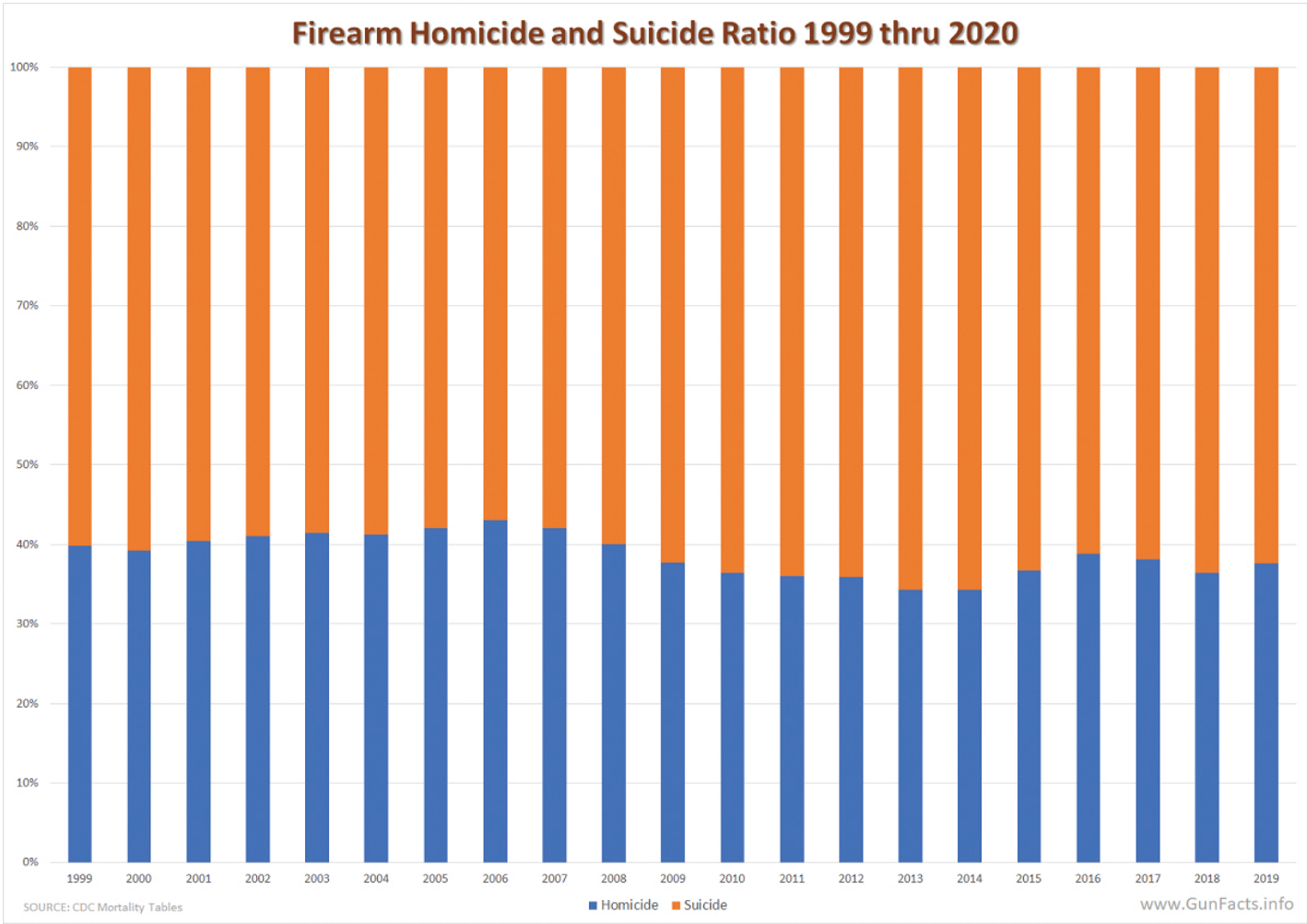
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All this background data is important is because suicides make up about 60 percent of "gun deaths" year-in and year-out. Hence, when Gavin Newsom talks about California's low "gun death" rate, the major portion of that is driven by the State of Disaster having a dearth of old, white, rural men.

THE HOMICIDE HO-HUM

If California's gun laws, as Gavin Newsom incorrectly claims, caused a lower "gun death" rate, contrasting Cali with other states would show the divide.



It shows the opposite. We already learned how demographics lowers California’s gun suicide rates, so that leaves homicides (nationally, gun accident fatalities have been falling faster than pants at a San Francisco bath house, so we can ignore those for now.) That leaves homicides, and in this respect, California is unremarkable, and it’s basically tied with states with “lax” gun control laws. All of which exposes a not-so-clever con job by an activist group with which we suspect Newsom maintains ties. According to the Centers for Disease Control, California ranks 29th

in terms of gun homicides. But they are basically tied with Colorado and Kansas, who have relatively little gun control laws. For example, Colorado is a shall-issue concealed carry state with no purchase permitting or registration. Kansas is a permitless carry state that doesn’t restrict National Firearms Act (NFA) controlled weapons (machine guns, short-barreled rifles and shotguns, heavy weapons, explosive ordnance, silencers, etc.) as Colorado does. Yet all three have about the same gun homicide rates. The situation for California is even more mundane when you remove some radical outliers from the com-

parison. Washington, D.C. remains America’s murder capital. It has always been an outlier. Lower by 32%, but still very high, is Mississippi, and closely trailing them is Louisiana. If you remove just D.C. from the comparison (its unique form of government and high rate of urbanization being distinct variables), then the California/Kansas/Colorado gun homicide rate slims to 4.7:3.1. But that pales in comparison to Iowa and Utah (1.6 gun homicides per 100,000) who basically have no gun control laws worth mentioning. An intelligent person, which appears to not include Gavin Newsom,

The Giffords ranking system, like its predecessor the Brady Campaign Scorecard, appears on the surface to be a gun control wish list and not any sort of sufficient academic review of the efficacy of gun control laws.

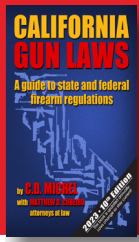
would rapidly conclude that “the toughest gun safety laws in the nation” are not a determinate variable. And a gun control group proves this case.

THE GIFFORDS GRIFT
One activist group, Giffords Law Center, based in Newsom’s San Francisco, annually, has published a “state law scorecard” in which they “graded state gun laws, revealing an undeniable correlation between strong laws and low gun death rates.”

However, it oddly has no correlation to gun homicides (for the number nuts, its R2 measure of 0.04 basically means no correlation whatsoever.) The Giffords ranking system, like its predecessor the Brady Campaign Scorecard, appears on the surface to be a gun control wish list and not any sort of sufficient academic review of the efficacy of gun control laws.

It is concerning then that Giffords claims “revealing an undeniable correlation between strong laws and low gun death rates” when it demonstrably does not [emphasis ours]. Even worse was Giffords’s curious omission of Washington, D.C. from their rankings. For a region that has the highest gun homicide rate in the country, and until recently banned private ownership of handguns, this is a rather stunning oversight.

NEWSOM’S NUMBNESS
We don’t expect politicians to know everything. We don’t even expect them to be smart. But Gavin Newsom’s ipso facto fallacy concerning California’s gun laws and “gun death rates” leads to at least two possibilities: he doesn’t know what he is talking about, or he is a con man. **CRPA**



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Do you know what California law requires gun owners to do in 2022? If you’re not sure, as these laws change each year, you might become an accidental criminal. *California Gun Laws* explains all the relevant gun laws, including the new ones:

- Releasing gun purchasers’ personal information to the government
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- Restricting the sale of firearm precursor parts
- Changing the definition of “valid and unexpired hunting license”
- Changing the protocol when a firearm seller can’t retake possession

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ALAMEDA COUNTY RESPONDS TO CRPA'S CONCERNS OVER CCW PERMITTING ISSUES

BY CRPA STAFF

Last year, after the *Bruen* decision, several county sheriffs dug in their heels in an effort to try to come up with a plan to make getting a CCW more difficult for law-abiding citizens. CRPA immediately

drafted a letter to all sheriffs in California – those that were not issuing CCWs, those that were issuing slowly, and those that we appreciated because they were following the law and issuing CCWs as soon as possible. Alameda County became the focus of much of our work toward getting CCWs issued under the *Bruen* ruling. Several other counties are still under this scrutiny as we keep the pressure on to ensure that counties are lawfully issuing CCWs.

At times, progress is slow. Particularly when staunchly anti-2A politicians and bureaucrats refuse to accept this very clear new reality that they dislike in the *Bruen* decision. In fact, we are currently fighting many of these political stances in court. Those sheriffs who were railing against *Bruen* saw the writing on the wall and,



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DONNA R. ZIEGLER
COUNTY COUNSEL

February 10, 2023

Via United States Mail

Konstadinos T. Moros
MICHAEL & ASSOCIATES, P.C.
Attorneys at Law
180 East Ocean Boulevard, Suite 200
Long Beach, CA 90802

RE: Threat of litigation by the California Rifle & Pistol Association

Dear Mr. Moros:

This letter responds to your correspondence, dated January 4, 2023, to newly-elected Sheriff Yesenia Sanchez. You initially requested the County respond within 14 days of receipt of the correspondence to avoid filing of litigation. On January 19, 2023, you granted the Sheriff an extension to February 10, 2023 to respond to your letter. As you are aware, Sheriff Sanchez has only been in office for a little more than one month.

The Alameda County Sheriff's Office ("ACSO") informed me of the following changes to the CCW process. On July 5, 2022, Sheriff Ahern announced that he had eliminated the "good cause" requirement from the application process and posted that decision on the Sheriff's website. The ACSO has since abandoned the use of the supplemental questionnaire and is now solely using the state Department of Justice ("DOJ") application, which is mandated by state law. Consequently, the **ACSO is no longer:**

- requiring applicants to furnish photographs of their firearm storage;
- inquiring about home security and cameras; asking for the number and storage location of the applicant's firearms;
- asking for information about the people who live in the applicant's home and the layout of that home;
- requiring proof of income;
- asking where an applicant intends to carry; or
- limiting CCW permits to a single firearm provided the applicant qualifies for each firearm.

The ACSO also informs me that it is changing the fee structure for the permit application. In abidance with the Penal Code, the ACSO is charging the DOJ fee at the time of the initial application and charging the local fee upon issuance of the license.

The ACSO will continue to use psychological examinations as state law allows. The ACSO has contracted with a provider that has more psychologists available to conduct the exams, which the ACSO expects will shorten the time required to complete this element of the application process. The ACSO has approved six local ranges to expand opportunities to complete range-qualification and is considering approval of another three providers.

The ACSO has added two additional deputy sheriffs to the unit processing applications on a full-time basis, and another deputy sheriff who works one day per week on the unit. The ACSO has

Konstadinos T. Moros
February 10, 2023
Page 2

also assigned a retired annuitant who works two days per week in the unit. These additions represent a substantial increase in staffing for the unit. All three of the assigned deputies and the retired annuitant will assist with processing the CCW permits, which should quicken the pace of processing applications. We do note, however, that some elements of the process that are outside the ACSO's control may impact the speed with which the ACSO may process applications. For instance, we are informed by the ACSO that the DOJ background check process can sometimes take more than three months to complete.

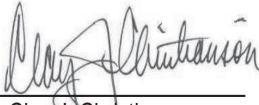
The ACSO has informed me that it has issued and delivered six permits already, with another nine that will be signed by Sheriff Sanchez this week. The ACSO estimates that by the end of this month, another thirteen permits should be issued with more applicants expected to complete the range-qualification next week.

The existing severe staffing shortages throughout the ACSO (and indeed, the County of Alameda as a whole) has made meeting the unprecedented increase in applications for CCW permits following the Supreme Court's decision in *Bruen* challenging. But the ACSO is making good faith efforts to satisfy the increased demand by increasing staffing, streamlining the application process, dropping the good cause and supplemental questionnaire requirements, and increasing the access to psychological exams and range-certification. And the ACSO has demonstrated a commitment to processing the applications it has received and will receive.

Thank you for your interest in the County of Alameda.

Very truly yours,

DONNA R. ZIEGLER
County Counsel

By 
Clay J. Christianson
Deputy County Counsel

CJC

Those sheriffs who were railing against *Bruen* saw the writing on the wall and, through continued pressure, decided not to take their dislike for Bruen through costly litigation. We appreciate this, because all CRPA wants is for counties to follow the law.

through continued pressure, decided not to take their dislike for Bruen through costly litigation. We appreciate this, because all CRPA wants is for counties to follow the law.

Alameda County, as an example, has been slow to adapt its CCW application process to comply with the direction offered by *Bruen*. Persistent effort on the part of CRPA and our legal team, however, continued to produce results, exemplified by a recent letter (shown) from the sheriff describing a litany of specific requirements now being removed from their CCW issuance process.

This letter and the commitment of the Alameda County Sheriff to begin issuing is a step in the right direction. We know that it is not perfect, but we will continue to keep a watchful eye on these counties to make sure they continue to comply.

Our mission to extend the *Bruen* CCW procedures to all of California's 58 counties will continue until complete. Our mission is to help as many people who want them to get their CCWs. Criminal incidents are only increasing and attempts to limit law enforcement are getting worse. People have the right to defend themselves and carry in public according to *Bruen*. Victories like this one in Alameda are an important reminder of how significant *Bruen* is, even as some fervently fight against it. **CRPA**

AMERICA'S RIFLE

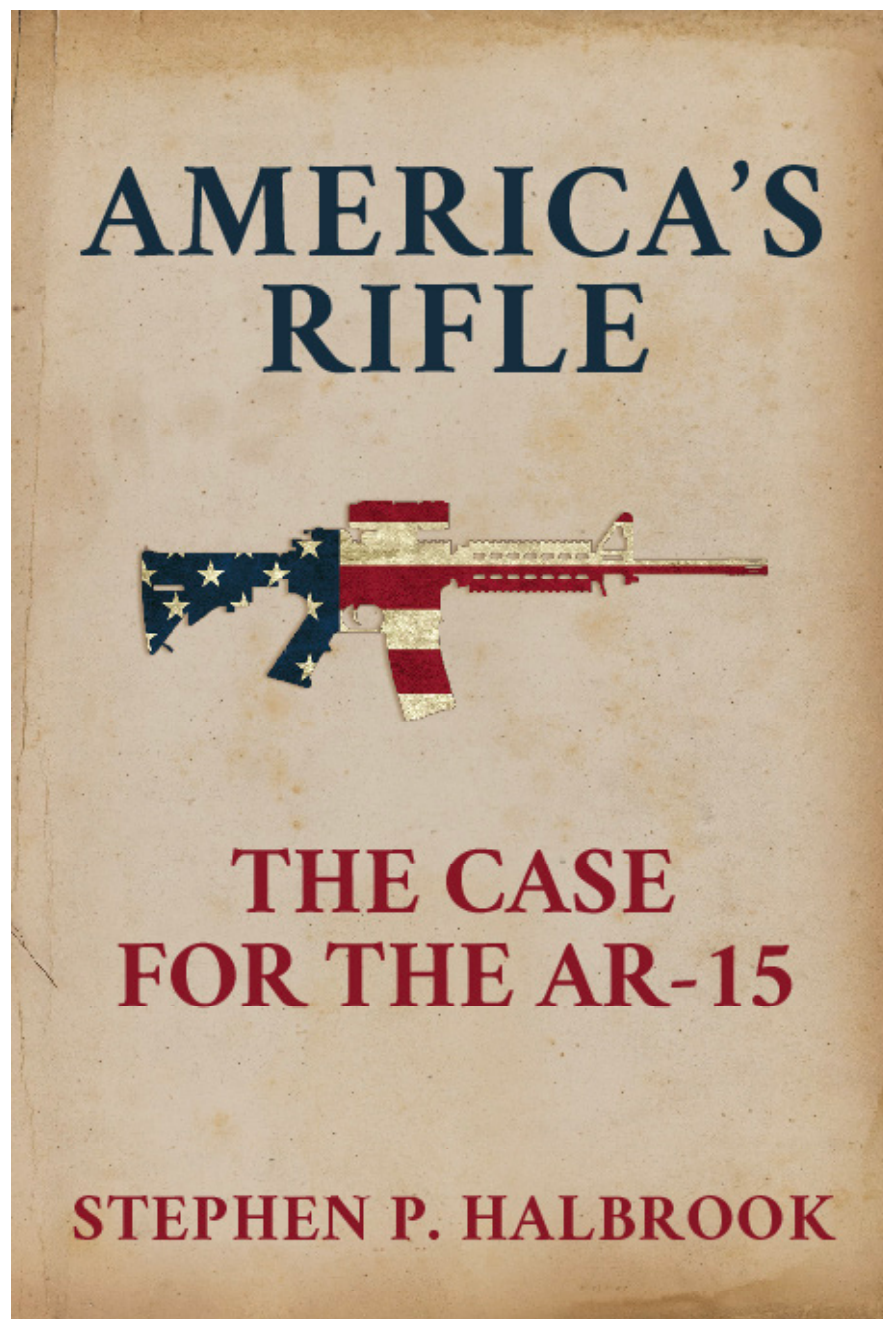
WHAT THE GUN-CONTROL CROWD **DOESN'T WANT YOU TO KNOW** ABOUT AR-TYPE RIFLES

BY STEPHEN P. HALBROOK

Originally published by
Americas1stFreedom.org

A lifetime of work led me to write the book “America’s Rifle: The Case for the AR-15.” I began challenging “assault-weapon” bans when California passed the first state ban in American history, the Roberti-Roos law of 1989. At the time, the Ninth Circuit ruled that the right to keep and bear arms didn’t apply in California, a denial that the U.S. Supreme Court overruled when it held the Second Amendment also restricts state and local government, in *McDonald v. Chicago* (2010).

In *District of Columbia v. Heller* (2008), the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Second Amendment protects the individual right to possess firearms, including handguns, that are in common use by law-abiding persons for lawful purposes. It should have been a no-brainer when we challenged D.C.’s semi-automatic rifle ban in *Heller II*, but the D.C. Circuit held that, while rifles like the AR-15 are in common use, the ban was valid under a then-novel “two-part test,” which allowed courts to balance away rights at the second step. In a dissent, then-Judge Brett Kavanaugh argued that the ban violated the Second Amendment.



Like, let’s not pretend that Edward III’s Statute of Northampton of 1328, which restricted “going armed” in certain contexts, overrides the Second Amendment right to bear arms. (Yes, that argument was actually used by New York in *Bruen*.)

This feature is taken from Stephen Halbrook’s just-released book *America’s Rifle: The Case for the AR-15*.

And now we have *New York State Rifle & Pistol Association v. Bruen* (2022), in which the Court relied on text and history, and found the “two-part test” to be “one step too many.” No more judicial balancing away of rights. Further, the Second Amendment protects “all instruments that constitute bearable arms, even those that were not in existence at the time of the founding,” and “arms” by definition “covers modern instruments that facilitate armed self-defense...” Sure sounds like the AR-15.

Having overturned New York’s handgun-carry ban, while saying that the same logic applies to the five other “usual suspect” states with similar laws, *Bruen* vacated rulings by one court that upheld an “assault weapon” ban and two other courts upholding magazine bans, telling them to reconsider their decisions in light of *Bruen*. That’s a polite judicial way of saying you got it wrong, now get it right. Of course, don’t hold your breath that they will.

The Second Amendment’s text is so clear that lower-court justices who wanted to disagree had to make up silly stuff, like that “the people” really means the “National Guard” and the like.

Next, there’s history, but like *Bruen* said, “Not all history is created equal.” Like, let’s not pretend that Edward III’s Statute of Northampton of 1328, which restricted “going armed” in certain contexts, overrides the Second Amendment right to bear arms. (Yes, that argument was actually used by New York in *Bruen*.)

For *Bruen*, the most-relevant history is the period closest to 1791, when the Second Amendment was adopted. To understand the broader context, “America’s Rifle” traces history much further backward and forward. It



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begins with Edward III's law that is more relevant here requiring that "every man in the same country, if he be able-bodied, shall, upon holidays, make use, in his games, of bows and arrows... and so learn and practice archery." The English longbow was deadly, and several arrows could be shot per minute.

This duty to have and bear arms caused English subjects to believe that this was their right. Among the "true, ancient and indubitable rights," declared the English Declaration of Rights of 1689, was "That the Subjects which are Protestants, may have Arms for their Defence..." And "arms" included muskets with bayonets.

America's Founders crossed out "Protestants" and inserted "the people." From the beginning, the colonists had the right to be armed with arms for defense against foreign invaders, hostile natives and dangerous criminals. Repeating firearms, while initially rare, appeared on the scene, like the eleven-shot repeater John Prim of Boston demonstrated in 1722, the eight-shot musket that John Belton exhibited for the Continental Congress in 1777 and the 22-round air rifle taken on the

From the beginning, the colonists had the right to be armed with arms for defense against foreign invaders, hostile natives and dangerous criminals.

Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804.

The American Revolution solidified the concept that the American people have the right to efficient arms to protect liberty from tyranny. And when the U.S. Constitution was proposed in 1787, Federalists like Noah Webster argued, "The supreme power in America cannot enforce unjust laws by the sword; because the whole body of the people are armed, and constitute a force superior to any band of regular troops that can be, on any pretence, raised in the United States."

James Madison contrasted "the

advantage of being armed, which the Americans possess over the people of almost every other nation," with the European kingdoms, where "the governments are afraid to trust the people with arms." The Antifederalists wanted it in writing, and the result was the ratification of the Second Amendment in 1791.

The AR-15 was introduced to the public as the AR-15 Sporter in 1964, the same year the first M16s were delivered to the Air Force. A review of this rifle also appeared that year in American Rifleman.

As the Republic grew, most of the new states adopted bills of rights declaring the right to bear arms. Thomas Jefferson wrote in 1824: "The constitutions of most of our States assert, that all power is inherent in the people... that it is their right and duty to be at all times armed..." Firearm technology grew apace from innovations in handguns, like Colt's revolver and lever-action magazine rifles, such as the Henry and the Winchester.

No bans on types of firearms existed in the antebellum period. A Tennessee court held in 1840 that a purpose of the right to bear arms is "to protect

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CRPA was a Proud Sponsor of the 3rd Annual Safari Club International – Los Angeles Chapter (SCI-LA) Veteran's Pheasant Hunt at Lone Pine Pheasant Club on February 4th, 2023.



United States Veterans who participated in the SCI-LA 3rd Annual Pheasant Hunt:
(not in order) Cameron Holland, Charles Kurtek III, Chris Gregor, Craig Heising, Chris Radoumis, Jade Stobbe, National Defense Medal recipient Master Sergeant John C. Villegas, Lance Meads, Seth Coverstone, Jonathan Lopez, Purple Heart Recipient Jose Martinez, Josha Shwind, Purple Heart Recipient Phillipe Tourville, Hermon Milton, and Glenn Phillips

CRPA partnered with Safari Club International Los Angeles Chapter to make this a successful and memorable event. Sponsorships and partnerships like these are just some of the ways CRPA gives back to the community and works in tandem with other like-minded organizations.

CRPA is grateful to all veterans for their service and sacrifices.

Thank you to all our Veterans!



the public liberty, to keep in awe those who are in power,” and thus “the arms the right to keep which is secured are such as are usually employed in civilized warfare, and that constitute the ordinary military equipment.” (The U.S. Supreme Court’s 1939 *Miller* decision would reaffirm this precedent.)

The Southern states restricted the carrying of concealed handguns and prohibited slaves from possession of firearms. A number of states prohibited the carrying of arms in a manner that terrorized others, but peaceably carrying arms was lawful. No type of firearm was banned.

With the abolition of slavery in 1865, the Southern black codes sought to disarm the freedmen. Members of Congress complained that authorities were seizing muskets from African Americans that they had carried during the war. Union soldiers had been allowed to purchase muskets and carbines, such as the Spencer carbine with a seven-shot magazine. When the Freedmen’s Bureau Act of 1866 declared that the rights to “personal liberty [and] personal security” included “the constitutional right to bear arms,” it was referring, in part, to military arms.

By the turn of the century, the era of semi-automatic rifles had arrived. As Kavanaugh wrote in his Heller II dissent, “as early as 1907, Winchester was offering the general public ten-shot magazines for use with its .351 caliber semi-automatic rifles... Many of the early semi-automatic rifles were available with pistol grips...” These were not “military-style rifles,” as the armed forces would not adopt semi-automatic rifles for another three decades.

Prohibition created organized crime, and gangster use of Tommy Guns prompted enactment of the National Firearms Act (NFA) in 1934. Attorney General Homer Cummings admitted that the Second Amendment

prohibited Congress from banning guns outright, and so a \$200 tax was imposed on machine guns. At the time, NRA President Karl Frederick guided the House committee in drafting the definition of “machine gun” to exclude semi-automatics and warned that including pistols and revolvers in the bill would create a new Prohibition. (They were deleted.)

The NFA originally restricted rifles with barrels under 18 inches. That was reduced to 16 inches in a 1960 law, in

recognition that some M-1 carbines had barrels under the legal limit.

From the beginning, the AR-15 has been a civilian rifle. In 1963, the last year Leave It to Beaver was on television, the predecessor agency of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) examined Colt’s “AR-15 Sports Version Rifle” and found it to be a semi-automatic and not in the machine gun category. It was then introduced to the public as the AR-15 Sporter in 1964, the same year the first



M16s were delivered to the Air Force.

The Gun Control Act of 1968 (GCA) heralded an avalanche of dealer-licensing requirements and interstate restrictions, such as had never existed before. That said, the worst proposals—licensing and registration requirements for owners of handguns or even all firearms—were soundly defeated. And banning any specific type of firearm was not even proposed. America’s rifle traces this legislative history.

While the Militia Act of 1792 required able-bodied males to arm themselves, it was repealed in the early 20th century. In 1904, President Theodore Roosevelt, a strong proponent of rifle shooting among the population, issued an executive order creating the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, which delegated implemen-

A U.S. Department of Justice study found that the 1994 Assault Weapons Ban had no effect on crime.

tation of its shooting programs and competitions to the National Rifle Association. The eventual result was the Civilian Marksmanship Program, which continues today to promote shooting with rifles from the M-1 Garand to the AR-15.

A U.S. Department of Justice study found that the 1994 Assault Weapons Ban had no effect on crime.

For most of the 20th century, the

gun-control movement focused on restricting and banning handguns. That changed in 1989, when a criminal drug abuser murdered five children at a schoolyard in California. Gun-control lobbyists saw an opportunity to create confusion between fully automatic and semi-automatic firearms, invented the propaganda term “assault weapon” and the drive to ban rifles was on. California enacted a ban on a long list of rifles, and the ban has since been expanded.

Among other absurdities, California bans a semi-automatic rifle with a “pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action,” which it defines as “a grip that allows for a pistol style grasp in which the web of the trigger hand (between the thumb and index finger) can be placed beneath or below

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the top of the exposed portion of the trigger while firing.” Rifles with a flat fin behind the grip that forces the thumb in an upward position comply under that definition. It seems incredible that a rifle would lose Second Amendment protection because the web of the trigger hand may be placed “beneath or below” a certain position but not if placed above that position.

Litigants challenging the bans have demonstrated that the features that are prohibited enhance safety and accuracy. In a case called *Rupp v. Becerra*, a federal judge in California commented “that the rifles are more accurate and easier to control is precisely why California has chosen to ban them.” (That case is under reconsideration in light of *Bruen*.) Under that logic, presumably, the state could ban sights and scopes to make rifles less accurate.

At the federal level, 1989 saw George H. W. Bush’s administration deciding to ban imported rifles that the ATF previously classified as sporting and thus importable under the GCA. Overnight, high-quality rifles were now “assault weapons.” Statistically, these were almost never used in crimes. Before long, the ATF began to conduct dealer inspections and to “trace” the designated rifles to prop up the numbers on how many times they have been “traced.” It was all a ruse—none of them were crime guns.

Then came the 1994 Clinton gun ban. Supporters argued that the Second Amendment only protects the National Guard and that the true “people” have no “right to keep and bear arms.” It banned rifles like the Colt AR-15 and “copies and duplicates,” whatever that was supposed to mean. And it banned rifles with two or more listed features, like the horrifyingly conspicuous pistol grip and alarming bayonet lug. No data was invented to prove that murderers used or preferred guns with pistol

grips and bayonets. A U.S. Department of Justice study found that the ban had no effect on crime—how shocking—so Congress allowed it to expire after 10 years.

My book, *America’s Rifle*, covers the details of the “assault-weapons” debate in the historical context of how the right to keep and bear arms evolved over time. It also digs deep into the current explosion in numbers of gun owners and the impact the

Bruen decision is having and will have. While tyrants will always seek to disarm the people to dictate to them, the pendulum is currently swinging against them, thanks, in no small part, to your support of the NRA. **CRPA**

Attorney Stephen P. Halbrook is a senior fellow with the Independent Institute. His latest books are “America’s Rifle: The Case for the AR-15” and “The Right to Bear Arms: A Constitutional Right of the People or a Privilege of the Ruling Class?” See stephenhalbrook.com.



DOCTORS FOR RESPONSIBLE GUN OWNERSHIP

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AFTER *BRUEN*, LOWER COURTS ARE STILL COMING UP WITH ‘CREATIVE’ WAYS TO PROLONG THE INEVITABLE

BY BRANNON P. DENNING
AND GLENN H. REYNOLDS

Originally published on TheTruthAboutGuns.com

Resistance. We use this term in different senses when discussing lower court decisions. One, courts might resist the fact of the *Bruen* decision itself or they might read the decision in a manner that resists adopting the logical conclusions of the decision’s methodology.

Resistance can also manifest itself in a desultory or bad faith application of *Bruen*. For example, despite not citing a single piece of evidence or engaging in any meaningful analysis, a Texas district court refused to dismiss an

Despite *Bruen*’s clear direction that it is the government’s burden to establish that the regulation falls within text-history-tradition, an Oregon district court used the elements for granting a preliminary injunction to flip the standard of review and deny an injunction against a raft of state gun regulations on the ground the plaintiffs had failed to establish a likelihood of success on the merits.

indictment brought under 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(3), which prohibits gun possession by a user of or one who is addicted to illegal drugs. The judge simply wrote, “[t]his Court, like those before it, finds that the government has satisfied its burden of demonstrating that the regulation is consistent with this Nation’s historical tradition of firearm regulation.”

Of a similar piece is the “analysis” of an Oklahoma district court which refused to dismiss the indictment of a defendant convicted of being a domestic violence misdemeanor in possession of a firearm. Despite admitting that the government’s arguments “do not address a history of firearm possession by domestic violence offenders” and “the paucity of evidence that American traditions reached within the

WHAT IS THE CRPA?

The California Rifle & Pistol Association (CRPA), founded in 1875, is a nonprofit membership and donor-supported organization with tens of thousands of members throughout California. We need you!

CRPA's membership is comprised of a diverse cross-section of the general public including believers in the right to choose to own a gun to defend yourself and your family, competitive and recreational shooters, hunters, conservationists, gun safety experts, youth, women, police, prosecutors and defense attorneys, judges, firearm history and technology experts, coaches and trainers, families and loving parents.

CRPA works tirelessly and relentlessly to defend the civil and constitutional rights of individuals to choose to responsibly own and use firearms. Every dollar that CRPA receives from its members and donors stays and works in California to support your hunting and Second Amendment rights and the fight back against politicians, elitists and bureaucrats who would deprive individuals of those rights.

Through its Sacramento and local legal and political advocates, CRPA works in the state capital, in regulatory agencies and in city halls throughout California to promote laws that protect these rights and to oppose laws that infringe on these rights.

Through its legal team, CRPA fights in the courts to challenge unconstitutional and illegal gun bans and ill-conceived gun control laws and provides guidance to California gun owners regarding their legal rights and responsibilities.

CRPA works to preserve the traditional and historic role of the individual citizen to hunt and to conserve and preserve California's natural resources.

CRPA promotes the recreational shooting sports and hosts hundreds of "fun shoots" annually.

CRPA provides safety, education and skills training and makes gun safety information available.

CRPA organizes and sanctions competitive shooting matches for both adult and junior shooters, including Olympic training programs and state championships. CRPA sanctions state championship matches in many shooting disciplines. CRPA is proud to state that many CRPA competitors are among the best in the world.

home to interfere with domestic relationships, particularly the marital relationship," the court nevertheless let the indictment stand.

The judge reasoned that the "government's reliance on general historical tradition is sufficient to satisfy its burden to justify the firearm regulation § 922(g)(9)." And that "general historical tradition"? The disarmament of felons, whose historical pedigree, as noted above, is far from well-established.

Despite *Bruen*'s clear direction that it is the government's burden to establish that the regulation falls within text-history-tradition, an Oregon district court used the elements for granting a preliminary injunction to flip the standard of review and deny an injunction against a raft of state gun regulations on the ground the plaintiffs had failed to establish a likelihood of success on the merits.

An Oregon initiative imposed new regulations that required a permit to purchase firearms and banned the purchase and use of magazines capable of accepting more than ten rounds. Plaintiffs sought a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction of the new regulations. The judge conceded that "[t]he Second Amendment covers... items 'necessary to use'... firearms [and] [l]ike bullets, magazines are often necessary to render certain firearms operable." But she held that the plaintiffs had not shown "that magazines specifically capable of accepting more than ten rounds of ammunition are necessary to the use of firearms for self-defense." Nor had they shown that "magazines capable of accepting more than ten rounds of ammunition are firearms 'in common use today for self-defense' and thereby covered by the plain text of the Second Amendment."

These statements are especially puzzling because most pistols sold in the U.S. are equipped with magazines holding between ten and seventeen rounds. The judge acknowledged courts in other circuits had held otherwise, but noted those were not binding authority. The court held that because such firearms were more akin to military than civilian weapons, their regulation was in keeping with "a historical tradition of regulating private



(SHUTTERSTOCK)

military organizations."

The Ninth Circuit had been stubbornly resistant to the implementation of *Heller*. Anytime a three-judge panel struck down a regulation on Second Amendment grounds, the case would be reheard en banc and reversed. No surprise then that its judges' reaction to *Bruen* would be characterized by foot-dragging, if not outright defiance.

In challenges to the California assault weapons ban and Hawaii's "may issue" concealed carry law that had been under litigation for over a decade, the Ninth Circuit remanded both to the district courts instead of applying the *Bruen* standard itself. In both cases, a dissenting judge criticized the decision.

In the Hawaii case, Judge O'Scannlain—who was the subject of the en banc reversal in the pre-*Bruen* days—argued the actions of the court were particularly egregious because the Supreme Court had vacated and remanded its decision upholding the

The Ninth Circuit had been stubbornly resistant to the implementation of *Heller*.

state law for reconsideration in light of *Bruen*. After explaining why Hawaii's may issue regime was unconstitutional after *Bruen*, O'Scannlain concluded,

"We are bound, now, by *Bruen*, so there is no good reason why we could not issue a narrow, unanimous opinion in this case. The traditional justifications for remand are absent here. The issue before us is purely legal, and not one that requires further factual development. The majority does not explain, nor can it justify, its decision to remand this case to the district court without any guidance. Yet in its terse order and unwritten opinion, the majority seems to reveal a hidden rule in our Circuit: Second Amendment

claims are not to be taken seriously. I would prefer to apply the binding decisions of the Supreme Court to the case at hand."

In addition to being unjustified, remand "waste[s] judicial resources by sending the parties back to square one at the district court" and force the plaintiffs who "have waited a decade to resolve this litigation ... to wait even longer."

The dissenting judge in the assault weapons challenge likewise complained that "[w]ith a clear legal standard now in hand, we should have ordered supplemental briefing to further this case along" by ascertaining "the parties' position on whether our three-judge panel could have resolved this case based on *Bruen*." Like Judge O'Scannlain, Judge Bumatay complained that remand "may just prolong the inevitable as we will eventually have to decide this case—adding unnecessary delays and expenses for the parties." **CRPA**

LEGISLATIVE REPORT

GUN RIGHTS FIGHT IN SACRAMENTO HITS FEVER PITCH

The far left is throwing an inane political tantrum of epic proportions as a result of the landmark *Bruen* decision last summer and the slew of ever-mounting courtroom victories for the Second Amendment.

Take for example, the *Boland v. Bonta* victory of the CRPA which the judge clearly stated the “Safe Gun Roster” is unconstitutional. Attorney General Bonta makes the legal decision not to pursue “microstamp-

ing”. Common sense would dictate that the issue is moot, but Senator Blakespear authors and continues to push SB 452 forward to force microstamping. During testimony in Senate Public Safety on 18 April

2023, she was advised that the technology doesn’t exist for which she is creating a bill for. She was told if it did exist it would not make it easier to identify criminals, and, in fact, could implicate law abiding citizens, and that all the evidence to



BY RICK TRAVIS
LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR

the contrary is lacking provable analysis. She and those like her continue to push a make-believe concept forward that could make well over a million firearms subject to a manufactured insanity.

Numerous bills found in the following report are knee jerk reactions to the *Bruen* decision and will cost taxpayers millions in courtrooms. In testimony after testimony, you will hear the far-left state, as Senator Weiner did on April 18 in Senate Public Safety, that the Constitution was written by white property owners and we don’t listen to that anymore. Senator Weiner should remember he took an oath to uphold that very document, and, if he chooses not to, we will gladly accept his resignation.

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CRPA GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS REPORT

2023 CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE SESSION

(This report is accurate as of 9 March 2023. Please go to CRPA.ORG for the most up to date legislative information.)

ASSEMBLY SUPPORT

AB 27: TA: SENTENCING: FIREARMS ENHANCEMENTS

POSITION: SUPPORT

Existing law generally authorizes a court to dismiss an action or to strike or dismiss an enhancement in the furtherance of justice. Existing law requires a court to dismiss an enhancement if it is in the furtherance of justice to do so, except if dismissal of that enhancement is prohibited by any initiative statute.

This bill would also prohibit a court from dismissing a firearms-related enhancement, as defined.

Bill Analysis: This bill will restore Firearms Enhancements to keep violent felons behind bars and increase public safety, if passed.

12/05/22: Bill Introduced

12/08/22: Support Recommended

01/26/23: CRPA Approved Support

01/26/23: ref to Com. On Public Safety.

02/14/23: Failed Passage.

AB 293: ALANIS. LIFETIME HUNTING AND SPORT FISHING LICENSES: GOLD STAR FAMILY MEMBERS.

POSITION: SUPPORT

Existing law requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife to issue lifetime hunting licenses and lifetime sport fishing licenses and grants certain lifetime privileges to holders of those licenses upon the one-time payment of specified fees.

This bill would require, upon application to the department, lifetime hunting licenses and lifetime sport fishing licenses to be issued at no cost

to Gold Star Family members who meet certain eligibility requirements.

Bill Analysis: This bill will allow the parent, spouse, sibling or child of a family member who lost their life in service of their country to obtain a lifetime hunting license.

01/25/23: Bill Introduced

02/02/23: Support Recommended

02/02/23: Referred to Com. On W. P. & W.

03/01/23: Amended and rereferred to Com. On W. P. & W.

03/02/03: Re-referred to Com. On W. P. & W.

AB 328: ESSAYLI: SENTENCING: DISMISSAL OF ENHANCEMENTS

POSITION: SUPPORT

Existing law generally authorizes a court to dismiss an action or to strike or dismiss an enhancement in the furtherance of justice. Existing law requires a court to dismiss an enhancement if it is in the furtherance of justice to do so, except if dismissal of that enhancement is prohibited by any initiative statute.

This bill would also prohibit a court from dismissing specified firearms-related enhancements.

Existing law requires a person who personally uses a firearm to commit certain specified felonies to be punished by an additional and consecutive term of imprisonment in the state prison for 10 years, or for 20 years if the person discharged the firearm, or for 25 years to life if the person discharged the firearm and proximately caused great bodily injury or death. Existing law authorizes a court, in the interest of justice

and at the time of sentencing or resentencing, to strike or dismiss an enhancement otherwise required to be imposed by that law.

This bill would prohibit a court from striking an allegation or a finding that would make a crime punishable pursuant to those enhancement provisions, except that a court could strike or dismiss an enhancement when the person did not personally use or discharge the firearm or when the firearm was unloaded.

Bill Analysis: This bill would be a step in directing the narrative to "Crime Control" in place of "Gun Control".

01/30/23: Bill Introduced

02/01/23: Support Recommended

02/09/23: Referred to Com. on Pub. Safety.

03/07/23: Failed Passage

03/07/23: Reconsideration refused.

03/08/23: Died – Public Safety

AB 724: FONG. FIREARMS: SAFETY CERTIFICATE INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

POSITION: SUPPORT

Existing law requires a person who purchases or receives a firearm to possess a valid and unexpired firearm safety certificate or handgun safety certificate, as applicable. Existing law prohibits the sale, delivery, or transfer of a firearm to a person who does not possess a valid and unexpired firearm safety certificate or handgun safety certificate, as applicable.

Existing law requires an applicant for a firearm safety certificate to pass an objective test, as specified. Existing law requires the Department of Justice

to provide instructional and testing materials in English and Spanish.

This bill would also require these instructional and testing materials to be available in Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Korean, and Armenian.

Bill Analysis: This bill provides for more inclusiveness within our community.

02/13/23: Bill Introduced

02/14/23: Support Recommended

02/23/23: Ref. to Com. On Public Safety.

AB 859: GALLAGHER. HUNTING: NAVIGABLE WATERS.

POSITION: SUPPORT

Existing law makes it unlawful to enter land for the purpose of discharging a firearm or taking or destroying any mammal or bird, including waterfowl, on that land, without having first obtained written permission from the owner, the owner's agent, or the person in lawful possession of that land, if either of the following applies: (1) the land belongs to, or is occupied by, another person and is either under cultivation or enclosed by a fence, or (2) there are signs forbidding trespass or hunting or both displayed at intervals not less than three to the mile along all exterior boundaries and at all roads and trails entering those lands, including land temporarily inundated by water flowing outside the established banks of a waterway.

This bill would restrict the application of the provisions regarding land temporarily inundated by water flowing outside the established banks of a waterway to non-navigable waters. The bill would also state that these provisions do not restrict the public's right to use navigable waters for hunting, fishing, or other public purposes under the California Constitution.

Bill Analysis: This bill provides for more inclusiveness within our community.

02/14/23: Bill Introduced

02/15/23: Support Recommended

02/23/23: Ref. to Com. On W., P. & W.

AB 1507: GALLAGHER: FIREARMS:

STATE PROPERTY

POSITION: SUPPORT

Existing law generally authorizes a court to dismiss an action or to strike or dismiss an enhancement in the furtherance of justice. Existing law requires a court to dismiss an enhancement if it is in the furtherance of justice to do so, except if dismissal of that enhancement is prohibited by any initiative statute.

This bill would also prohibit a court from dismissing specified firearms-related enhancements.

Existing law requires a person who personally uses a firearm to commit certain specified felonies to be punished by an additional and consecutive term of imprisonment in the state prison for 10 years, or for 20 years if the person discharged the firearm, or for 25 years to life if the person discharged the firearm and proximately caused great bodily injury or death. Existing law authorizes a court, in the interest of justice and at the time of sentencing or resentencing, to strike or dismiss an enhancement otherwise required to be imposed by that law.

This bill would prohibit a court from striking an allegation or a finding that would make a crime punishable pursuant to those enhancement provisions, except that a court could strike or dismiss an enhancement when the person did not personally use or discharge the firearm or when the firearm was unloaded.

Bill Analysis: This bill would exempt youth shooting sports organizations, youth hunting organization, or a

nonprofit conservation organization from the existing law on state properties.

02/17/23: Bill Introduced

02/18/23: Support Recommended

ASSEMBLY OPPOSE

AB 28: GABRIEL. FIREARMS: GUN VIOLENCE PROTECTION TAX.

POSITION: OPPOSE

Existing law imposes various taxes, including taxes on the privilege of engaging in certain activities. The Fee Collection Procedures Law, the violation of which is a crime, provides procedures for the collection of certain fees and surcharges.

This bill would state the intent of the legislature to enact legislation that would enact a tax to fund measures to protect against gun violence on firearms and ammunition.

Bill Analysis: This former Assemblyman Levine's failed AB 1227 in 2022, AB 1223 in 2021, and AB 18 in 2019. This bill is a tax and requires a 2/3 vote.

12/05/22: Bill Introduced

12/09/22: Opposition

Recommended

01/26/23: CRPA Approved

Opposition

AB 29: GABRIEL: FIREARMS: CALIFORNIA DO NOT SELL LIST.

POSITION: OPPOSE

Existing law makes possession of a firearm by certain classes of persons, including a convicted felon, a person convicted of specified misdemeanors, a person found mentally incompetent to stand trial, a person found not guilty of specified crimes by reason of insanity, or a person placed under conservatorship, a crime. Existing law additionally makes it a crime to sell or give possession of a firearm to these

classes of persons prohibited from owning a firearm.

Existing law requires the Department of Justice, upon submission of firearm purchaser information by a licensed firearm dealer, to examine its records to determine whether a potential firearm purchaser is prohibited by state or federal law from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm. Existing law requires the department to participate in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System.

Bill Analysis: This bill would require medical staff to provide information to those in certain conditions to place themselves on this list. The legislature is being inconsistent when they argue that, in general, people in the various situations may not be able to make informed decisions should then make a decision that could be detrimental.

12/05/22: Bill Introduced

12/08/22: Oppose Recommended

01/26/23: CRPA Approved

Opposition

01/26/23: Ref. to Public Safety & Health

02/14/23: Amended and ref. to Com on Health.

02/15/23: Read second time and amended.

02/16/23: Re-referred to Com. On Health.

AB 36: GABRIEL: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROTECTIVE ORDERS: POSSESSION OF A FIREARM.

POSITION: OPPOSE

Existing law prohibits a person subject to a protective order, as defined, from owning, possessing, purchasing, or receiving a firearm while that protective order is in effect and makes a willful and knowing violation of a protective order a crime.

This bill would state the intent of the legislature to enact legislation

to extend that prohibition for an additional three years after the expiration of a protective order unless the court finds the person to not be a threat to public safety.

Bill Analysis: This bill would increase the DVPO from three years to six years.

12/05/22: Bill Introduced

12/08/22: Oppose Recommended

01/26/23: CRPA Approved

Opposition

AB 92: CONNOLLY. BODY ARMOR: PROHIBITION.

POSITION: OPPOSE

Existing law makes it a felony for a person who has been convicted of a violent felony to purchase, own, or possess body armor. Existing law authorizes a person subject to that prohibition, whose employment, livelihood, or safety is dependent on the ability to legally possess and use body armor, to file a petition for an

exception to the prohibition with the chief of police or county sheriff of the jurisdiction in which the person seeks to possess and use the body armor, as provided.

Bill Analysis: This bill as written would prohibit the use of body armor by firearms instructors, range safety personnel, and others. It would also criminalize parents who purchased body armor for their school children in the form of backpacks as well as their teachers who have done likewise.

01/05/23: Bill Introduced

01/06/23: Opposition

Recommended

01/26/23: CRPA Approved

Opposition

01/26/23: Ref. to Public Safety

01/30/23: Hearing Cancelled request of Author.

02/21/23: Author amendments.

02/22/23: ref to Public Safety

02/28/23: Amend and re-refer to Com on Appr.

03/01/23: Amended

03/02/23: Re-referred to Com. On Appr.

AB 97: RODRIGUEZ. FIREARMS: UNSERIALIZED FIREARMS. GUT & AMEND TO A GUN STUDY BILL

POSITION: OPPOSE

Existing law requires a person manufacturing a firearm or assembling a firearm from unserialized components to apply to the Department of Justice for a unique mark of identification and to affix that mark to the firearm, as specified. Existing law prohibits a person, corporation, or firm from knowingly manufacturing or assembling, or to knowingly cause, allow, facilitate, aid, or abet the manufacture or assembling of, a firearm that is not imprinted with a valid state or federal serial number or mark of identification. Under existing law, a

person who knowingly possesses a firearm that does not have a valid state or federal serial number, or mark of identification is guilty of a misdemeanor.

This bill would, until January 1, 2033, require the Department of Justice to collect and report specified information, including, among other things, the number of arrests pursuant to the provisions mentioned above. The bill would require the department to issue a report to the legislature, as specified, on or before January 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, that includes the data collected.

Bill Analysis: This bill would change a misdemeanor offense into a felony and would place many law-abiding citizens in a negative situation. No existing law has ever stopped a criminal from illegally removing a serial number and/or using an unserialized firearm. Further, there are many lawfully possessed firearms that never had a serial number.

01/09/23: Bill Introduced

01/10/23: Opposition

Recommended

01/26/23: CRPA Approved

Opposition

01/26/23: Ref. to Public Safety

02/14/23: Hearing Canceled at the request of the author.

02/28/23: Hearing Canceled at the request of the author.

03/07/23: Amend and rerefer to Com on Appr.

03/08/23 Amended.

AB 262: HOLDEN. CHILDREN'S CAMPS: REGULATIONS.

POSITION: OPPOSE

Formerly

AB 1737 – 2022 Session – Holden.

Children's camps: safety.

SB 995 – 2020 Session – Portantino. Recreational and organizational camps. "Roxie Rules"

SB 217 – 2019 Session – Portantino. Recreational and organizational camps. "Roxie Rules"

Bill Analysis: This bill is setting up a new state mandated group to approve/disapprove youth camps based on a stakeholder group with little to no real-world experience in the operation, maintenance, or training surrounding a youth shooting range. This appears to be another attempt by the legislature to restrict youth from engaging in firearms activities in California.

01/19/23: Bill Introduced

01/20/23: Opposition

Recommended

01/26/23: CRPA Approved

Opposition

02/02/23 Ref. to Human Services

AB 301: BAUER-KAHAN. BODY ARMOR: PROHIBITION. BEING AMENDED INTO A BODY ARMOR-GVRO BILL

SIMILAR TO AB 92.

POSITION: OPPOSE

Existing law makes it a felony for a person convicted of a violent felony to purchase, own, or possess body armor. Existing law authorizes a person subject to that prohibition, whose employment, livelihood, or safety is dependent on the ability to legally possess and use body armor, to file a petition for an exception to the prohibition with the chief of police or county sheriff of the jurisdiction in which the person seeks to possess and use the body armor, as provided.

This bill would repeal those provisions and instead make it a misdemeanor for any person to purchase or take possession of body armor, and a felony for any person who has been convicted of a violent felony to do so, unless they are employed in specified professions. The bill would additionally make it a



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misdemeanor for a person, firm, or corporation to sell or deliver body armor to any person not engaged in one of those professions. The bill would require a seller to verify that a transferee is from an eligible profession, as specified. The bill would authorize the Department of Justice to expand the list of eligible professions if the duties of the profession may expose an individual engaged in the profession to serious physical injury that may be prevented or mitigated by the wearing of body armor, or if the duties of the profession are necessary to facilitate the lawful purchase, sale, or use of body armor.

Bill Analysis: This bill as written would prohibit the use of body armor by firearms instructors, range safety personnel, and others. It would also criminalize parents who purchased body armor for their school children in the form of backpacks as well as their teachers who have done likewise.

01/26/23: Bill Introduced

01/27/23: From Printer

02/01/23: Opposition Recommended.

02/02/23 Ref to Public Safety

02/22/23: Amended by Author.

02/23/23: Re-referred to Public Safety.

02/28/23: Hearing Canceled at the request of the author.

03/02/23: Hearing Canceled at the request of the author.

03/02/23: Amend and re-refer to Public Safety

03/06/23: re-refer to Pub. Safety

AB 574: JONES-SAWYER. FIREARMS. CONCEALED CARRY FIREARMS.

POSITION: OPPOSE

Existing law authorizes the sheriff of a county or the chief or other head of a municipal police department of any city or county to issue a license to carry a concealed firearm

to an applicant for that license if the applicant is of good moral character, good cause exists for issuance of the license, the applicant meets specified residency requirements, and the applicant has completed a specified course of training, acceptable to the licensing authority. Existing law requires the course of training to include instruction on firearm handling and shooting technique and to also include a demonstration by the applicant of shooting proficiency and safe handling of each firearm the applicant will be licensed to carry and to include live-fire exercises conducted on a firing range.

Bill Analysis: This bill is a CCW Spot Bill. The author has stated the Assembly doesn't need to adhere to the U.S. Constitution, and thus, we are opposing.

02/08/23: Bill Introduced

02/09/23: From Printer

02/10/23: Oppose Recommended.

AB 725: LOWENTHAL. FIREARMS. REPORTING OF LOST AND STOLEN FIREARMS.

POSITION: OPPOSE

Existing law requires a person to report any lost or stolen firearm to a law enforcement agency, as specified. A violation of this provision is punishable as an infraction or misdemeanor. Existing law also requires the sheriff or chief of the law enforcement agency receiving such a report to enter a description of the lost or stolen firearm into the Department of Justice Automated Firearms System. Existing law defines a firearm for purposes of these provisions.

This bill would amend how a firearm is defined for purposes of these provisions to include the frame or receiver of the weapon, including both a completed frame or receiver, or a

firearm precursor part.

By expanding the definition of firearm, this bill would expand the applicability of a crime and impose a state-mandated local program. Also, by imposing new duties on local law enforcement, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the State. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, with regard to certain mandates, no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Bill Analysis: This bill already exists in law and therefore is unnecessary.

02/13/23: Bill Introduced

02/14/23: Opposition

Recommended.

02/23/23: Ref. to Com. On Public Safety.

SENATE SUPPORT

SB 23: CABALLERO. WATER SUPPLY AND FLOOD RISK REDUCTION PROJECTS: EXPEDITED PERMITTING. POSITION: SUPPORT

Bill Analysis: This bill demonstrates the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to push the Department of Fish & Wildlife to expedite projects to be permitted in 180 days or less. Currently the department of fish & wildlife often take over a year to permit projects. The goal is to



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SPEAKERS

Jerry



Training

Brian



Shooting Sports
& Ranges

Matt



Firearms Law

Lee



Environmental
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address the impacts of flooding while protecting the environment.

12/05/23: Bill Introduced

02/09/23: Support Recommended

02/09/23: Amended and re-referred to Com on RLS.

02/22/23: re-referred to Coms on NR&W and E.

SB 256: DODD. PARKLANDS: CITY OF DAVIS.

POSITION: SUPPORT

The California Wildlife, Coastal, and Park Land Conservation Act (conservation act) authorizes grants to be made by the Department of Parks and Recreation to cities, counties, districts, and nonprofit organizations for specified purposes, including purposes related to parks. As part of the conservation act, the City of Davis was appropriated moneys for acquisition of, or for grants from the city to nonprofit organizations for acquisition of, wildlife and riparian habitat, wetlands, and potential wetlands within the 1987 Davis General Plan Study Area. The conservation act requires property acquired, developed, rehabilitated, or restored pursuant to the conservation act to be used only for purposes of the conservation act and prohibits any other use of the property, except as authorized by the Legislature.

This bill would authorize the City of Davis, on or under land acquired pursuant to the conservation act, to use easements, leases, or licenses for carbon sequestration projects and to use conservation easements, leases, or licenses for purposes of specified habitat conservation projects. The bill would require the city, in using these easements, leases, or licenses, to seek to maximize the scenic, recreational, and wildlife values of the lands.

Bill Analysis: This bill will increase wildlife areas that support waterfowl

hunting opportunities.

01/30/23: Bill Introduced

02/06/23: Support Recommended

02/09/23: Referred to Com. On Nat. Res & Wildlife

SB 688: PADILLA. AGRIVOLTAIC SYSTEMS.

POSITION: SUPPORT

Bill Analysis: This bill defines “recreational purposes of public lands” to include hunting.

02/16/23: Bill Introduced

02/17/23: Support Recommended

03/01/23: Referred to Coms on E., U & C and AGRI.

SB 735: CORTESE. MOTION PICTURE PRODUCTIONS: SAFETY: FIREARMS: AMMUNITION.

POSITION: SUPPORT

Bill Analysis: This bill is formerly SB 831 from the 2022 legislative season known as the “Alec Baldwin” bill. The bill calls for certified firearms training and licensing.

02/17/23: Bill Introduced

02/21/23: Support Recommended

03/01/23: Referred to Coms on L., P.E. & R. and JUD.

SB 772: DAHLE. JUNIOR HUNTING LICENSES: AGE OF ELIGIBILITY.

POSITION: SUPPORT

Bill Analysis: This bill was Senator Dodd’s SB 865 in 2022 legislative session.

02/17/23: Bill Introduced

02/18/23: Support Recommended

03/01/23: Referred to Com on N.R. & W.

SENATE OPPOSE

SB 2: PORTANTINO. FIREARMS.

SB 918 – 2022 SESSION – PORTANTINO. FIREARMS

POSITION: OPPOSE

Existing law prohibits a person

from carrying a concealed firearm or carrying a loaded firearm in public. Existing law authorizes a licensing authority, as specified, if good cause exists for the issuance, and subject to certain other criteria including, among other things, the applicant is of good moral character and has completed a specified course of training, to issue a license to carry a concealed handgun or to carry a loaded and exposed handgun, as specified.

This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to address the United States Supreme Court’s decision in *New York State Rifle & Pistol Assn, Inc. v. Bruen* (2022).

Bill Analysis: This bill demonstrates the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation showing clear intent they are not accepting multiple failed attempts of passage of this law across the country. This bill does not carry any urgency clause thus lowering the threshold for passage. It is clearly designed to severely limit, or completely refuse to adhere to the SCOTUS decision in *NYSRPA v. Bruen* as it pertains to the Second Amendment and the use of a concealed carry weapon (CCW) permit in California.

12/05/22: Bill Introduced

12/06/22: Opposition

Recommended

01/26/23: CRPA Approved

Opposition

01/31/23: Authors Amendments

read 2nd time and amended.

02/09/23: Referred to Com. On

Public Safety

03/01/23: Amended. Re-referred to Com on Pub. S.

03/02/23: Set for hearing 28 March 23.

SB 8: BLAKESPEAR. FIREARMS. GUN INSURANCE (AMENDED TO) CIVIL LAW: FIREARMS LIABILITY AND INSURANCE.

POSITION: OPPOSE

Existing law prescribes various civil causes of action and the measure of damages for those actions.

Existing law requires any person who purchases or receives a firearm, as specified, to possess a firearm safety certificate. Existing law requires the Department of Justice to develop a written test required for the issuance of a firearm safety certificate. Existing law makes the violation of specified requirements with regard to firearms a misdemeanor or a felony, as specified.

This bill would, commencing on January 1, 2025, make a person who owns a firearm civilly liable for each incidence of property damage, bodily injury, or death resulting from the use of their firearm, as specified. This bill would provide that this liability does not apply if the owner of the firearm has reported their firearm as lost or stolen, as specified. The bill would additionally require a person who owns a firearm to obtain and continuously maintain in full force and effect a homeowners, renters, or gun liability insurance specifically covering losses or damages resulting from any negligent or accidental use of that firearm, including, but not limited to, death, injury, or property damage. This bill would require a person to keep written evidence of coverage in the place where a firearm is stored.

The bill would also require the Insurance Commissioner to set the minimum coverage for a policy required by the bill and to develop a standardized form of evidence of liability coverage.

Bill Analysis: This bill started as a domestic violence bill and was changed to a gun insurance bill. This bill has already been proven to be unconstitutional in the courts and CRPA will pursue all legislative and

litigative remedies. Check - CRPA.ORG for the latest update.

12/05/22: Bill Introduced

12/06/22: Opposition

Recommended

01/26/23: Authors Press Release

Changing Bill

01/26/23: CRPA Approved

Opposition

03/07/23: Amended and re-referred to Com. On RLS.

SB 54: SKINNER. FIREARMS.

POSITION: OPPOSE

Existing law requires any firearm sold, transferred, or manufactured in this state to include certain firearm safety devices and the packaging of any firearm and any descriptive material that accompany any firearm to bear a label with a specified warning statement. Existing law makes a violation of these provisions punishable by a fine on the first offense, a fine and prohibition from the manufacturing or selling of firearms in this state for 30 days on the second offense, and a permanent prohibition from the manufacturing or selling of firearms in this state on the third offense.

This bill would make technical, non-substantive changes to these provisions.

Bill Analysis: This bill as written is a language clean-up bill replacing the phrase “this state” with “the state”. (Spot Bill)

12/05/22: Bill Introduced

12/06/22: Watch Recommended

01/26/23: Opposition

Recommended

01/26/23: CRPA Approved

Opposition

SB 64: UMBERG. HATE CRIMES: SEARCH WARRANTS.

POSITION: OPPOSE

Existing law allows a search warrant to be issued upon probable cause,

supported by affidavit, naming, or describing the person to be searched or searched for, and particularly describing the property, thing, or things and the place to be searched. Existing law also specifies the grounds upon which a search warrant may be issued, including, among other grounds, when the property or things to be seized constitute, evidence showing that a felony has been committed.

This bill would authorize a search warrant to be issued on the grounds that the property or things to be seized consists of evidence that tends to show that certain misdemeanor hate crimes, as defined, have occurred, or are occurring.

This bill would make technical, non-substantive changes to these provisions.

Bill Analysis: This bill as written is a language clean-up bill replacing the phrase “this state” with “the state”.

01/05/23: Bill Introduced

01/06/23: Watch Recommended

01/26/23: Opposition

Recommended

01/26/23: CRPA Approved

Opposition

03/08/23: Set for hearing 28 March 23

SB 241: MIN. FIREARMS: DEALER REQUIREMENTS

POSITION: OPPOSE

Existing law prohibits any person from selling, leasing, or transferring any firearm unless the person is licensed as a firearms dealer, as specified. Existing law prescribes certain requirements and prohibitions for licensed firearms dealers. A violation of any of these requirements or prohibitions is grounds for forfeiture of a firearms dealer’s license.

This bill would require a licensee

and any employees that handle firearms to annually complete specified training. The bill would require the Department of Justice to develop and implement an online training course, as specified, including a testing certification component.

Bill Analysis: This bill increases the workload of an already overloaded DOJ, creates more paperwork for dealers while doing nothing constructive.

01/25/23: Bill Introduced

01/28/23: Opposition Recommended

02/01/23: Ref. to Public Safety

02/16/23: Set for hearing March 14

SB 368: PORTANTINO. FIREARMS: REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSED DEALERS.

POSITION: OPPOSE

Existing law regulates licensed firearms dealers and provides that a license is subject to forfeiture for a breach of specified prohibitions in existing law. Existing law authorizes the temporary transfer of a firearm without a firearms dealer's participation to a person who is 18 years of age or older for safekeeping to prevent it from being used to

attempt suicide, as specified.

This bill would require a licensed firearms dealer to accept for storage a firearm transferred by an individual to prevent it from being accessed or used to attempt suicide. The bill would also authorize a licensed firearms dealer to accept for storage a firearm for a lawful purpose not otherwise stated in the law. The bill would make these provisions subject to certain conditions and would establish a procedure for the return of a firearm to the original transferor, including situations when a dealer cannot legally return a firearm. A violation of various provisions involving the transfer of firearms is a crime. By changing the scope of these offenses, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing law states that the requirement that the sale, delivery, or transfer of a firearm be conducted by a firearms dealer does not apply to the sale, delivery, or transfer to an authorized representative of a government, as specified, and the government is acquiring the firearm as part of an authorized, voluntary program.

This bill would require a licensed firearm dealer to establish a voluntary

program to repurchase firearms from individuals in consultation with the Department of Justice.

The California Constitution generally provides that the Legislature has no power to authorize lotteries and shall prohibit the sale of lottery tickets in the state, except for private, nonprofit, eligible organizations to conduct raffles as a funding mechanism to provide support for their own or another private, nonprofit, eligible organization's beneficial and charitable works, subject to certain conditions.

This bill would prohibit a licensed firearms dealer from offering an opportunity to win an item of inventory in a game dominated by chance and would except from this prohibition nonprofit organizations under certain circumstances.

Existing law, subject to exceptions, provides that any person who has been convicted of certain misdemeanors may not, within 10 years of the conviction, own, purchase, receive, possess, or have under their custody or control, any firearm and makes a violation of that prohibition a crime. Existing law authorizes a court in certain circumstances to

reduce, eliminate, or condition that prohibition.

This bill would, subject to exceptions, provide that any person convicted of a misdemeanor violation of the above-described prohibition on or after January 1, 2024, and who within 10 years of that conviction owns, purchases, receives, possesses, or has under their custody or control, any firearm guilty of a misdemeanor or a felony. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, and because this bill would expand the application of the crime to a larger class of potential offenders, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would additionally require the Department of Justice to create an evaluation process to determine whether an extension of a 10-year prohibition is warranted. The bill would, for those subject to such a prohibition due to a conviction on or after January 1, 2024, require the department to review whether the prohibition should be extended, provide notice and opportunity to be heard to the person, and establish a process for the person to appeal any extension of the prohibition instituted by the department.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

02/08/23: Bill Introduced

02/09/23: Opposition Recommended

03/02/23: Set for hearing 28 March 23

SB 452: BLAKESPEAR. FIREARMS. POSITION: OPPOSE

Existing law, subject to exceptions, generally makes it an offense to manufacture or sell an unsafe

handgun, as defined, and requires the Department of Justice to compile a roster listing all of the handguns that have been tested and determined not to be unsafe handguns. Existing law establishes criteria for determining if a handgun is an unsafe handgun, including, for firearms manufactured after a certain date and not already listed on the roster, the lack of a chamber load indicator, magazine disconnect mechanism, and technology that transfers a microscopic array of characters from the firearm to the cartridge case when the firearm is fired, known as a micro stamp.

This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation relating to firearm microstamping.

Bill Analysis: This bill is another attempt at implementing a clearly known failed technology. The assertion that this idea is not easily defeated by criminals is laughable.

02/13/23: Bill Introduced

02/14/23: Opposition Recommended

02/22/23: Ref. to Com. On RLS

SB 459: RUBIO. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: RESTRAINING ORDERS. POSITION: OPPOSE

Existing law allows a criminal court to issue a protective order restraining a defendant from any contact with the victim if the defendant has been convicted of a crime of domestic violence, human trafficking, a crime in furtherance of a criminal street gang, or a registerable sex offense. Under existing law, the protective order may be valid for up to 10 years, as determined by the court.

Existing law allows a civil court, after notice and a hearing, to issue an order to enjoin a person from, among other things, attacking, stalking, or

threatening another person. Under existing law, the protective order may be valid for up to 5 years, as determined by the court, and may be renewed for 5 or more years, or permanently, at the discretion of the court.

This bill would clarify that a protective order may be modified by the court throughout the duration of the order if the court is convinced that the modification is in the best interest of the victim.

02/13/23: Bill Introduced

02/14/23: Opposition Recommended

02/22/23: Ref. to Com. On JUD and PUB S.

SB 637: MIN. FIREARMS: FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS DOING BUSINESS WITH FIREARMS MANUFACTURERS: BAN ON DOING BUSINESS WITH THE STATE.

POSITION: OPPOSE

Existing law prohibits certain state trust funds from making or holding investments in business firms or financial institutions that engage in specified discriminatory business practices.

This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to subsequently amend this bill to include provisions that would prohibit financial institutions that do business with gun manufacturers from doing business with the state of California.

Bill Analysis: This bill is flat out discriminatory and comes from a state that claims to end discrimination.

02/16/23: Bill Introduced

02/17/23: Opposition Recommended

03/01/23: Referred to Com on RLS.

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LITIGATION REPORT

WHAT'S SO CONFUSING ABOUT BRUEN'S TWO-STEP TEST?

BY ALEX FRANK

Since the *Bruen* decision came down from the U.S. Supreme Court in June 2022, courts across the country have been forced to apply a new standard for determining the constitutionality of gun control laws being challenged in court. In some respects, the *Bruen* "standard of review" is not completely new, but it does include some major differences that could really change the legal game when it comes to protecting Second Amendment rights.

First, *Bruen* re-validated the "common use" test from the 2008 *Heller* case. Unless a firearm is "dangerous and unusual," if it's in common use for lawful purposes by law-abiding citizens, that should be the end of the inquiry. Firearms in common use can't be banned. But some courts are

The first step is to ask whether the conduct in question is covered under the Second Amendment's plain text. This is not supposed to be a tough step to get past, but states are trying to make it so by claiming magazines and accessories are not "arms" and so aren't protected.

reluctant to stop there.

Bruen also reinvigorated the history and tradition test that *Heller* tried to establish, but that many lower

courts applied incorrectly. This test effectively has two steps.

The first step is to ask whether the conduct in question is covered under

Some courts are interpreting the language of the Second Amendment extremely narrowly so that only literal "keeping" and "bearing" of arms is what the plain text protects, so that accessories, magazines, and peripheral activities such as selling arms, aren't covered.

the Second Amendment's plain text. This is not supposed to be a tough step to get past, but states are trying to make it so by claiming magazines and accessories are not "arms" and so aren't protected. Some courts are interpreting the language of the Second Amendment extremely narrowly so that only literal "keeping" and "bearing" of arms is what the plain text protects, so that accessories, magazines, and peripheral activities such as selling arms, aren't covered. That's a fight going on in many courts right now.

The second part is the historical review. Under historical review, courts determine whether the concerns that motivated the modern restriction existed at the time of the Bill of Rights ratification in 1791, and whether there were laws addressing it then. The government must prove that their modern law is essentially a reiteration of the law of the past, i.e., a "relevant analog." If the societal concern or the technology of a new type of arm is historically novel or unprecedented, then States are subject to a less rigorous historical showing. This less rigorous showing allows courts to reason by "nuanced" analogy and gives the government a chance to defend a law without showing a historical law that's exactly on point. Whether a historical law is a "relevant analog" to a current law, demonstrating that a current law is something citizens in 1791 would have tolerated, is another battle royale being fought in courtrooms across the country right now, including in many of the cases listed below. **CRPA**

Alex Frank is a civil rights litigator at Michel & Associates, P.C., where he focuses on the Second Amendment and related constitutional issues.



VOLUNTEER PLAINTIFFS NEEDED FOR PRO-2A LAWSUITS. STAND UP FOR YOUR RIGHTS!

CRPA's A-Team lawyers are looking for volunteer plaintiffs to be part of our planned future lawsuits challenging California's unconstitutional gun laws.

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HELP US HELP YOU!

Email potentialplaintiffs@michellawyers.com for more information.

SECOND AMENDMENT LITIGATION REPORT

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

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

The digital version of this report, complete with links to relevant documents and additional information, can be found on CRPA's web page at www.crpa.org

CALIFORNIA CASES

CASE NAME	ISSUE	COURT	STATUS	WHAT'S NEXT
Boland v. Bonta	<i>Does California's Unsafe Handgun Act (the Roster) violate the Second Amendment?</i>	United States District Court Central District of California	The court granted plaintiffs' motion for preliminary injunction on March 20, 2023.	The state appealed the MPI win to the ninth circuit. The state filed its brief in August and plaintiffs' brief is due in late May.
Rhode v. Becerra	<i>Does California's law requiring background checks for ammunition violate the Second Amendment?</i>	United States District Court Southern District of California	The court ordered parties to submit rounds of supplemental briefing regarding Bruen and historically analogous laws.	Judge Benitez will likely rule sometime in the spring or summer.
Rupp v. Becerra	<i>Does California's Assault Weapons prohibition violate the Second Amendment?</i>	United States District Court Central District of California	The 9th Circuit remanded the case for further proceedings consistent with Bruen.	The case will likely go to trial sometime in 2023, but when is not finalized.
Duncan v. Becerra	<i>Does California's prohibition on large-capacity magazines violate the Second Amendment?</i>	United States District Court Southern District of California	After the Supreme Court granted, vacated, and remanded, Judge Benitez ordered rounds of supplemental briefing.	All supplemental briefing is submitted as of March 2023. Judge Benitez will likely rule in the spring or summertime.
California Rifle & Pistol Association v. City of Glendale	<i>Does a Glendale ordinance that bans all firearm possession on numerous city-owned areas violate Bruen?</i>	United States District Court Central District of California	Plaintiffs moved for a preliminary injunction. The court denied it without prejudice and ordered the parties to confer and develop specificity over which areas under the ordinance are at issue.	Plaintiffs will revisit their effort to preliminarily enjoin the law later this year.

CASE NAME	ISSUE	COURT	STATUS	WHAT'S NEXT
South Bay Rod & Gun Club v. Bonta	<i>Does SB 1327's attorney fee penalty for unsuccessful Second Amendment litigations violate numerous fundamental principles of constitutional law?</i>	United States District Court Southern District of California	Judge Benitez entered an order enjoining enforcement of the laws the plaintiffs challenged in Dec. 2022.	Because there was no appeal, the case is now closed, and the law cannot be enforced.
Flanagan v. Becerra	<i>Challenge to California and Los Angeles' firearm carry restrictions that prohibit both open and concealed carry.</i>	United States District Court Central District of California	The 9th circuit dismissed the case as moot and remanded it back to the district court with instructions to dismiss in Feb. 2023.	No further actions as of Mar. 2023.
Linton v. Bonta	<i>Does California's firearm rights restoration regime violate the Second Amendment?</i>	United States District Court Northern District of California	The case is being litigated in the district court under the new Bruen standard. Plaintiffs have moved for summary judgment.	The court is evaluating the motion for summary judgment and will likely rule sometime in the spring/summer.
Chavez v. Bonta (formerly Jones v. Bonta)	<i>Does California's under-21 firearm prohibition violate the Second Amendment?</i>	United States District Court Southern District of California	On September 7, 2022, the 9th Circuit remanded the case to district court. Plaintiffs moved for preliminary injunction, or alternatively, summary judgment in Jan. 2023.	The court will evaluate the motion under the new Bruen standard and likely rule sometime in the spring/summer.
Miller v. Bonta	<i>Does California's assault weapons prohibition violate the Second Amendment?</i>	United States District Court Southern District of California	Judge Benitez is reviewing the parties' supplemental briefing on Bruen's impact on the case.	Judge Benitez will likely rule sometime in the spring/summer.
Renna v. Bonta	<i>Does California's Unsafe Handgun Act (the Roster) violate the Second Amendment?</i>	United States District Court Southern District of California	The court granted plaintiffs' motion for preliminary injunction on March 31, 2023.	The state has appealed to the Ninth Circuit. Briefing will happen over the spring/summer.

CASE NAME	ISSUE	COURT	STATUS	WHAT'S NEXT
Barba v. Bonta	<i>Does California's Unsafe Handgun Act (the Roster) violate the Second Amendment?</i>	California Court of Appeal, 4th District	The plaintiffs partially won their motion for preliminary injunction in the state trial court and the state appealed.	Briefing is underway and oral argument will likely happen later this summer.
Doe v. Bonta	<i>Does a California law that allows firearm purchaser information to be disclosed to third parties violate privacy laws and the Second Amendment?</i>	United States District Court Southern District of California 9th Circuit	Plaintiffs lost in the trial court but have appealed to the 9th Circuit	Appeal is underway. Briefing is complete as of late April, 2023.
Junior Sports Magazines v. Bonta	<i>Does California's new law prohibiting the marketing of firearms products to youth violate various constitutional principles, including the 1st Amendment?</i>	United States District Court Central District of California 9th Circuit	Plaintiffs appealed the loss of their motion for summary judgment to the 9th Circuit.	Briefing is underway in the 9th Circuit and oral argument will likely happen later this year.
Fouts v. Bonta	<i>Does a California law that prohibits carrying certain non-firearm instruments for self-defense violate the Second Amendment?</i>	United States District Court Southern District of California	The court denied plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment and granted the state's motion for summary judgment in 2021.	The case is on remand and being litigated under <i>Bruen</i> .

MARYLAND CASES

CASE NAME	ISSUE	COURT	STATUS	WHAT'S NEXT
Bianchi v. Frosh	<i>Does Maryland's assault weapons ban violate the Second Amendment?</i>	4th Circuit Court of Appeal	Oral argument was in Dec. 2022.	The court will rule sometime later this year.

WASHINGTON CASES

CASE NAME	ISSUE	COURT	STATUS	WHAT'S NEXT
Mitchell v. Atkins	<i>Does Washington's under-21 firearm ban violate the Second Amendment?</i>	United States District Court Western District of Washington	The 9th Circuit vacated and remanded to the district court in Dec. 2022. The court ordered a five-day bench trial for Mar. 2023.	The case will be tried under the <i>Bruen</i> standard and likely appealed to the 9th Circuit.
Hartford v. Ferguson	<i>Does Washington State's assault weapons ban violate the Second Amendment?</i>	United States District Court Western District of Washington	Plaintiffs filed their complaint in April 2023.	Plaintiffs will likely file a motion to preliminarily enjoin the law.

NEW YORK CASES

CASE NAME	ISSUE	COURT	STATUS	WHAT'S NEXT
Antonyuk v. Hochul	<i>Does New York State's post-Bruen permit issuance program violate Bruen?</i>	United States District Court Northern District of New York	The case is now under appeal.	The state of New York is attempting to have the appeal dismissed as moot due to legislative amendments to the laws at issue in the case.
Antonyuk v. Nigrelli	<i>Does New York State's post-Bruen permit issuance program violate Bruen?</i>	2nd Circuit Court of Appeal	Oral argument is scheduled for March 20, 2023.	The court will hear oral argument and issue a ruling later this year.

MASSACHUSETTS CASES

CASE NAME	ISSUE	COURT	STATUS	WHAT'S NEXT
Morin v. Lyver	<i>Challenge to a Massachusetts law that bars non-violent misdemeanor convicts from purchasing handguns.</i>	United States District Court District of Massachusetts	After remand, the parties settled and proposed a judgment in plaintiffs' favor.	The court entered the judgment and the case is now over.

NEW JERSEY CASES

CASE NAME	ISSUE	COURT	STATUS	WHAT'S NEXT
Association of New Jersey Rifle & Pistol Clubs v. Grewal	<i>Does New Jersey's ban on large capacity magazines violate the Second Amendment?</i>	United States District Court District of New Jersey	Remanded for further proceedings due to <i>Bruen</i> .	The lower will court will apply <i>Bruen</i> to the issue.

TEXAS CASES

CASE NAME	ISSUE	COURT	STATUS	WHAT'S NEXT
United States v. Rahimi	<i>Whether the federal firearms prohibition that applies to an individual subject to a domestic violence restraining order is constitutional.</i>	United States District Court Northern District of Texas 5th Circuit Court of Appeal	Briefing is underway in the 5th Circuit.	Parties need to complete briefing and then the court will schedule oral argument.
Garland v. Cargill	<i>Did the ATF have the authority to label a bump stock a machine gun?</i>	United States District Court Western District of Texas 5th Circuit United States Supreme Court	Petition for certiorari is pending in the Supreme Court of the United States.	A response is due on June 7, 2023.

RHODE ISLAND CASES

CASE NAME	ISSUE	COURT	STATUS	WHAT'S NEXT
Ocean State Tactical v. Rhode Island	<i>Does Rhode Island's large capacity magazine prohibition violate the Second Amendment?</i>	United States District Court District of Rhode Island 1st Circuit Court of Appeal	Plaintiffs appealed the loss of their preliminary injunction motion in Dec. 2022.	The appeal is underway in the 1st Circuit.

PENNSYLVANIA CASES

CASE NAME	ISSUE	COURT	STATUS	WHAT'S NEXT
United States v. Range	<i>Does the federal law that strips all felons of their firearms rights, regardless of the nature of the offense, violate the Second Amendment?</i>	United States District Court Eastern District of Pennsylvania 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals	The third circuit held an en banc rehearing on February 15, 2023.	The en banc ruling will issue later this year.

OREGON CASES

CASE NAME	ISSUE	COURT	STATUS	WHAT'S NEXT
Oregon Firearms Federation, Inc. v. Brown	<i>Does Oregon's large capacity magazine prohibition violate the Second Amendment?</i>	United States District Court District of Oregon 9th Circuit Court of Appeal	Plaintiffs appealed the loss of their preliminary injunction motion in Dec. 2022.	Appellants voluntarily dismissed their appeal.

INDIANA CASES

CASE NAME	ISSUE	COURT	STATUS	WHAT'S NEXT
United States v. Reyna	<i>Is the federal law that requires serialization of firearms constitutional?</i>	United States District Court District of Nebraska 8th Circuit Court of Appeal	The trial court upheld the law and the plaintiffs have appealed to the 8th Circuit.	The appeal is underway in the 8th Circuit.

WEST VIRGINIA CASES

CASE NAME	ISSUE	COURT	STATUS	WHAT'S NEXT
United States v. Price	<i>Is the federal law that requires serialization of firearms constitutional?</i>	United States District Court District of West Virgina 4th Circuit Court of Appeals	The trial court struck down the law and the plaintiffs have appealed to the 4th Circuit.	The appeal is underway in the 4th Circuit.

OKLAHOMA CASES

CASE NAME	ISSUE	COURT	STATUS	WHAT’S NEXT
United States v. Harrison	<i>Is the federal law that prohibits marijuana users from having firearms constitutional?</i>	United States District Court District of Oklahoma 10th Circuit Court of Appeal	The trial court struck down the law and the plaintiffs have appealed to the 10th Circuit.	The appeal is underway in the 10th Circuit.

ILLINOIS CASES

CASE NAME	ISSUE	COURT	STATUS	WHAT’S NEXT
Federal Firearms Licensees of Illinois v. Jay Robert Pritzker (consolidated with Barnett v. Raoul)	<i>Is Illinois’ assault weapons ban constitutional under Bruen?</i>	United States District Court District of Illinois	The court granted plaintiffs’ motion for preliminary injunction on April 28, 2023.	The case is on appeal to the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals.
National Association for Gun Rights v. City of Naperville Illinois	<i>Is Illinois’ Assault Weapons Ban constitutional under Bruen?</i>	United States District Court District of Illinois Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals Supreme Court of the United States	Plaintiffs are seeking to have the Supreme Court of the United States grant relief on an emergency basis.	The U.S. Supreme Court is unlikely to grant the requested relief.

DELAWARE CASES

CASE NAME	ISSUE	COURT	STATUS	WHAT’S NEXT
Delaware State Sportsmen’s Association, et al. v. Delaware Department of Safety and Homeland Security, et al.	<i>Does Delaware’s assault weapons ban violate the Second Amendment?</i> <i>Does Delaware’s large capacity magazine ban violate the Second Amendment?</i>	United States District Court District of Delaware	In late March 2023, the district court denied plaintiffs’ motion for preliminary injunction. Plaintiffs appealed to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals.	The action in the district court is stayed pending resolution of the appeal to the Third Circuit.

LOCAL ADVOCACY

TALKING HEADS AND THE LIES OF SCARY GUN CONTROL

BY TIFFANY D. CHEUVRONT

How dare the Supreme Court hand down a ruling like Bruen!

How could they fill our streets with gun violence that will make our communities more dangerous and more violent! Why do people need to carry in public anyway and what about my “safe space?” Because of Bruen, people are going to be carrying two, three, or maybe more guns in the streets, and they will use them recklessly!

If you think people have lost their minds over the 2022 Bruen Supreme Court decision, you may be right; but it’s not gun owners who have gone crazy over this decision. It is the fear-mongering anti-gun groups who are telling people things just like the statements above on television broadcasts, radio, and in emails directly to their supporters. Claiming that “guns are the number one killer of children” but forgetting to note that the age of this statistic is 18-25 years old, and they conveniently leave out the criminal aspect of gang violence and suicide for that age group.

I know we all have heard this before, but let’s all say it one more time “GUNS DON’T KILL PEOPLE; PEOPLE KILL PEOPLE.” It is a fact that none of these anti-gun pundits or groups want to admit. Yes, it is horrible anytime someone loses their life to a violent act, but every single time that act was committed by another person and not a piece of metal.

We have come to a point in our society where people care less about

protecting the rights enshrined in the Constitution and more about protecting the criminals in society. Just look at the crime statistics over the past several years in California. No one is talking about the attacks on innocent people and hardworking business owners. They want to deflect. When you transfer blame from the actions of a person to an inanimate object in their possession, that is exactly what you are doing. Imagine a car being responsible for a hit-and-run instead of the person. Imagine a boat being the cause of death of a swimmer instead of the drunk driver behind the wheel. We don’t attribute the liability for these types of deaths or injuries to the inanimate object, but for some reason, gun control activists have made this their mantra.

Psychology Today notes that blame shifting is a narcissist behavior that we have come to know in our culture. It stems from a power grab and attempts to maintain a balance of power by shutting down the other side and silencing it. Just think about what happens when there is a shooting. We all look at the obvious mental health or drug abuse disturbances of a person who would do something like this. Why do we do that? Because any functioning person in society would never consider such an act. Yet, when we call it out and say we need more support for mental health in the country and not more gun control, the media immediately releases stories telling us how horrible it is to blame people with mental health issues for gun violence. Gun owners know that we are not blaming ALL mentally

ill people for gun violence, but that the gunman WAS actually struggling with mental illness. But it doesn’t matter by that time because gun owners have been labeled as people who blame the weak in society and they are shut down—blame shifted... set – point – match; power over the gun control debate maintained by the anti-gun crowd.

Another tactic of blame-shifting or gaslighting is to suggest that something happened that did not, or flat out calling a person names and belittling them. A recent example of the use of this tactic was at a local county commission meeting where CRPA supporters were there to support a Second Amendment Sanctuary resolution for the county. All the resolution does is to announce publicly that the county is a supporter of the Second Amendment. People at the public comment meeting began making wild claims like “if you pass this resolution, we will become open carry and the street will be filled with guns,” or “this resolution has scared the children of the county because of all the guns that will be around.” There was even an op-ed in the local paper that called all gun owners and supporters of the resolution “crazy” and “right-wing militia.” The purpose of the article was to belittle anyone who stood for the Constitution and the Second Amendment resolution in the community. To shut them down and make them afraid to speak in favor. They even tried to insinuate that since one of the Supervisors’ family owns a gun show that he was somehow unethical in voting on the resolution. Smoke and

mirrors—all of it.

It is tough being a gun owner in California. Gun owners in other parts of the country are not exposed to such vicious attacks from gun control people and groups. Partly this is because they know that there is no space in other states for such speech against our God-given rights. People just would not put up with it or would call it out for what it is—false attacks. California has created an environment where name-calling and belittling anyone who does not agree with you is accepted. Not only is it accepted, but they will go after your job and reputation for standing against the agenda.

Gun owners in California need to understand what is happening when they see it. They need to know that

they have the Constitution, truth, and groups like CRPA on their side with tens of thousands of lawful gun owners just like you out there fighting the good fight to hold onto your rights. When you hear one of these regurgitated false statements about gun ownership, gun owners, or the Second Amendment, I hope that you will not cower in the corner that they try to place you in. You have a voice that is backed by hundreds of years of historical precedent, hard-fought legal battles that succeeded, and knowledge and education of what it means to be a law-abiding citizen and gun owner. We cannot let them strip away our voice from the marketplace of ideas. They may want you to feel that you are isolated and the only one that is speaking up in gun-con-

trol California. They may try to make you feel guilty for the random attacks by criminals on the innocent, but gun owners will persevere and speak with one voice. We will speak reason as they spread fear and we will not allow them to cancel the Constitution, try as they may. **CRPA**

Tiffany D. Cheuvront leads the local ordinance project for Michel & Associates, P.C. With over 19 years’ experience in the non-profit and regulatory fields, she practices civil rights litigation and corporate governance law (five of those years working specifically in Second Amendment and CA policy). Tiffany has written and provided testimony on issues at the local, state and federal levels of government.



LOCAL ADVOCACY REPORT

BY TIFFANY D. CHEUVRONT

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

JURISDICTION & ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	LOP RESPONSE	STATUS
CALIFORNIA GUN SHOWS	In 2022 the state legislature passed a law that relates to all gun shows and bans the sale of firearms, ammunition, and “ghost guns” on all state property. This essentially ended gun shows across the state.	CRPA and SAF joined together with other individual plaintiffs to first fight this in San Diego and Orange County and later added the state legislation to the ongoing litigation.	Two cases are currently running in the California Southern District and the California Central District. You can follow these cases here: https://michellawyers.com/b-l-productions-v-newsom-min-bill/ https://michellawyers.com/b-l-productions-v-newsom/
STATEWIDE PUBLIC RECORD REQUESTS	CRPA regularly seeks and obtains public records in connection with any anti-gun efforts in California. Such efforts include proposed anti-gun ordinances, gun buyback programs and other anti-gun regulatory enforcement issues.	Responses to these requests often yield valuable results, such as which members of a local government entity are working with anti-gun groups, sources of funding and other important information.	Ongoing. CRPA attorneys monitor and review thousands of pages of public records requests each month. *Public Records Requests have been submitted for the DOJ leak of gun owner information. Due to an ongoing investigation and their attorneys holding all information until the investigation is complete, the DOJ is currently not responding.

JURISDICTION & ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	LOP RESPONSE	STATUS
CITY OF SAN JOSE	The Mayor for the City of San Jose wants to push mandatory insurance for all gun owners in the City as a way of paying for criminal violence that occurs in his city.	CRPA sent a letter previously on this same issue when the Mayor tried to make this a priority for the city in 2019. The Mayor has once again resurrected this issue and is trying to get mandatory insurance for gun owners or a mandatory fee to the City passed. The staff have been directed to come back with ordinance language in September. There is no new news on this issue as of the drafting of this alert.	CRPA has submitted public record requests and is preparing a lawsuit for filing should the city pass this ordinance. San Jose passed the ordinance even though there was 4 hours of testimony from the public against it. CRPA is preparing to sue as soon as the matter is ripe for the courts to consider. January 1, 2023 the City implemented the mandatory gun insurance provision of the ordinance. Stay tuned for more information on litigation.
CRPA COALITION WORK	The CRPA has been working with other groups across the state for years to influence and advance pro-2A work in the state. We believe in leveraging our combined strength to get things done.	Coalitions are built from other non-profit groups with similar missions coming together. We work with local chapter leaders, elected officials and legislative teams to push support and protection of the Second Amendment.	Watch for joint letters from coalition groups to fight harmful legislation in the state and for work with other groups during this election cycle. To sign up for the Range Coalition, send an email to ranges@crpa.org Want to host a state competition at your range in 2023? CRPA staff can help. Email Brian at bkerz@crpa.org
CCW ISSUANCE ISSUES	CRPA has had many members reach out with concerns that their local jurisdiction is not issuing CCW's	When the <i>Bruen</i> decision came down, CRPA immediately sent letters to all of the jurisdictions in California explaining what the law is under that new standard.	CRPA sent final notice letters to those jurisdictions that continue to refuse to issue CCWs and we are prepared to file legal actions should they not follow the law. More information at crpa.org/ccw-issues-in-california It looks like San Francisco is starting to issue CCW permits and we will continue to watch for those jurisdictions who fail to comply. There are several that may see legal action very soon.
GHOST GUN BANS	Gun Control groups are busy pushing to try to get local jurisdictions to pass restrictions on the possession, sale, transfer, or manufacturing of “ghost guns” including precursor parts.	San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco have all passed the same basic ordinance in the last few weeks. The problem with these ordinances is that they address areas of concern that are controlled by the state AND there is no clear definition of what a precursor part is at the moment- these cities just made every piece of metal illegal to own and created criminals out of citizens with lawful products overnight.	CRPA is currently fighting in the courts on this issue. Please follow CRPA news for more information
DOJ ISSUES	It has come to our attention that there may be businesses and individuals that are having great difficulty getting their COE renewal from DOJ. We also are investigating the DOJ Data Leak of CCW personal information to the public that occurred in June 2022.	Not having a valid certificate of eligibility (COE) prevents firearms business owners from operating and completing purchases and individuals from receiving and handling ammunition for many programs. We are hearing reports that the DOJ is taking months to return approved COE applications.	If you are having trouble with your COE approval or renewal, please send us a message at contact@crpa.org so we can see if we can assist you. For more information on the DOJ Leak of personal and private information please visit crpa.org/ca-doj-dox-gate/
CALL FOR PLAINTIFFS	If you are a CRPA member, we need you!	When local ordinance issues do not go well, we have to fight for your rights in court. We need members just like you who are negatively affected by these unconstitutional laws to step up as named plaintiffs in the legal actions that may follow.	If you are interested in serving as a plaintiff in any of our upcoming litigation, please contact us at potentialplaintiffs@michellawyers.com . We need you now more than ever!

CRPA PROGRAMS UPDATE

SPOTLIGHT: HOW IS CRPA INFLUENCING THE GROWING VOICE AND SIZE OF THE 2A MOVEMENT IN CALIFORNIA?

Perhaps this was the first question that popped into your mind when considering whether or not you wanted to become a CRPA member; and, if you have ever volunteered at an event representing CRPA for recruitment efforts, you have certainly heard this question numerous times....

“What do I get for my money?”

For CRPA it breaks down into three primary categories: First is in the legislative arena where CRPA attempts to stymie efforts to pass unconstitutional laws that would prevent Californians from freely exercising their Second Amendment rights. The second is in the courts where CRPA brings lawsuits against specific laws passed by the CA legislature that are unconstitutional. The third is the evolution and progression of CRPA programs meant to nurture Second Amendment culture, with efforts that span the statewide and local levels. The effect and value of CRPA programs are certainly the hardest of the

three to quantify. How can you quantify your reach when the foundation is an idea. Legislation is tangible, a bill either passes or it doesn't; so goes litigation, a judge either rules in favor, or against you. Programs simply don't work this way all the time.

Where we can see progress, however, is in a time lapse. When a particular program has been active for long enough, the progression over that time becomes more apparent. Take for example, the Hunting and Wildlife Conservation Coalition, primarily headed up by CRPA's Rick Travis, along side Bill Gaines from Gaines and Associates. When first introduced, it seemed as though it was a rag tag group that was spending as much time advocating *to* people in the hunting community as they were advocating *for* the hunting community. But as time went on, this coalition was able to not only bring more hunting and 2A groups into the fold, but more so, it was able to unite their voices and their advocating efforts turned this coalition into one of the more respected groups lobbying in Sacramento representing hundreds of thousands of people on a daily

basis. This is quantifiable progression.

This can also be done with the CRPA Chapter program. If it seems like CRPA chapters have only been around for a few years, your internal clock is not playing tricks on you because that's the case. Since the Chapter Programs' inception in September of 2019, and with a huge hurdle in front of it called COVID, we continued to see more and more chapters forming. A program that had eight chapters representing and advocating for seven counties has transformed into 40 chapters representing 38 counties. Along with these advocating efforts came some large victories at the state and local level.

CRPA continues to provide resources and create avenues for groups of people to come together under the banner of the Second Amendment to ultimately ensure and reclaim the freedoms given to Californians by our Creator and recognized by our Founding Fathers in the U.S. Constitution. We can remain hopeful in doing so as we continue to see more and more people using these programs to create progress in their communities.

CRPA

CRPA Chapters 2019



CRPA Chapters 2023



SEE ALL OF CRPA'S PROGRAMS [AT CRPA.ORG](http://CRPA.ORG)

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY

SHOOTING PROGRAMS

2A LITIGATION PROGRAM

REGULATORY WATCH PROGRAM

RANGES & RETAILERS PROTECTION PROGRAMS

BUSINESS AFFILIATE PROGRAM

WOMEN'S PROGRAM

HUNTING & CONSERVATION

VOLUNTEERS & GRASSROOTS

FIREARM SAFETY PROGRAMS

LAW ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVE

CAMPAIGNS & ELECTIONS

HISTORICAL ARMS COLLECTING & EXHIBITIONS

LOCAL ADVOCACY & CRPA CHAPTERS

PUBLICATIONS

SPOTLIGHT ON

JENNIFER DIAZ

Jennifer Diaz was born in Ohio and lived in Wisconsin and Illinois before moving to

California. She has a background

in Criminal Justice and worked in social services for many years in Stanislaus County. While there, she worked in a level 14 care facility for children between the ages of 10-17 that had emotional behavioral problems and juvenile delinquencies. In

2006, Jennifer moved to Colusa County to raise her daughter in the beautiful mountain country of Stonyford.

Jennifer was eager to learn the lifestyle of Colusa County. She began to volunteer in different organizations to meet community members. Her family has always believed in helping neighbors, supporting their peace officers, and creating quality friendships. Jennifer remains involved in the Colusa Rotary club as the 2022-2023 president, coordinates the seasonal Colusa Certified Farmers Market and the Farm to Fork dinner, and is the Secretary for the Colusa County Chamber of Commerce.

In September 2021, Jennifer attended her first CRPA Colusa County Gun Owners meeting. The meeting agenda that evening included an open secretary position. Naturally, Jennifer raised



BY
CHRISTINA
GASTELO
VOLUNTEER
COORDINATOR



► Jennifer Diaz at the Maxwell Rodeo parade in May 2022. (STEPHEN DIEVES)



► Jennifer Diaz, David Poole, Stephen Dieves, Bobbi Pimental, and Don Pimental, at the Colusa County Fair Parade in June 2022.

her hand and volunteered for the position, then, and is still the CRPA Colusa County Gun Owners Secretary today. Since then, Jennifer has been trained in all three shooting disciplines, range safety officer, and chief range safety officer, through CRPA's training department. Jennifer is also a shotgun coach for the Colusa Ducks, a local youth sporting team.

What was your very first firearm experience /exposure?

JD: I have always been raised around guns. We were taught to ALWAYS treat a gun as if it's loaded and if you need to use one ALWAYS know your target and what's beyond. Safety has been engrained into my brain and

I want to use my knowledge to "pay it forward."

What is it about the 2A issue, specifically, that motivates you to volunteer?

JD: I am quoting CRPA: "The focus of the Colusa County Gun Owners CRPA Chapter is to promote the single issue of the Second Amendment and the culture and rights that it is meant to protect. To create groups of dedicated individuals, business owners, ranges, trainers, clubs, and like-minded individuals with shared values in promoting firearm safety and protecting their 2A rights. We seek to bring a positive message about gun owners and the Second Amendment

to our community."

Does anyone in your life play a role in supporting your involvement or in providing inspiration?

JD: Lew Manor was and still is a motivating mentor of mine. Unfortunately, we lost him in December 2021. On every endeavor I take on my gun journey, I think of him and know that he is looking down supporting me.

How would someone describe you?

JD: A leader of the community.

Do you have a message to share?

JD: "A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined," George Washington. **CRPA**

VOLUNTEER REGISTRATION FORM

First Name	Middle Initial
Last Name	
Street Address	
City, County, State, Zip Code	
Cell Phone	
Email Address	
Date	

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

- Join a CRPA Chapter
- Visit Local Businesses to Promote Affiliate Program
- Work on Political Campaigns or Elections
- Assist with Youth/Women's Events / RSO
- Assist with Training Events / RSO
- Assist with Hunting Events
- Be a CRPA Membership Recruiter
- Liaison with Local Authorities and Council Members
- Teach Firearm Safety and Proficiency
- Promote CRPA/Pro-2A Messaging/PR Campaigns
- Other:

THANK YOU!

Return to the **California Rifle & Pistol Association**
Attn: Volunteers Program
271 E. Imperial Highway, Suite #620, Fullerton, CA 92835
Phone: (714) 992-2772, ext. 8752 | Email: volunteer@crpa.org

VOLUNTEERS ARE CRPA'S MOST POWERFUL WEAPON!

CRPA is looking for men and women to join the fight for our rights as a CRPA volunteer or grassroots activist. You can feel good about being part of the solution, meet new friends, learn about guns and politics and get free CRPA swag! For more information, fill out and send in this volunteer form, on the left, email us at volunteer@crpa.org or call (714) 992-2772, ext. 8752.

Because of CRPA's tremendous growth, and with the support of our members and like-minded organizations, CRPA is expanding its involvement in local campaigns and elections and sponsoring and participating in more events. CRPA has made a substantial investment in grassroots/volunteer coordinating, local election messaging technologies and added staff to manage volunteers and events.

CRPA Chapters and affiliated groups maintain their independence, but work with CRPA and get access to: (1) real-time legislative information from our legislative advocates in the Capital; (2) CRPA/NRA campaign finance and PAC lawyers; (3) CRPA/NRA firearms lawyers who answer questions, fight for local FFLs and ranges in your area, oppose local gun control ordinances and file lawsuits; and (4) regular communication among coalition partners and other local groups to learn from each other and build a stronger network of activists. CRPA needs volunteers to work as Chapter Leaders; Government Liaisons (i.e., candidate development and local issues and ordinances coverage); Retail/Ranges Liaisons; Volunteers and Events Liaisons; and CCW Liaisons, among other things.

CRPA invites individuals as well as local 2A groups, clubs, ranges and FFLs to be a part of the effort in your county. Join us! Volunteer for CRPA!



► Mike G, Aaliyah Centeno, James (Lytle Creek RSO/ Instructor), Christina Gastelo, Jose Centeno. Event: Lytle Creek Turkey Shoot.

EVENTS & TRAINING

EVENTS

MAY

May 4-7
TEHAMA DISTRICT FAIR
Red Bluff Fairgrounds
Red Bluff, CA

May 5-7
PLACERVILLE HOME & GARDEN SHOW
El Dorado County Fairgrounds
Placerville, CA

May 6
CVCC MEN'S BBQ
Chino Valley Community Church
Chino, CA

May 6
MIKE RAAHAGUE MEMORIAL SHOOT
Raahauge's Shooting Park
Eastvale, CA

May 6-7
CROSSROADS OF THE WEST: RENO GUN SHOW
Reno-Sparks Convention Center
Reno, NV

LOCATION KEY

- NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
- CENTRAL CALIFORNIA
- SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
- OUT OF STATE

May 13
YOUTH ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM'S 2023 YOUTH EXPO
Compton Hunting & Fishing Club
Compton, CA

May 19-21
TEMECULA VALLEY BALLOON & WINE FESTIVAL
Lake Skinner Recreation Area
Winchester, CA

May 25
TASTE OF BREA
Downtown Brea
Brea, CA

May 28
STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL
Downtown Vista
Vista, CA

JUNE

June 11
MIKE RAAHAGUE'S FUN SHOOT
Raahauge's Shooting Park
Eastvale, CA

June 17-18
CALIFORNIA GUN SHOWS: TURLOCK GUN SHOW

Stanislaus County Fairgrounds
Turlock, CA
June 24-25
AZ GUN RADIO: SAN FRANCISCO GUN SHOW
American Legion
Santa Clara, CA

JULY

July 1-3
FOLSOM PRO RODEO
Dan Russell Arena
Folsom, CA

July 15
RAAHAUGES YOUTH DAY SPONSORED BY CRPA
Mike Raahauge's Shooting Range
Corona, CA

July 28-30
RAMONA COUNTRY FAIR
431 Aqua Lane
Ramona, CA

TRAINING VIDEOS
& INFO ARE AT
CRPA.ORG/ TRAINING-AND-EDUCATION

CRPA
TRAINING
COURSES

- Basic Rifle
- Basic Pistol
- Basic Shotgun
- Home Firearms Safety
- Basic Range Safety Officer
- Personal Protection in the Home
- Personal Protection Outside the Home
- Metallic Cartridge Reloading
- Hunters Education Traditional Course
- Hunters Education Follow-up Course
- Wild Game Cooking
- Wild Game Field Dressing
- First Aid/AED/CPR
- Wilderness First Aid
- Archery
- Basic Backpacking
- Leave No Trace
- Emergency Preparedness
- Photography
- Basic Map and Compass
- Trauma/ First Aid



► Left to right: Nick Scurti, Christina Gastelo, Nathan Stewart, Dave Race, Steve Saenz. Event: Bass Pro Shops Hunting Classic

TRAINING

MAY

May 3
RANGE SAFETY OFFICER
Sylmar, CA

May 3
CHIEF RANGE SAFETY OFFICER
Sylmar, CA

May 6
SHOTGUN SHOOTING BASICS
Fullerton, CA

May 13
RIFLE SHOOTING BASICS
Fullerton, CA

May 20
SHOTGUN INSTRUCTOR
Fullerton, CA

JUNE

June 3
PISTOL SHOOTING BASICS
Fullerton, CA

June 10
RANGE SAFETY OFFICER
Fullerton, CA

June 17
PERSONAL PROTECTION OUTSIDE THE HOME

June 22
CHIEF RANGE SAFETY OFFICER
Hanford, CA

June 24
CHIEF RANGE SAFETY OFFICER
Fullerton, CA

LOCATION KEY

- NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
- CENTRAL CALIFORNIA
- SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
- OUT OF STATE

JULY

July 8
PERSONAL PROTECTION IN THE HOME
Fullerton, CA

July 15
RIFLE SHOOTING BASICS
Fullerton, CA

July 22
SHOTGUN SHOOTING BASICS
Fullerton, CA

July 29
PISTOL SHOOTING BASICS
Fullerton, CA

CRPA POSTAL CHALLENGES TAKE TO THE RANGE!

BY CRPA STAFF

As we head into summer and hopefully have time to enjoy those longer days, great weather, and some fun with friends and family, CRPA would like to re-introduce and remind you of a great way to have some fun challenges at the local range through our Postal Challenges.

The great thing about the CRPA Postal Challenges is that ANYONE can participate at ANY TIME, and ANYWHERE across the state!

The CRPA Postal Challenges include various options for shooting disciplines like rimfire rifles, pistol, or shotgun. This means that you and your friends do not need special equipment to participate, and you get to shoot the challenge on the firearm that you feel most comfortable using.

CRPA Postal Challenges are a great for introducing youth and fam-



EVENT DESCRIPTION

By coming to CRPA's Rangecon, you can obtain the necessary resources to allow your range to prosper. CRPA and MAPC staff will be available to provide in depth education on the current state of ranges in California along with much more.

WHAT YOU GET

- Network with other Range Owners / Operators
- Learn about environmental and land use best practices
- Ask questions to MAPC lawyers on-site
- Be informed on the latest California Anti-2A legislation
- Range user training opportunities
- Introduction to hosting range competitions
- Opportunity to purchase range safety materials
- Lunch Included!

Location

Santa Maria Gun Club, Santa Maria, CA

Date

8 June 2023

SPEAKERS

Jerry



Training

Brian



Shooting Sports
& Ranges

Matt



Firearms Law

Lee



Environmental
Law

**ALL THIS FOR
\$60**

CONTACT INFO.

714 - 992- 2772



ranges@crpa.org



crpa.org/events





CRPA works with and supports the Civilian Marksmanship Program (CMP), a national organization created by federal law that provides citizens around the country with firearm training and learning opportunities, similar to the operations of CRPA.

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

CMP has also developed excellent match procedures at competitive and recreational shooting events that are being incorporated into CRPA's own event and match management processes. Individuals can keep informed about CMP affiliated matches by visiting the CMP's Competition Tracker page at <http://ct.thecmp.org>.

The CMP also sells select vintage military rifles to qualified U.S. citizens at a great price, along with competitive equipment and memorabilia! You can learn more about getting started on your own marksmanship journey through the CMP at <http://thecmp.org/get-started/>.

Visit us online at www.TheCMP.org

ily members to competitive shooting without the pressure. Just having a family fun day can be a fun way to spend the day on the range. And, like most families, that good old fashion sibling rivalry is sure to add to the fun!

CRPA Postal Challenges can also be a great way to get ready for an upcoming event, hunting season, or just to work on your skills as a gun owner.

For any of the CRPA Postal Challenges, just choose your discipline, purchase the target on-line at the CRPA online store (it will be emailed to you to print), take the target to your local range and shoot according to the rules for each discipline, then send in your target to the CRPA office to receive your medal.

The Rimfire Rifle challenge is an easy challenge to shoot, 10 rounds at 50 feet and win a medal based on your score, just simply send us your target. It's that easy.

The Pistol challenge can be of any caliber with or without red dots or scopes. This challenge is at 20 feet and 10 rounds, again just send us your target and we will send you the medal based on your score.

The Shotgun challenge is simple as well. Shoot 25 rounds, use the score card provided and send that score card to us and the medal will be based on your score.

Not only are the CRPA Postal Challenges fun, but they get gun owners out pulling triggers at their local ranges. Many ranges really suffered the past couple of years during the lockdowns and CRPA would like to encourage members to get out and shoot to support these local businesses that support the Second Amendment and your rights.

We hope to see you on the range shooting one of these challenges. Try a new discipline out that maybe you have not taken the time to be proficient in or smoke us all with your amazing skills on your favorite discipline! Either way, Be Safe, Shoot Straight, and Have Fun!!!!

The Postal Challenge Targets can be found in the "Events & Education" section of our online store at crpa.org. **CRPA**

GOLDEN RULES OF GUN SAFETY

- 1. ALWAYS** treat all guns as if they are loaded.
- 2. ALWAYS** keep the gun pointed in a safe direction.
- 3. ALWAYS** keep your finger off the trigger until you are ready to shoot.
- 4. ALWAYS** keep the gun unloaded until ready to use.
- 5. ALWAYS** know your target, its surroundings, and beyond.
- 6. ALWAYS** know how to properly operate your gun.
- 7. ALWAYS** be sure the gun is safe to operate.
- 8. ALWAYS** use only the correct ammunition for your gun.
- 9. ALWAYS** wear eye and ear protection.
- 10. NEVER** use alcohol or over-the-counter, prescription, or other drugs before or while participating in shooting sports.



For more information and training, please contact the California Rifle & Pistol Association: (800) 305-2772 | CRPA.org

NEW APPROACHES BRING CONSERVATION TO OUR YOUTH

I love the great outdoors. There are fantastic places to visit throughout our national parks, state lands and even local wilds. To truly understand nature, you have to enter it, breathe it and deal with what it throws at you and much of that cannot be done from a traditional camp site. This is why I love hunting.

I love meeting people and learning from them. Since I was a kid wondering the Sonoma foothills in the summer, or skateboarding in the South Bay in So. Cal., there were always people to mentor me.



BY RICK TRAVIS
LEGISLATIVE
DIRECTOR

I fell in love with being a student of new adventures. This is why I love hunting.

I love wildlife. I find every species has fascinating things to offer and should be respected. I also know that every living thing has a purpose and all of us on this planet both need and at some point, become a food source for something else. (Fun fact: There are currently bugs eating your dead skin as you read this.) I love hunting because it teaches me about that intimate relationship and I respect, care for, and protect those food sources for future generations.

I love giving back to the things that have brought me so much joy and I am not alone in that endeavor. Over a thousand people in this state are working to bring hunting to the next generation. President Theodore Roosevelt said it best, "In a civilized and cultivated country wild animals only continue to exist at all when preserved by sportsmen. The excellent people who protest against all hunting, and consider sportsmen as enemies of wildlife, are ignorant of the fact that in reality the genuine sportsman is by all odds the most important factor in keeping the larger and more valuable wild creatures from total extermination."

I love hunting because it teaches me about that intimate relationship and I respect, care for, and protect those food sources for future generations.

JOIN & SUPPORT CRPA'S RANGE COALITION



CRPA's Range Coalition members are businesses, clubs, private and public ranges throughout California. Range Coalition members are united to protect range operations and expand opportunities for public participation in the shooting sports so that all Californians have convenient access to ranges and to marksmanship, self-defense, hunting, safety and other training.

The CRPA Range Coalition advocates for ranges in Sacramento and locally to protect ranges and ensure that any proposed legislation or regulatory policies promote proven and sound best management practices and recognize the value of access to ranges and training programs. Through webinars and Information Bulletins, CRPA provides critical information to coalition members and range operators about environmental, safety, insurance, corporate, legal, operational and other important issues of interest.

California's ranges are encouraged to learn more about CRPA's Range Coalition by emailing CRPA at ranges@crpa.org.

JOIN ■ LEARN ■ TEACH ■ THRIVE

The California Rifle & Pistol Association has been working for the past decade to expand hunter education by working closely with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife Hunter Education program throughout the state. Those endeavors have led to the development of a single weekend camp that teaches hunter education, shotgun shooting, and game meal prep to teens who leave the camp with their hunting license at the end of three days.

Several wardens have successfully worked to get hunter education introduced to school systems as both physical education or science credits at the junior high and high school levels. The program is very successful, and we are looking to assist in getting the program introduced to schools who are looking for ways to teach science-based conservation to their students.

The next generation has more obstacles than ever before to not only entering nature but doing so with less support than previous generations had. People under 30 are less likely than the two largest cohorts (30-54 and those 55-plus) to camp. California no longer ranks in the top five camping states (Colorado, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, and New York) according to national studies.

Youth need experienced adults to help them hone the various skills they need to be successful in the wild. CRPA is working with Safari Club International to find a solution to training the next generation. This brings us to a nonprofit that may just fit the bill. The Outdoors Tomorrow Foundation has developed an outdoors-based curriculum that is aligned to national physical education standards and

can be taught in any K-12 school.

In speaking with LeAnn Schmitt, the Director of Partnership Development with the Outdoors Tomorrow Foundation, I found out that schools across the state of Texas have implemented this curriculum and the result is that 60% of youth in their program exit with a hunter education certificate from the state. This has enabled Texas to turn the downward trend around into growth.

California is experiencing a similar trend in Junior hunting licenses. According to the California Department of Fish & Wildlife License Statistics we have experienced the following decline of 80% in annual junior hunting licenses since 1970:

- 1970 – 70,964
 - 1980 – 40,589
 - 1990 – 20,877
 - 2000 – 23,606
- 2010 – 20,520
 - 2020 – 19,132
 - 2022 – 14,596
- Fishing
 - Archery
 - Boater Education
 - Hunter Education
 - Orienteering
 - Survival Skills

The need in this state to bring back hunting and conservation to the next generation is long overdue and critical to the future of not just hunting but the conservation of nature and the wildlife it supports. The proposed program is a vehicle to just do that as it brings many advantages by providing lifelong skillsets through the use of integrated curriculum of science, math, writing, critical thinking, problem solving, computer technology, social and emotional learning through topics such as:

The next generation has more obstacles than ever before to not only entering nature but doing so with less support than previous generations had.

HUNTERS’ CODE OF ETHICS

- Follow the rules of firearm and hunting safety. Insist that fellow hunters do the same.
 - Respect the environment and wildlife. Study the ecosystem. Tread lightly. Leave no trash behind.
 - Do not waste game or fish. Make full use of any animal taken. Take only what you will use, even if it is under the legal limit.
 - Use only fair and humane methods of taking wildlife. Develop your hunting and shooting skills as necessary to ensure clean, sportsmanlike kills.
 - Know your fitness, skill and equipment limitations. Hunt within those limits.
 - Obey all hunting regulations. Hunt with the appropriate license and tags only in allowed areas during designated times and seasons. Obey bag and

possession limits. Use only legal hunting methods and equipment. Report game law violations immediately.

- Ask landowner for permission to hunt and respect the land. Close any gates you open. Say thank you.

- Be considerate of non-hunters’ sensibilities. Strive to leave them with positive images of hunting and hunters.

- Don’t flaunt your kill. Be as discreet as possible. Treat game carcasses

in an inoffensive manner, particularly during transport.

- Generally conduct yourself in a sportsmanlike manner. Hunt according to “fair chase.” Require the same of your hunting partners.

- Support NAM wildlife conservation programs and urge policymakers to support strong NAM-based conservation initiatives.

- Teach others the skills, techniques, rules and ethics of hunting. Pass these ethical hunting practices along to younger hunters.

HUNTERS ARE THE TRUE CONSERVATIONISTS!



- First Aid/CPR
- ATV Safety
- Slingshots
- Trip Planning
- Tackle Crafts
- Hiking
- Backpacking
- Camping
- Camp Cooking
- Wildlife Conservation
- Quail Conservation
- Kayaks & Canoes

Innovative programs such as this are on the cutting edge of engaging the next generation of hunters and broadening their base. The time is now for our partners to come together and use our best skills to meet the needs over six million youth who possess the potential to be the conservationists of tomorrow. It is our responsibility to pass this on.

Some of you at this point may be thinking this is a new concept. It is not.

"Through almost all of human existence, huntable land and huntable wildlife have preceded the hunter. They caused the hunter. But in the future, this must be reversed. It is the

Youth need experienced adults to help them hone the various skills they need to be successful in the wild.

hunter who must cause huntable land and wildlife, and a world worth being young in." John Madison

The future of not just hunting but of huntable land and the wildlife upon it, is not in the hands of the


anti-hunting community but in the hands of those of us who truly know nature and desire to pass it on. Join CRPA as we move forward with our coalition of partners to make this happen. **CRPA**





VEHICLE DONATION PROGRAM


Donate your car, truck, RV or Boat to the CRPA Foundation to support our ongoing commitment to inform and educate all Californians and California gun owners of their constitutional rights. We'll make it easy for you to donate with your free scheduled pick-up, and you may even qualify for a tax deduction! Visit us online at crpa-foundation.careasy.org/home.html.


WE ACCEPT ALL TYPES OF VEHICLES:


**CARS**

**MOTORCYCLES**

**BOATS**

**TRUCKS**

**TRAILERS**

**AND MORE!**

HOW IT WORKS

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

THE RIGHT TO HUNT, FISH AND GATHER

Hunting is arguably one of the oldest traditions on the planet and is a part of every human's

ancestry. The ability for anyone to hunt has always been a point of contention throughout that time. Social scientists study how tribes secured land as their hunting grounds and those outside the tribe were forbidden to hunt those lands with the exception of being granted the privilege to do so. Those who were part of the tribe had the right to hunt.

Note: A tribe is a group of people who live together, share the same language, culture, and history, and stay outside towns or cities. This definition refers to tribes on every continent.

It is important to note that either through education such as stories

told by elders in a tribe, tribal law or by nature there have been limits and seasons. An example would be where some tribes hunted only when herds of wildlife would naturally

pass through their hunting grounds as compared to tribes who migrated roughly along the pathways of the herd.

Roughly a thousand years ago, royal houses from the Viking kings to Genghis Khan started to form laws regarding hunting. Seasons were set by Genghis Khan in the 1200's that forbade any man from

hunting during the mating season, March to October. He also held the great hunt where his army pursued game every winter. Viking kings had similar rules depending on the game being hunted. It is important to note that the end purpose was food. The Khan specifically mandated that the hunter limit the harvest to what

was needed for food and no more. Animals were to be butchered and preserved for the off season.

When the Normans conquered England in 1066, they brought their own hunting laws ensconced in what is known as feudal law. Hunting required some form of weaponry and feudal kings were afraid of their subjects having any weapon that would allow the citizenry any power to resist the government (Note, the issue of government wanting to disarm the citizenry to maintain absolute control is not new.) Feudal hunting laws forbade all but the sovereign to hunt. The sovereign alone had the right to hunt and could bestow the privilege of hunting to anyone they chose. The penalty for someone to hunt without the bestowed privilege was severe punishment and even death. Sovereigns would select a specific animal as the icon of their law, and thus in England, they became known as the "King's Deer."

In England, the Parliament reinforced the status quo set by the Sovereign by enacting a series of qualification statutes by permitting only qualified individuals to do so. This concept is still in practice in one form or another in much of European hunting to this day. These laws set the tone as Europeans crossed the Atlantic to the Americas.

The First Peoples of North America had been hunting, fishing, and farming the land for thousands of years. The average European saw the New World as vast and untamed and struggled with the legality of hunting. Many of these first settlers from Europe were familiar with draconian anti-hunting laws, such as the Black Act of 1723-25 that allowed the death penalty for the taking of salmon by a commoner to feed their family. The distance between the sovereign and



BY RICK TRAVIS
LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR

colonists would lead to a revolution, and the United States who would begin to codify fish and wildlife principles into law.

The argument of a “right to hunt” versus a government granted “privilege” was a topic of discussion that was hotly debated by the original colonies and the newly formed state governments. (It should be noted that it would be California who set up the first government agency to preside over fish and game laws in the form of the Fish & Game Commission (1870) and that the federal government’s U.S. Commission on Fish & Fisheries would do so in 1871). The state of Vermont took up the debate of right versus privilege in 1777 as it worked to form its state constitution. As codified in its constitution is:

“The inhabitants of this State shall have liberty in seasonable times, to hunt and fowl on all lands they hold, and on other lands not enclosed, and

in like manner to fish all boatable and other waters (not private property) under proper regulations, to be made and provided by the General Assembly.”

The people of Vermont became the first in the nation to have a constitutional right to hunt and fish which has protected their rights as outdoor sportspeople for almost 250 years. Many states in the ensuing years followed the concept of hunting and fishing as a right and not a privilege. The past 50 years has seen an erosion of those rights being replaced by the “privilege to hunt” by those opposed to hunting and fishing. Those opposed to the concept of a right to hunt and fish are largely led by anti-hunting organizations who have worked to influence the public that it is a privilege subject to varying social pressures and prevailing public sentiment.

"Prevailing Public Sentiment" is

believed by many to be at least 51% of the population. In fact, the pro hunting and anti-hunting populations are statistically about even, nationally. The National Shooting Sports Foundation (NSSF) and Responsive Management have been conducting surveys since 1995. This is vitally important as in our own legislature the anti-hunting organizations assert that only about 1-2 % of the population hunts and therefore 98% abhor the concept, and thus it should be illegal. This is also the inane argument asserted by anti-Second Amendment groups such as Moms Demand Action, Brady, Giffords, et al in pushing for outlawing firearms ownership. The fact is, according to these annual studies, 80% of the people approve of legal hunting.

This concerted effort by the anti-hunting community has led to a national movement known as “The Right to Hunt, Fish and Harvest”

KEEP CALIFORNIA HUNTING ALIVE!

- GET YOUR HUNTING LICENSE
- TAKE HUNTERS EDUCATION COURSES
- PRESERVE YOUR RIGHTS TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS

CRPA works to preserve the traditional and historic role of the individual citizen to hunt, conserve, and preserve California's resources. In addition, CRPA works relentlessly in California to defend your constitutional right to keep and bear arms.

Become a member today to help promote and support the fight for the Second Amendment and hunting conservation.

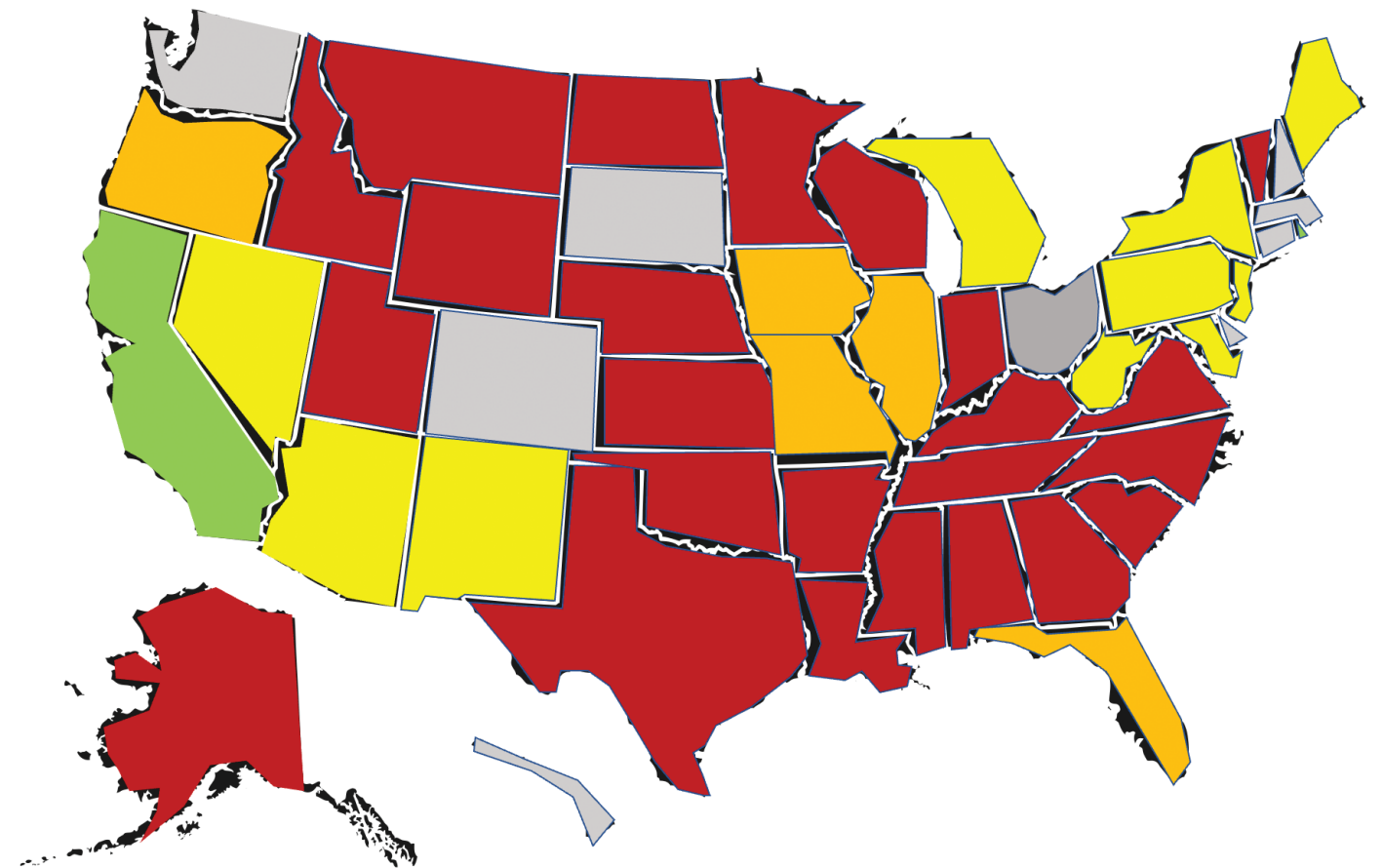
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CALIFORNIA RIFLE & PISTOL ASSOCIATION

HUNTERS ARE THE TRUE CONSERVATIONISTS!



movement. The Vermont constitutional right to hunt and fish has protected outdoorspeople from having to spend millions of dollars to defend their rights and has allowed their outdoor-based, non-governmental organizations to spend their money on education, wildlife restoration, habitat improvement, and public access. The end result is that one of the oldest states in the country has a thriving wildlife population enjoyed by the public.

Americans believed with the advent of the California Game Commission as the forerunner to both the Department of Fish & Wildlife and the US Fish & Wildlife Service that their right to hunt and fish were secure. Most Fish & Game/Wildlife agencies patterned their policies and laws

largely on the California model. The model did keep hunting and fishing as a non-codified right for nearly a century.

The California Game Commission model and its adherents in other states is the very reason California has always been the target of the anti-hunting community and as they change the laws here, they spread them across the nation. Hunters and pro-hunting non-governmental organizations began discussing codifying the right to hunt, fish, harvest and/or gather as a constitutional right to push back on the archaic idea of privilege.

Twenty-two states have joined Vermont in making the right to hunt and fish a constitutionally protected right starting with Alabama and Minnesota

in the late 1990's, and the states of Alaska, North Dakota, Virginia, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Montana, Georgia, Oklahoma, Arkansas, South Carolina, Tennessee, Idaho, Kentucky, Nebraska, Wyoming, Mississippi, Texas, Indiana, Kansas, and Utah bringing the total to 23. California and Rhode Island have included amendments to their constitutions to protect fishing as a right.

It is important to note that the amendment has been approved by states across party lines and stopped in others across those party lines. Arizona attempted this with Proposition 109 in 2010 and only got 43.5% of the vote in a largely red state at the time of the voting. The first hurdle for any constitutional amendment is the legislature and then the people. Blue

HUNTING & CONSERVATION

states have voted to pass the amendment over the last twenty years making party politics largely irrelevant to this issue.

The states of Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, and New York tried in 2016. The path to get the right to hunt added to a state constitution is hard fought and can take several attempts. Michigan attempted in 2014, failing to get the two thirds in both houses to put it on the ballot. New Jersey fell short of the 60-vote super majority it needed in 2014 and the legislature did not bring it back up for a vote in 2015. Nevada sought to pass the amendment in 2016 and was unable to get enough support due to anti-hunting groups leading the opposition. New York pushed for the amendment in 2018 coming up short on Senate Bill S1153.

The map on the previous page shows as of April 2023, states that have passed a constitutional amendment to hunt and fish are in red, those who have attempted but failed in yellow, not yet attempted in gray and those attempting to pass the amendment currently in orange. Cal-

The first hurdle for any constitutional amendment is the legislature and then the people. Blue states have voted to pass the amendment over the last twenty years making party politics largely irrelevant to this issue.

ifornia and Rhode Island are in green as having a constitutional amendment protecting the right to fish but not hunt.

The California Rifle & Pistol Association is watching Oregon's House Joint Resolution 5, Iowa's Senate Joint

Resolution 8, Illinois' Senate Joint Resolution Constitutional Amendment 9, Florida's SJR 1234 as well as pending legislation in Missouri.

The California Rifle & Pistol Association is working on language that considers:

CRPA IS A FOUNDING MEMBER OF THE CALIFORNIA HUNTING & CONSERVATION COALITION

California Hunting and Conservation Coalition (Coalition) members include all the major hunting and natural resource conservation groups in California. Coalition members are united to ensure a strong future for wildlife conservation by protecting and expanding hunting and fishing opportunities throughout California and supporting wildlife management decisions based on the North American Model of Wildlife Conservation.

The Coalition works to make sure these decisions are based on the best available science and sound management strategies.

The Coalition's primary goal is to ensure that wildlife populations thrive in perpetuity and that our traditional hunting and fishing heritage will be guaranteed for all Californians, for generations to come.

Coalition efforts are badly needed in these times of great challenges to our hunting heritage but also in times of great opportunities.

HUNTERS ARE THE TRUE CONSERVATIONISTS!



EVENT DESCRIPTION

By coming to CRPA's Rangecon, you can obtain the necessary resources to allow your range to prosper. CRPA and MAPC staff will be available to provide in depth education on the current state of ranges in California along with much more.

WHAT YOU GET

- Network with other Range Owners / Operators
- Learn about environmental and land use best practices
- Ask questions to MAPC lawyers on-site
- Be informed on the latest California Anti-2A legislation
- Range user training opportunities
- Introduction to hosting range competitions
- Opportunity to purchase range safety materials
- Lunch Included!

Location

Kings Gun Center, Hanford, CA

Date

22 June 2023

SPEAKERS

Jerry	Brian	Matt	Lee
			
Training	Shooting Sports & Ranges	Firearms Law	Environmental Law

ALL THIS FOR
\$60

CONTACT INFO.

714 - 992- 2772



ranges@crpa.org



crpa.org/events



RSO and CRSO Courses available at this location

- Recognition of an individual right to hunt, fish, and harvest wildlife.
- Preservation of the state’s power to regulate these activities.
- Codification of the Public Trust Doctrine.
- Preemption of local regulation that frustrates comprehensive, state-wide wildlife management.
- Protection of traditional hunting methods such as the use of archery equipment and hunting with dogs.
- Recognition of hunting and fishing as preferred means of managing wildlife, rather than unproven contraception schemes and unwarranted use of government “sharpshooters.”

- Clarification that private property rights are not affected or diminished.
- CRPA is also working with a coalition of like-minded groups to assist in getting this right codified here in California. To do so will require all of us to educate those around us on some facts such as:
 - We are protecting California sporting traditions for future generations by protecting the right to hunt, fish and harvest wildlife in perpetuity.
 - Ensures hunting and fishing continues as a preferred method of wildlife management.
 - Supports the North American Model of Wildlife Conservation by

- codifying the Public Trust Doctrine.
- Ensures that conservation remains based on sound science.
- Supports the conservation funding that has generated billions for those efforts here in California.
- Does not impact the ability of the California Department of Fish & Wildlife or the California Game commission to regulate hunting and fishing.
- To those who do not hunt, this is your fight, too. We all have this opportunity to preserve the right to make a choice of whether to hunt or not... and not have the government make this choice for future generations. **CRPA**

CORE PRINCIPLES OF THE NORTH AMERICAN MODEL OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

Proper ecological stewardship and natural resource management through hunting, trapping and strategic depredation efforts are critical components of maintaining ecological balance.

Hunters and anglers provide the vast majority of funding for natural resource conservation efforts through license fees and federal excise taxes paid.

The traditional science-based and experience-proven North American Model (NAM) of Wildlife Conservation approach to natural resource management has been used to successfully maintain balanced population levels of diverse wildlife species for many decades. Consistent with NAM, hunters and anglers obey conservation regulations, adopt safe practices and adhere to a code of ethics.

Animal rights extremist groups that oppose hunting (see **humanewatch.org** and **huntfortruth.org**) advocate abandoning the NAM in favor of an unbalanced and unscientific approach to species management that would deliberately make hunting unsustainable. These groups promote a model that would encourage predator species populations to explode. These unchecked predator populations would decimate game species and endanger suburban neighborhoods.

Through education, mentorship and example, CRPA supports and promotes the NAM. CRPA opposes the ongoing duplicitous efforts of animal rights extremist groups and fights the unscientific and unbalanced approach they advocate at the Capital, the California Fish and Game Commission and in the courtrooms!

- Wildlife belongs to the people and is held in the public trust. It is managed in trust for the people by government agencies.
- It is illegal to sell the meat of any wild animal in North America.
- Laws developed by people and enforced by government agencies ensure the proper use and conservation of wildlife resources.
- Every law-abiding citizen has the right and privilege to hunt and fish and should have the opportunity.
- Humans 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.
- Because wildlife and fish freely migrate across boundaries between states, provinces and countries, they are considered an international resource.
- The best science available will be used as a basis for informed decision-making on wildlife management.

HUNTERS ARE THE TRUE CONSERVATIONISTS!

CRPA MEMBERSHIP LEVELS & BENEFITS

ALL NEW CRPA members of every level receive these benefits:

- Subscription to CRPA’s *California Firing Line* magazine
- CRPA membership card with Know Your Rights notice
- CRPA decal or sticker
- Legislative & litigation updates and information bulletins
- Exclusive access to timely and informative webinars, podcasts and other resources

Upgraded members receive *additional* benefits as listed below. To sign up for membership, please visit crpa.org.

- **1-Year General Membership:** \$55 / Year
- **5-Year General Membership:** \$225 (\$5 savings a year on annual membership)
- **2A Sustaining Membership:** \$17.91 / month

CRPA LIFE MEMBERSHIPS*

- Life Member Hat
- Life Member Velcro Patch
- CRPA Life Member Decal or Sticker
- Pocket Constitution
- CRPA Challenge Coin
- A copy of the current year edition of *California Gun Laws: A Guide to State and Federal Firearm Regulations* by CRPA’s President and General Counsel Chuck Michel

***Active military and veterans get a 10% discount on all Annual, 5-Year, & Life Memberships. Use Code *USVET* at checkout.**

- **Life Member:** \$1000
- **Senior Life Member (65 and older):** \$550

ENHANCED LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

CRPA’s Enhanced Life Members are 2A supporters, hunters and shooters committed to the CRPA’s mission and success. In addition to ALL the above-listed member benefits, CRPA Enhanced Life Members also receive:

- **Defender Life Member:** \$1000 upgrade for CRPA Life Members
- CRPA Defender Life Member Hat
- CRPA Defender Life Member Lapel Pin
- CRPA Custom-Engraved Defender Life Member Buck Knife
- Annually updated copy of *California Gun Laws: A Guide to State and Federal Firearm Regulations* by CRPA’s President and General Counsel Chuck Michel
- Defender Life Member Certificate
- Invitations to Exclusive VIP Events, Briefings and Tours
- Personal Recognition from CRPA President

- **Activist Life Member (Silver/Patron):** \$1500 upgrade for CRPA Defender Life Members
- Activist Life Member Embroidered Patch
- Activist Life Member Outerwear / Jacket
- Activist Life Member Hat
- Activist Life Member Lapel Pin
- CRPA Custom Engraved Life Membership Buck Knife
- Annually updated copy of *California Gun Laws: A Guide to State and Federal Firearm Regulations* by CRPA’s President and General Counsel Chuck Michel
- Activist Life Member Certificate
- Invitations to Exclusive VIP Events, Briefings and Tours
- Personal Recognition from CRPA President

- **Patriot Life Member (Gold/Benefactor):** \$1500 upgrade for CRPA Activist Life Members
- Custom Engraved Pistol (For First 50 Members)
- CRPA Patriot Life Member Hat
- CRPA Patriot Life Member Lapel Pin
- CRPA Custom Engraved Life Member Buck Knife
- Annually updated copy of *California Gun Laws: A Guide to State and Federal Firearm Regulations* by CRPA’s President and General Counsel Chuck Michel
- CRPA Patriot Life Member Challenge Coin
- Special Patriot Life Member Recognition Wall Plaque
- Patriot Life Member Certificate
- Invitations to Exclusive VIP Events, Briefings and Tours
- Personal Recognition from CRPA President
- Custom logo jacket

CRPA MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name
DOB
Street Address
City, County, State, Zip Code
Phone
Email Address

Membership Options	Price
<input type="checkbox"/> 1-Year Member	\$55
<input type="checkbox"/> 5-Year Member	\$225
<input type="checkbox"/> 2A Sustaining Member	\$17.91/month
<input type="checkbox"/> Life Member	\$1000
*Veterans take 10% off Annual, 5-year, Life	
<input type="checkbox"/> Senior Life Member	\$550
<input type="checkbox"/> Defender Life Member	\$1000 + Life
<input type="checkbox"/> Activist Life Member	\$1500 + Defender
<input type="checkbox"/> Patriot Life Member	\$1500 + Activist

Check next to membership of choice

☐ Auto-Renewal

Total Due \$ _____

Check #
Card #
Exp Date MM/YY
Email Address

**25% of CRPA membership dues are used for lobbying and political activities.*

California Rifle & Pistol Association
271 E. Imperial Highway, Suite #620, Fullerton, CA 92835
Phone: (800)-305-2772 | Email: membership@crpa.org

AMERICA'S RIFLE

THE CASE FOR THE AR-15

BY STEPHEN P. HALBROOK

This book is the definitive work showing the central place of AR-15s and other semiautomatic rifles in the American story. From the founding to the present, rifles have played a pivotal role in American history.

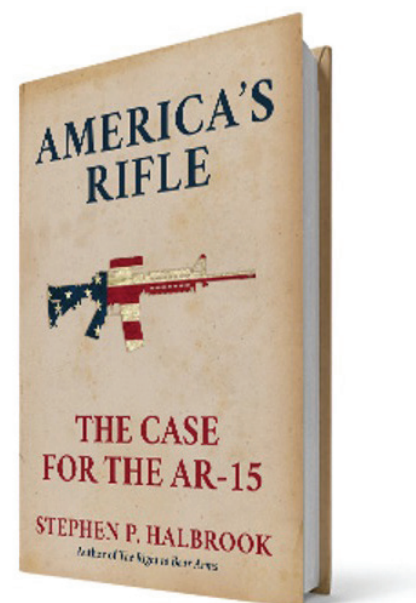
From colonial times, American settlers had the duty and the right to be armed with muskets and other militia weapons. The American Revolution was sparked by British attempts to disarm the colonists. The Second Amendment was intended to prevent future confiscation. During the antebellum era, new states declared the right to bear arms anew as firearms technology developed. The Fourteenth Amendment was adopted, in part, to guarantee the right to bear arms to all citizens, including African Americans.

Semiautomatic firearms have been in production and owned by Americans

for over a century. For most of the twentieth century, Congress was careful not to ban firearms, even though it enacted restrictions.

In 1989, California became the first state to ban ordinary semiautomatic rifles that it labeled "assault weapons." The federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms banned the importation of such rifles that it previously considered "sporting" based on fabricated "trace" data. Congress passed its own "assault weapon" ban in 1994 but allowed it to sunset after only ten years. The ban did nothing to prevent crime. Today, seven states ban such firearms, which are ordinary rifles possessed by millions of Americans.

The Supreme Court of the United States recognizes the right to have firearms that are typically or commonly possessed by law-abiding citizens for lawful purposes. But lower courts have upheld



bans in disregard of such precedent. The right to keep and bear semi-automatic rifles like the AR-15 is a fundamental right recognized by the text of the Second Amendment and is part of our American history and tradition. **CRPA**

NOW AVAILABLE!

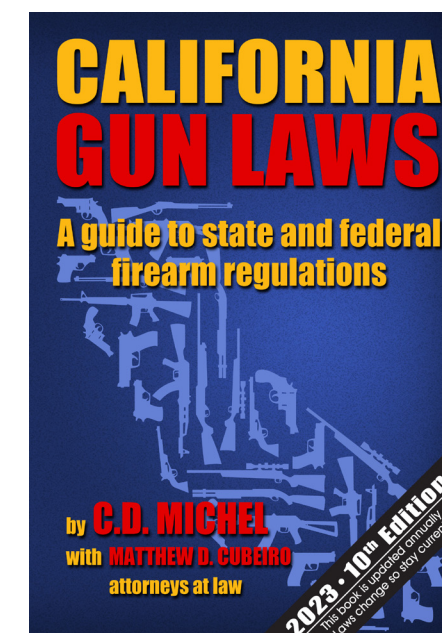
CALIFORNIA GUN LAWS

A GUIDE TO STATE AND FEDERAL FIREARM REGULATIONS

BY C.D. MICHEL
& MATTHEW D. CUBEIRO

California Gun Laws: A Guide to State and Federal Firearm Regulations is said to be the bible and definitive source for information on the subject. This tremendous resource is jam-packed with thousands of hours of legal research, all of which has been transcribed into a format that is easy to read and comprehend. Chock-full of legal and practical insights drawn from decades of experience, this book is a must-have for any California gun owner.

The 2023 10th Edition is perhaps our greatest undertaking yet. Following the highly anticipated ruling in *New York State Rifle & Pistol Association v. Bruen* from the United States Supreme Court, a flurry of lawsuits have been filed challenging California's arbitrary and unconstitutional gun laws.



But anti-gun politicians are not letting the Supreme Court's decision stand in their way of enacting legislative and regulatory changes—nearly all of which are also being challenged. Core among these is the recent changes to federal regulations for the definition of a firearm and a frame/receiver. And in California, over a dozen new anti-gun bills were signed into law that are addressed in the 10th Edition, including:

■ **Senate Bill No. 1327**, which creates a private right of action against any person who manufactures, distributes, transports, imports, sells, gives, or lends any firearm lacking a serial number, any "assault weapon," any .50 BMG rifle, or any firearm precursor part under certain circumstances.

■ **Assembly Bill No. 2571**, which prohibits the advertising or marketing of any firearm-related product in a way that is designed, intended, or reasonably appears to be attractive to minors.

And More! **CRPA**

LOCK, STOCK, AND BARREL: The Origins of American Gun Culture

BY CLAYTON E. CRAMER

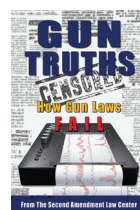
How far back does American gun culture go? How has it developed over time? What astonishing effect has it had in creating the modern world?



GUN TRUTHS: How Gun Laws Fail

FROM THE SECOND AMENDMENT LAW CENTER

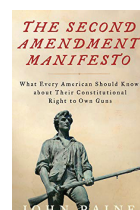
Gun Truths debunks common myths about firearms, self-defense, and gun ownership. It serves as a reference guide for journalists, politicians, law enforcement, and anyone interested in learning about the topics inflaming the debate on gun control.



THE SECOND AMENDMENT MANIFESTO: What Every American Should Know About Their Constitutional Right To Own Guns

BY JOHN PAINE

Do you want to know the *real* story of the Second Amendment? *The Second Amendment Manifesto* explains *how* the Second Amendment came to be, *why* it's worth protecting and *what* you can do to defend it right now.



FIRST FREEDOM: A Ride Through America's Enduring History With The Gun

BY DAVID HARSANYI

From one of America's smartest political writers comes a "captivating and comprehensive journey" (#1 *New York Times* bestselling author David Limbaugh) of the United States' unique and enduring relationship with guns.



GUN CONTROL IN THE THIRD REICH: Disarming The Jews and "Enemies of the State"

BY STEPHEN P. HALBROOK

Gun Control in the Third Reich presents the definitive history of how the Nazi regime used gun control to disarm and repress its enemies and consolidate power. "Outstanding book!"—America's 1st Freedom.



FIRST THEY CAME FOR THE GUN OWNERS: The Campaign to Disarm You and Take Your Freedoms

BY MARK W. SMITH

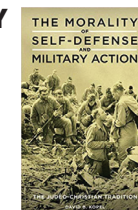
Bestselling author and attorney Mark W. Smith exposes the all-encompassing nature of the anti-gun lobby's attack on the right to keep and bear arms that empowers government to control other important aspects of our lives.



THE MORALITY OF SELF-DEFENSE AND MILITARY ACTION: The Judeo-Christian Tradition

BY DAVID B. KOPEL

Shedding new light on a controversial and intriguing issue, this book reshapes the self-defense debate. Kopel takes a multidisciplinary approach, engaging with leading writers on both sides of the issue.



GUNS AND CONTROL: A Nonpartisan Guide To Understanding Mass Public Shootings, Gun Accidents, Crime, Public Carry, Suicides, Defensive Use, and More

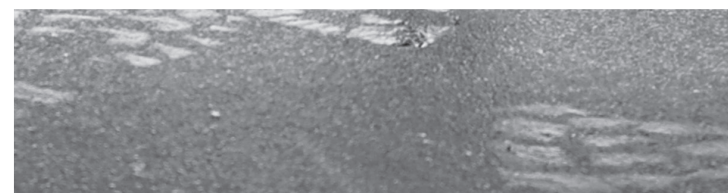
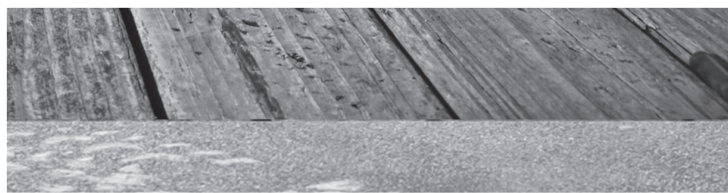
BY GUY SMITH

20 years of gun policy research distilled for the 2020 election cycle. This is a guide for your undecided friends, family and a solid briefing book for Second Amendment supporters.





THE LEADER IN LONG RANGE



TM

Professional user depicted. Observe all safety precautions and relevant laws while enjoying Barrett products.

TACTICALLY PROVEN. As the USSOCOM and U.S. Army contract winner, the MK22™ sets the standard for Sub-MOA performance past 1500m in a modular package. The aluminum chassis features a folding stock with adjustable length of pull and cheek piece, M-LOK® attachment system, 10 mil rail, and suppressor capable muzzle brake. The MK22 rifle is chambered in 300 NM and the complete kit includes conversions to 338 NM and 7.62x51 NATO.



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